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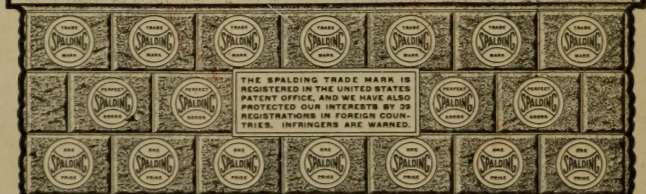
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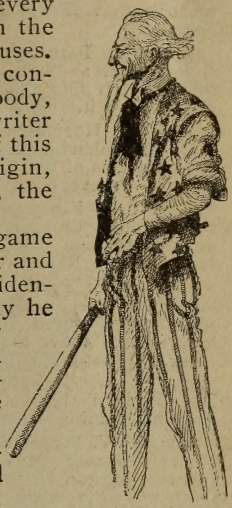
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Almost from the very inception of the game until the present time—as player, manager and magnate—Mr. Spalding has been closely identified with its interests. Not infrequently he has been called upon in times of emergency to prevent threatened disaster. But for him the National Game would have been syndicated and controlled by elements whose interests were purely selfish and personal.

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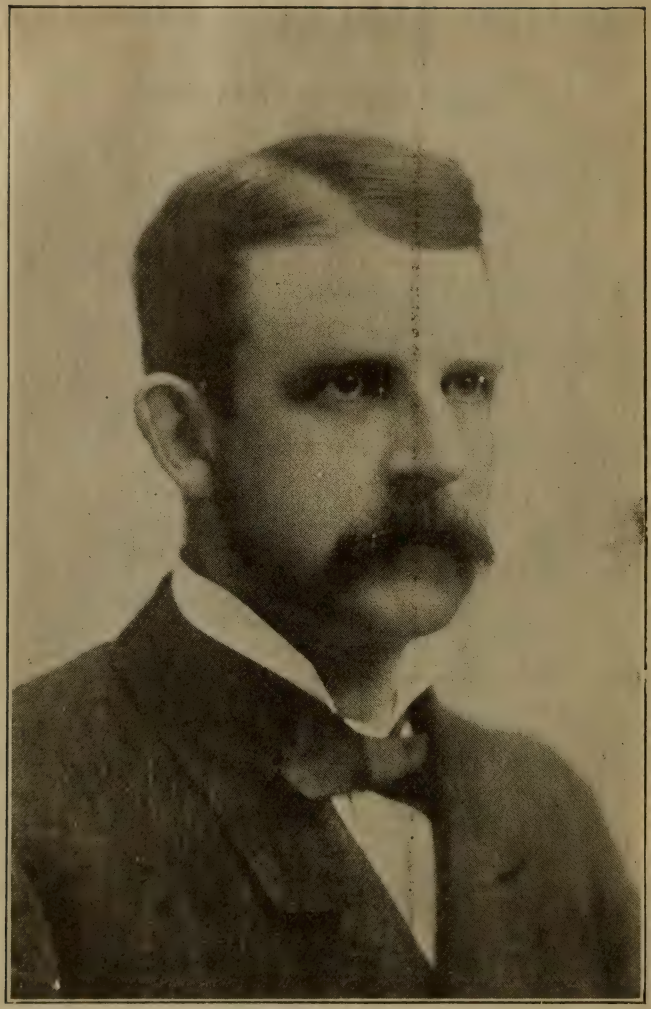
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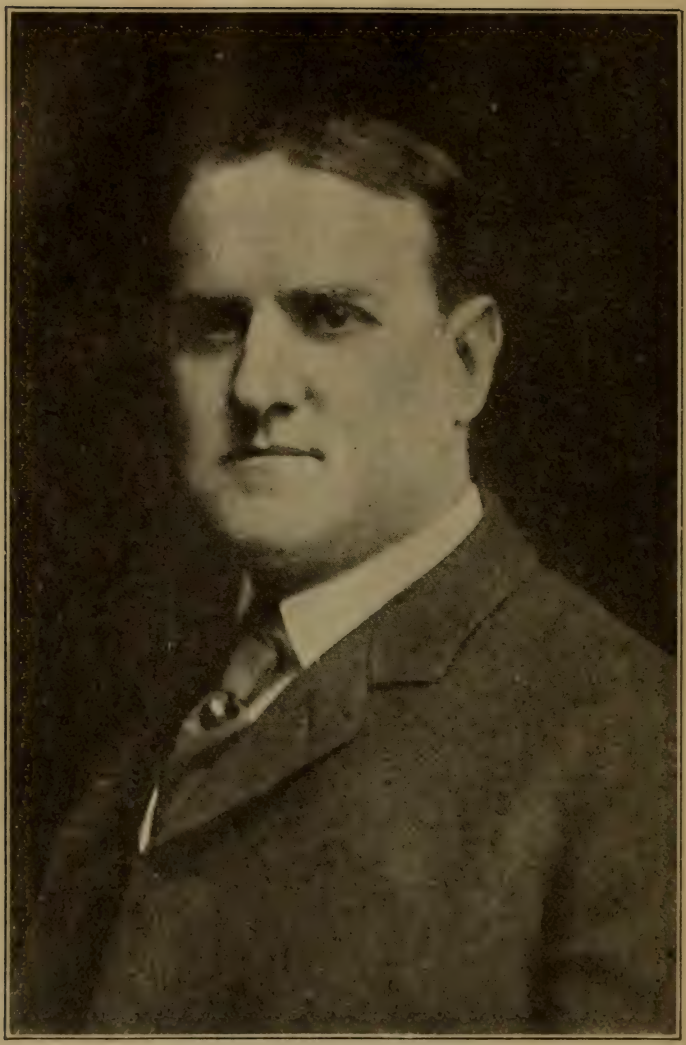
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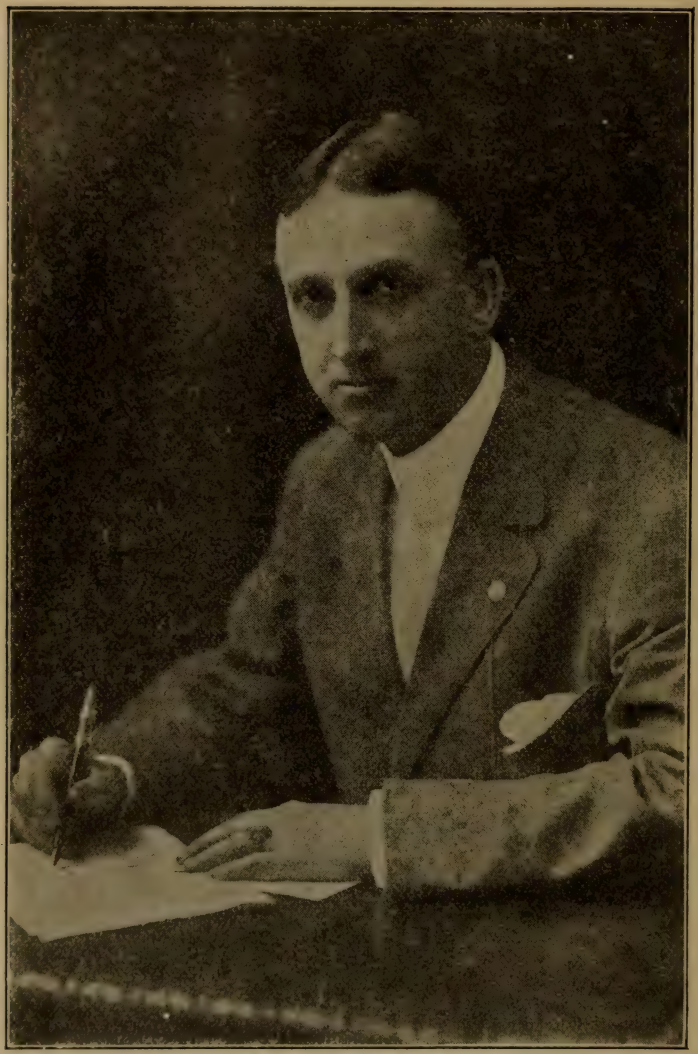
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JOHN B. FOSTER,
Editor Spalding's Official Base Ball Record and Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.
Secretary of the New York National League Base Ball Club.

An Open Letter

Point Loma, Cal., Feb. 12, 1915.

EDITOR SPALDING'S BASE BALL GUIDE:

For your information and that of the general Base Ball public, I would say that it is the policy of the Spalding Base Ball publications to ignore all leagues, clubs, and players who are fighting organized professional Base Ball. These have no recognized status in the game, and until they come under the jurisdiction of the pre-eminent organization that has perpetuated Base Ball for nearly forty years, and made possible the existence of all clubs and leagues, and ensured high salaries and continued employment to worthy players, our publications will not recognize recalcitrants in any way. The necessity for this attitude, as far as the Spalding publications are concerned, must be apparent to anyone who may have made a study of the game and the peculiar conditions surrounding professional Base Ball and its government.

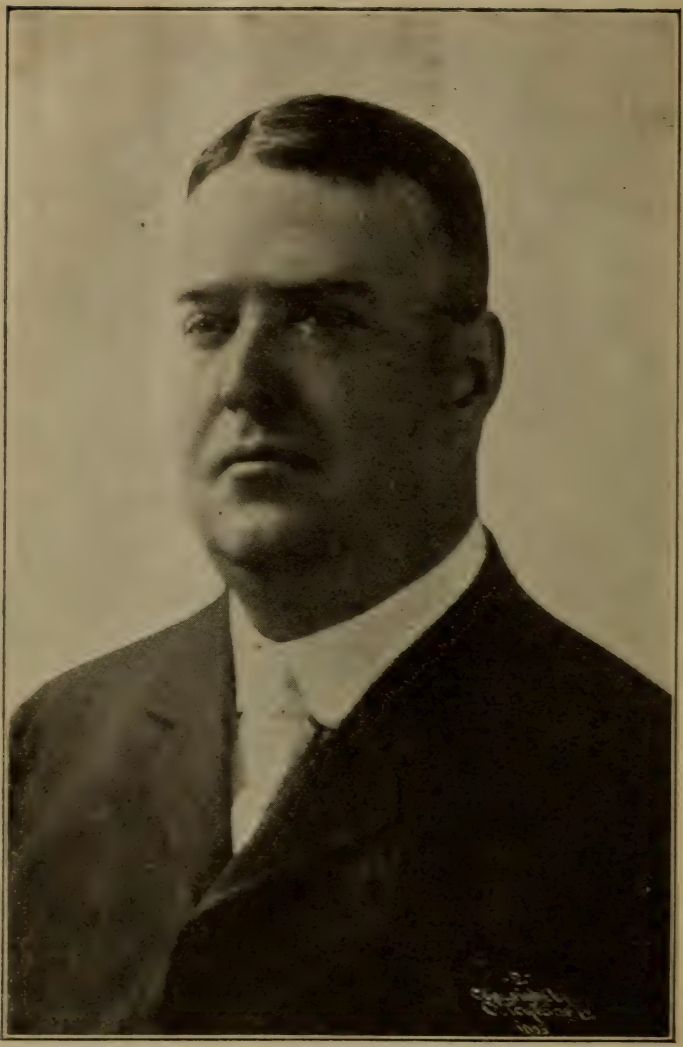
The great struggle which began with the organization of the National League in 1876, was made in the interests of the American National Game, and that means, of course, that it was instituted to afford protection to the rights of both clubs and players. That there have been measly magnates and pusillanimous players, cuts no figure in the present controversy. The Spalding Base Ball publications stand for the integrity and perpetuity of the game. If magnates become impossible, they will have to go; public opinion will see to that and the National Commission may be depended upon to do its part. If players fail to measure up to the required standards, they should be disciplined or dismissed, as their cases may demand.

I recall the time when organized ball saved America's National pastime by expelling four players who had been convicted of selling games. I have not forgotten the time when a precedent was established by the expulsion of ten men for drunkenness. It took strong men, supported by efficient *organization*, to dismiss these men forever from the ranks of professional players. Many of these were stars, and the game needed good players, but even more did it need integrity among them. Now, I hear some reader say "Of course, organized ball has always had it in for the *players*," which misleading statement does not accord with the facts, for I also recall that there came a time when organized ball took the powerful clubs of New York City and Philadelphia, for infraction of the rules, and expelled both these clubs from the National League, filling their places with teams from small and unprofitable cities.

Those were days when organized ball was in the making and the American game was threatened with destruction by both magnates and players. It has been menaced many times since by those who are always and everywhere its chief beneficiaries. Players conspired to destroy organized ball in 1890. Magnates were willing to ruin it by syndication in 1901, and in both cases the game was only saved by the intervention of organized ball and the power of organized effort.

There is now no longer any cause whatever for alarm about the game itself. The real backbone of Base Ball is the American youth, and his love for the National Game may be depended upon to protect it against the greed and short-sightedness of its enemies. The prevailing zephyr is not worthy of comparison to the cyclones of bygone years. Organized Base Ball has come to stay, and our publications are to fight, as they have always fought, for the integrity and perpetuity of America's National Game.

A. G. SPALDING.



B. B. JOHNSON,
President American League; Member National Commission.
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Editorial Comment

By John B. Foster.

To the artistic side of Base Ball—the playing of the game—there came another side during the season of 1914. The results that manifested themselves were not wholly unexpected. Indeed, they had been very accurately outlined and very truly predicted.

A league, independent of all other leagues, and making warfare upon Organized Base Ball by alluring offers to its players sought to establish itself as an organization. To the matter of establishment Organized Base Ball offered no restraint. Repeatedly it had been affirmed by those who were privileged to voice the opinions of Organized Base Ball that the game was open to as many leagues as might desire to enter upon demonstrations of the national game. In the manner of establishment Organized Base Ball did voice a protest, knowing well by years of experience and practical association with the development of the sport that it could not attain its highest success except by a certain amount of co-operation on the part of individual clubs and the observance of rules and regulations which long before had shown their efficacy.

Players who had been allied with Organized Base Ball were induced to join the venture. That which had been deemed a binding contract was flouted by the new league and the upshot of the matter was a reference to the courts so that for all of the year in sporadic instances there were recurrent decisions and rulings by various judges upon cases as they were argued before them.

In all instances but one Organized Base Ball gained more than it lost, and in the isolated case gained in a measure by losing.

With the confusion that existed it is a wonder that the game thrived as well as it did. And so when the season's work is surveyed in the lapse of time since its completion, how greater the compliment to Organized Base Ball that it was able to pull through with so much real and deserved success. If there were nothing further to demonstrate the value of the system, the soundness of the theory and the good intent of the organizers of the national game, the soundness of the reasoning of the men who have devoted their time in the effort to handle its affairs equitably and honorably, this of itself would be ample, and the editor of the Guide desires in these days of muckraking, censure and criticism, some of it blind and unreasoning, to call the attention of its readers to that fact.

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INDIFFERENT UMPIRING

Not in recent history of the National League have the umpires given the dissatisfaction that they did in 1914. Frankly, it was the worst year of umpiring that the organization had encountered in a long time. The fault was not so much with the veterans as with those who were serving in a way their apprenticeship.

At least one of the more recent appointees was too much of a buffoon to succeed in a task which calls for so much dignity as that of umpire in a national organization of sport. One of the experiments was experimental to the effect that he unconsciously, by wretched judgment, began the change of atmosphere which fell to the lot of the league. A third umpire at least fifty times out of one hundred gave a decision in advance of the play actually being made and by over-officiousness destroyed his usefulness exactly as much as it would have been impaired by lack of official judgment.

It is not an easy task to find umpires for major league games. The position is very exacting. Players to be successful must be quick-witted, and umpires to cope with the plays which are engineered by successful players must be equally quick-witted. The



JOHN A. HEYDLER,
Secretary-Treasurer National League.

umpire who, like one of the National League staff of 1914, exploits his greatness as an umpire before his fellow umpires, and before friends and the public generally, is hardly of the caliber which should be selected to officiate in National League games. His was the tendency to make his position a farce and his organization a joke.

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ABOUT CONTRACTS

A writer in the New York Evening World, says: "For years every one has known that the contracts forced upon all ball players were entirely unfair, designed simply to enable the ball magnates to hold and deal in players and force them out of Base Ball if they rebelled. The whole structure of Organized Base Ball is built around these unfair contracts."

The intent of Base Ball contracts, we are glad to say, never was nor ever has been anything of the kind. Unfortunately, the writer of the foregoing is perhaps not wholly conversant with the beginning of Base Ball, its trials, adversities and troubles. The Base Ball contract was drawn as it is to try to perpetuate Base Ball clubs and make it possible to protect all Base Ball players, at the same time to hold in hand a sufficient reserve to enforce discipline, without which Base Ball would amount to nothing in less than a season. The players themselves have placed owners of Base Ball clubs in a position where not infrequently they were forced to dispose of their services to other clubs. The principal aim of the Base Ball structure is to build up in such a way that the player may always be advanced in his profession until such time as his athletic ability fails. Even then it is the common and not the infrequent process to find something for the player to do if possible. It is to the everlasting praise of Organized Base Ball that in proportion to the number of contracts which are entered into, especially in major leagues, as many or more are carried out faithfully than in any other business in the land in which the contract plays a part.

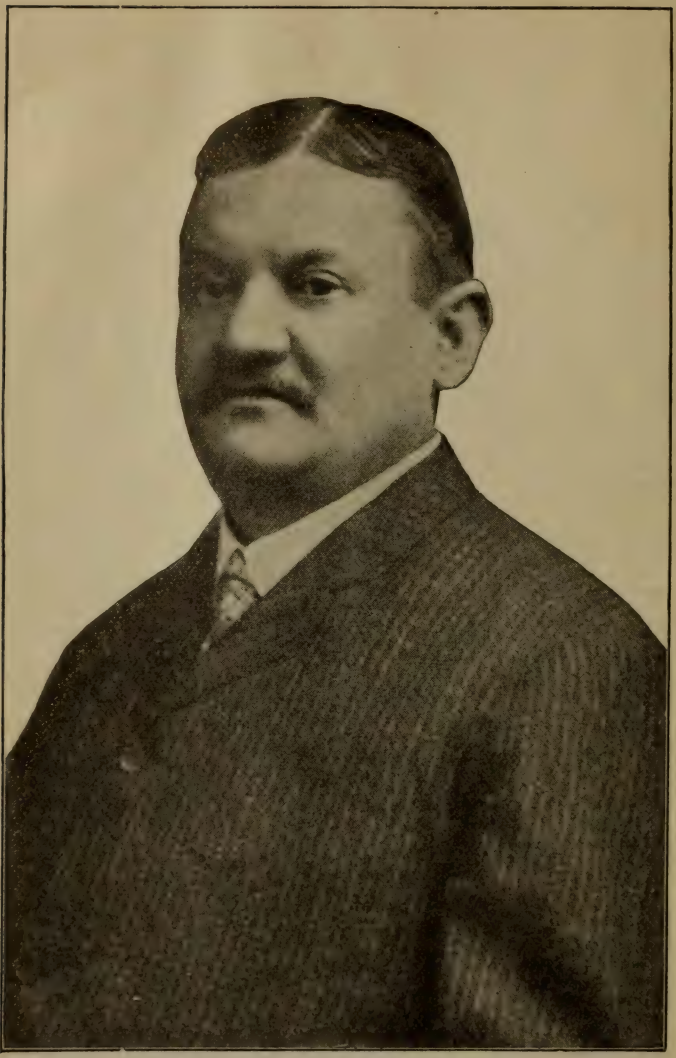
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BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES

In changing the player limit of major league clubs it is possible that the owners of the various organizations which constitute Organized Base Ball are hewing nearer to the line of public opinion than they may imagine. In the old days in Base Ball one of the principal charms about the contests was that the games were played day after day by a smaller group of men than now. Once there was a time when managers bragged of the fact that they had pitchers who could play in the outfield as well as pitch for them. There was less specialization and not always so much worse ball playing.

It has been the practice in recent years to carry enough ball players with one club for three teams. So far as bringing up ball players for the future, that is commendable. To those who desire to watch the development of ball players it is an attraction. There is no doubt that a certain proportion of spectators and enthusiasts take no little interest day after day in noting the improvement of youngsters who may be with certain teams. On the other hand, the temptation to carry a large number of players has been so great that the opportunities for some of the players, who may be called regulars, are few. If the latter were more often in the game it is a chance that they might be as keenly appreciated by a greater proportion than they are to be in the game only a part of the time.

Two positions in Base Ball have had a little more work thrown on them by reason of changes in the rules. These are pitcher and



AUGUST ("GARRY") HERRMANN,
Chairman National Commission.

Bellsmith, Photo.

catcher. Of the two, the former entails by far the greater exertion in a single game. It is possible that every team must always carry many pitchers so long as the present distance rule is in effect, but it is being proved every year that the catchers need be only numerous enough to guard against injury, as it is by no means uncommon for a catcher to take part in one hundred games. While it is true that the catchers have more work to do, in a way, because they are directly behind the bat most of the time, it is also true that artificial protection has come to their relief in the way of chest protectors and huge gloves for their hands and the injuries have decreased almost tenfold. There was a time when catchers were lucky if they were not out of the game every fortnight, but that time seems to have vanished in Base Ball. Now and then a catcher splits a finger or receives a nasty knock by reason of a foul tip which shoots awkwardly, especially if it happens to be the after effect of a spitball, but the number of broken fingers has shrunk to nothing compared to what it once was and the number of bruised joints also has grown less.

Some managers have thought that the increased number of players carried by different clubs in recent years has been a handicap to some players in not bringing out the best there is in them. That, too, may be true, for there are many ball players who do little from one season to another. Of these there are the younger type, who are on probation, so to speak, and the older type, who are carried to fill in for three or four places should some one happen to be hurt. There are few nowadays of the old-fashioned all-around ball player, whose boast it was that he could play any position on the diamond.

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NICKNAMES FOR MAJOR LEAGUE TEAMS

The editor of the GUIDE has been asked to give information as to the nicknames or "pet" names which are bestowed upon the various teams that constitute the major leagues. Suppose that we begin with Boston, which is farthest east. "Braves," which is bestowed upon the Boston National League team, is the choice given to the club by friends of the principal owner, James Gaffney, of New York, who is a prominent Tammany man. Prior to "Braves" the Bostons were known for years as "Bean Eaters." The Boston American League club is known as the "Red Sox." It is not hard to guess at the reason for that nickname. It is wound in wool around the legs of the players.

The New York National League club is known as the "Giants." This name is now one of the oldest in Base Ball and worth as much, perhaps, to the team as its corporate title. The name was given because of the number of large men who constituted the team in the '80s, when the club played at the original Polo Grounds, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth street. The New York American League club has been known both as the "Highlanders" and the "Yankees." There is some reason for the former title as the club once leased a diamond on one of the highest portions of New York City and Joseph Gordon—a true Scotch name—was the president of the club. "Yankees" simply happened to be used by a newspaper headline writer at one time because he could not get "Highlanders" into the line that he was trying to build, and the name has hung on in a small way since.

The Brooklyn Base Ball club has been known in recent years as the "Superbas." This is about as good as any title which was ever given to the club. In other years the players of the Brooklyn club were known as the "Bridegrooms" and the "Trolley Dodgers."

In Philadelphia the "Athletics" earned their name years ago. As a matter of fact they outdate the "Giants" a trifle in longevity of



JAMES E. GAFFNEY,

President Boston Nationals, World's Champions, 1914.

nicknames. To be even more explicit, "Athletics" was really the corporate name of the club which first represented Philadelphia in Organized Professional Base Ball. It was a Base Ball team always popular in that city and when the American League decided to place a team in Philadelphia nothing appeared better to its organizers than to call the club "Athletics," in contradistinction to the National League club, which was known as the "Phillies." The latter title, of course, is simply a shortening of Philadelphia. The National League club of Philadelphia is sometimes called the "Quakers."

For years the Washington club was known as the "Senators." That was deemed not representative enough, so an effort was made to change the nickname of the team to "Nationals," but somehow the old "Senators" hangs on pretty well and it is not uncommon to hear the players referred to as the "Senators" quite as freely as by any other description.

Prior to the time that the Pittsburghs became the "Pirates" they were a great many other things, but is safe to say that the appellation, "Pirates," really shortened up from "Smoked Italians" which was once a favorite way of describing the players. There was reason for this, largely due to the fact that Pittsburgh does carry all the smoke which is necessary for one ball team, and imagination caused persons to believe that the players of the Pittsburgh club were just a little more vigorously sun kissed than the players of other clubs. Now and then the Pittsburghs are referred to as the "Buccaneers," which is merely another way of alluding to "Pirates."

This year a conference or committee has solemnly voted that as Napoleon Lajoie is no longer a member of the Cleveland club that club shall no longer be known as the "Naps," but must be called the "Indians." If there is any connection between the Cleveland club and "Indians," all well and good, but it is rather a difficult matter to ascertain it. Why not go back to the old title of "Forest City"? It was one of the prettiest names which ever was given to any Base Ball club.

The "Tigers" are also the Detroits. That title was given to them because of their fighting quality and not for any particular jungle reference to Detroit. The latter city, for that matter, is about the farthest removed from jungle attributes of any in the major leagues.

Cincinnati has been the "Reds" from time immemorial. There is no necessity to put on "Stockings." "Reds" is quite enough. Red was the original color of the Cincinnati uniform and "red" always has been the groundwork of the Cincinnati Base Ball atmosphere.

In Chicago the National League club is now known as the "Cubs." This is simply changing the name of the animal from one type to another. Prior to "Cubs" it was "Colts." When Anson managed the team years ago "Colts" was all the fashion. That was when the National League and the Brotherhood had their mix-up. After Anson resigned as manager and the club was put in the hands of Frank Selee, with Chance as captain, a newspaper writer of Chicago referred to the players as "Cubs." They kept on "Cubs" until finally they were known all over the United States as "Cubs" and now they are so much wedded to Bruin that they have a little bear cub embroidered on the sleeves of their uniforms.

The Chicago American League club is known as the "White Sox." They appropriated that title. It does not belong to them in fee simple, and originated with the Chicago National League club. Years ago when there was a ball team at Chicago in which there were such players as Anson, Kelly, Williamson, Flint and a lot of others who might be mentioned, the Chicago players were known as "White Sox," because they wore white stockings. When the white stockings were abandoned the old name passed into dreamland, but when Charles Comiskey went back to Chicago and started

a Chicago American League club he resurrected "White Sox," and White Sox the players have been ever since.

St. Louis "Browns," which belongs to the American League club, years ago belonged to the American Association club when Chris von der Ahe owned it and Comiskey was captain. When the National League returned to St. Louis, after a long absence, the National League club was called the "Browns." Somehow it did not seem to fit. The club did not make any success as the "Browns." So the name was changed to "Cardinals," merely because another color scheme had been adopted and, it may be added, quite happily, that the club has been much more successful as "Cardinals" than ever it was as "Browns."

CHANGES IN THE RULES

Not many changes were made in the rules for 1914. The changes that were made worked out satisfactorily to players and to those who are interested in the perfection of the national game. In the early part of the season the rule which forbade coachers at third base to touch base-runners, under penalty of having the latter declared out, made some of the careless players take better notice. Toward the end of the season there was none who was foolish enough to be caught on the rule, except one veteran, and a good laugh was enjoyed at his expense.

The principal object in changing this rule was to prevent coachers from invading the diamond and in that respect it filled its mission admirably. There was not so much objection to stopping a runner on the way home as there was in a coacher going past third base and checking a runner before he got to that base. The next thing, which would have followed would have been an innovation on foot ball lines, with the coacher perhaps running inside third base and dragging the runner to third to try to beat the ball. The rule also had for its purpose the idea of making players more individual. It was deemed a good theory to attempt to make the runner take care of himself and not depend wholly on the coacher. If the runner did get into the habit of depending solely upon the coacher it would only be a question of time when he would hold the coacher at fault for all of his mistakes and dodge every blunder of his own by shifting the responsibility to the shoulders of the coacher.

A MATTER OF COLOR

Now and then there are some who think that the present day uniform should have more color than it does. Even that has been tried in the days which are past and gone. Let the editor take the eyes of the readers back to some years ago when the rules of "big league" Base Ball defined the colors which should be used by the different teams. The committee on uniforms made a report, which was adopted, and which was observed by the clubs that composed the National League in 1882. This report bound the owners to present their players in the uniform prescribed as follows:

All the catchers in the league were to be dressed precisely alike, with the exception of their hose, which was to be of their club color; and so on, of all the pitchers, first basemen, and so on through the list. The report fixed the color of each article of dress for each player. The shirts, belts and caps for the various positions were as follows: Catcher, scarlet; pitcher, light blue; first baseman, scarlet and white; second baseman, orange and black; third baseman, blue and white; shortstop, maroon; right fielder, gray; center fielder, red and black; left fielder, white; first substitute, green; second substitute, brown. The trousers and neckties of all

players were white and the shoes leather. The stockings to be worn by the members of the different nines were as follows: Boston, red; Chicago, white; Detroit, old gold; Troy, green; Buffalo, gray; Cleveland, navy blue; Providence, light blue; Worcester, brown.

In these days, when there is a disposition to make use of the utility player more frequently than in the past, it would be something of a task on the patience of the crowd if every time that a change was made the player who was to take a particular position should have to make a change of his costume before he would be permitted to take his place on the field. And what of the big fellows like Meyers and Mathewson? Who could wear their uniforms in case that it were necessary to make a change? It will be noted that a great deal of the "change" for which we make appeal in these days is only something which reverts back to the days of Base Ball when similar plans were undertaken, and were found not to be feasible, even when Base Ball was not so common and not so much in the public eye as it is now.

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ORIGINAL RULES

Partly for record, and partly for information, the editor has decided to include in this year's GUIDE the code of rules which was in force during the playing season of 1846. These rules were adopted by the Knickerbocker Association in New York, September 23, 1845, and are the first by which what might properly be called "Systematic Base Ball" was played. They are as follows:

The bases shall be from "home" to second base, forty-five paces; from first to third base, forty-two paces, equidistant.

The game to consist of twenty-one counts, or aces [runs]; but at the conclusion an equal number of hands [innings for each side] must be played.

The ball must be pitched, and not thrown, for the bat.

A ball knocked out of the field, or outside the range of first or third base is foul.

Three balls being struck at and missed, and the last one caught, is a hand out; if not caught is considered fair, and the striker bound to run.

If a ball be struck or tipped, and caught either flying or on the first bound, it is a hand out.

A player running the bases shall be out if the ball is in the hands of an adversary on the base or if the runner is touched with it before he makes his base; it being understood, however, that in no instance is a ball to be thrown at him. [In "rounders" a runner was out if hit with the ball by a fielder, or if the ball was thrown into the hole at "home" while he was off base.]

A player running who shall prevent an adversary from catching or getting the ball before making his base is a hand out.

Three hands out, all out.

Players must take their strikes in regular turn. [Here is the primeval expression for the modern "batting order."]

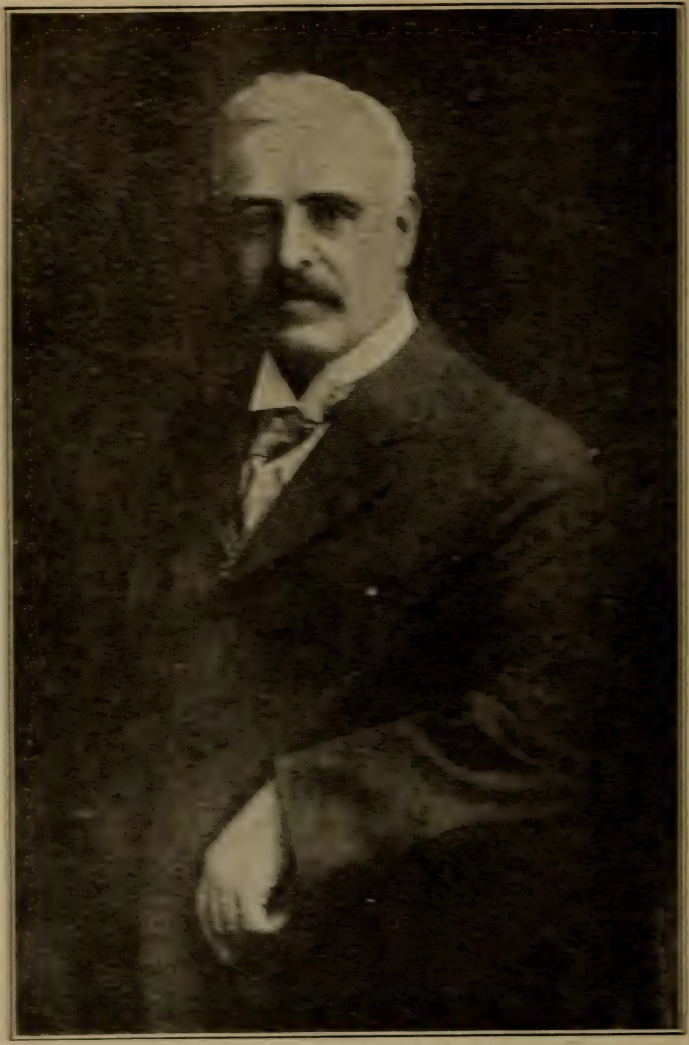
All disputes and differences relative to the game to be decided by the umpire, from which there is no appeal.

No ace [score] or base can be made on a foul strike.

A runner cannot be put out in making one base when a balk [undefined] is made by the pitcher.

But one base allowed when a ball bounds out of the field when struck.

That is the germ of modern Base Ball, and while the code is much longer now, in the main the plan of the game is identical with its origin. Time has made it better and more attractive. The rules of 1845 and the game of 1915 merely go to show what Americans can do, not only as originators, but as intelligent developers of a sport which has the right basis.



JAMES E. SULLIVAN

DIED SEPTEMBER 16, 1914

James E. Sullivan

All his life James E. Sullivan was identified with outdoor sports. A great many persons who knew him most largely by his association with amateur athletics were not aware of the fact that he had a warm side for Base Ball. He did not delve so deeply into Base Ball as he did into the games which, collectively, constitute what are known as "athletics," but he was in touch with all that belonged to the national pastime and a sincere and hearty believer in the efficacy of Organized Base Ball.

Back in the old days of 1890 and the late '80s, before he started the American Sports Publishing Company, publishers of the GUIDE, the "Sporting Times" flourished in New York as a distinctive Base Ball weekly. James E. Sullivan was publisher of the paper then and one of the counselors of its editorial policy. He lent all his assistance to the fight for Organized Base Ball against a plot of players and their backers to overthrow it. The attempt to throttle the game died in the first year of its undertaking, and there was no man more elated over the result than the late James E. Sullivan. "It was a good, hard fight," he said, one day, "and it ended for the best. In my connection with athletics I have found that it is absolutely essential that they shall be organized, with a definite head for their control. There must be some one upon whom the mantle of responsibility shall fall. Without it there will be nothing but confusion and ultimate chaos, which means destruction."

As the importance and increase in his duties grew with years he still preserved the same soft spot in his heart for Base Ball which had been there when, as the publisher of a Base Ball newspaper, he had devoted all his effort and energy to that which he thought was right and just.

"There are plenty of others who are most able to look after our national game," he said, one day, in reply to a question as to why he had withdrawn actively from Base Ball, "and I now have leisure to take up my hobby with the athletes."

Then, just to show that he had not forgotten about Base Ball, he never let pass an opportunity to try to advance the American national game in every country in which he visited. As frequently as he was appointed Special Commissioner to represent the United States at the Olympic Games—he had received that honor at the hands of President Roosevelt when the contests were held at Athens in 1906 and London in 1908, and President Taft followed the example of his predecessor when he appointed Mr. Sullivan to represent the United States at Stockholm in 1912—just as frequently he told the foreign commissioners how thoroughly and with what enthusiasm their boys and young men would enjoy Base Ball if they would learn to play it. In Sweden he lent every energy toward furthering Base Ball and it was largely through his efforts that several games were played when the Olympic Games were held in Stockholm. He also advocated Base Ball strongly to the Germans and French and had the satisfaction of knowing that a Base Ball league actually was organized in France before the war broke out. It is quite probable that Base Ball would have been attempted in Germany had not the firing of cannon balls become a more popular pastime for the moment.

He also urged the playing of Base Ball to the English people, following the policy of others who had done missionary work on the same lines in England, but his efforts met with much the same response as those of his associates. The English are so tightly wedded to their cricket and association football that it is difficult to make all of them perceive what we believe to be the entertaining and advantageous features of Base Ball.

This big, open-hearted man, the grip of whose hand was an inspiration of sincerity and good fellowship, was so keenly alive to the developments of Base Ball that nothing of a modern nature seemed to escape his attention. He wished to know, for instance, what there was in so called "inside base ball." He was always very eager to ascertain as quickly as possible what effect might have been had in the game by such minor changes as might be made in the rules. The reason for this was his great desire to keep thoroughly abreast of the times. He wished to be sure that everything which was new in Base Ball should be brought to the attention of the readers of that great Athletic Library series which was published under his guidance.

At the more important games and at the contests of the world's series in which a world's championship was involved he was always present. Once, in a joking way, he said: "There are some persons who cannot see any beauty in a broad jump. I can. Thank the Lord I am not one of those persons who like a broad jump so well that I cannot see any beauty in a home run. Of course, I have to be partial to the jump, or to a sprint race, but if I had not been brought up on that diet I guess I would have played Base Ball."

The national game lost one of its best and sincerest friends when James E. Sullivan died. To which may truthfully be added and, even more emphatically, that all outdoor games lost one of their best and sincerest friends when the grim reaper swung his fatal scythe through the athletic council of the United States.

The following lines by William Winter, although written with another in mind, so exactly portray James E. Sullivan's life, that I have taken the liberty of reproducing them here:

A PORTRAIT.

Fierce for the right he bore his part
In strife with many a valiant foe;
But laughter winged his polished dart
And kindness tempered every blow.

No selfish purpose marked his way;
Still for the common good he wrought,
And still enriched the passing day
With sheen of wit and sheaves of thought.

JOHN B. FOSTER.

The Base Ball Strike of 1914

In July, 1914, a disagreement arose between the Base Ball Players' Fraternity on one side and the National and American Leagues and the National Commission on the other. The cause of the trouble was a player named Kraft, who was transferred to Brooklyn from Nashville. Later he was transferred to the Boston National League club and then returned to Brooklyn. Brooklyn afterwards sent him to Newark. Nashville claimed the player on a waiver technicality and the National Commission decided that he should return to Nashville. Kraft refused to go, on the ground that he was wanted by Newark, a club in a higher classification than Nashville.

David L. Fultz, president of the Base Ball Players' Fraternity, wrote to August Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission, as follows:

"Dear Sir: Inasmuch as Organized Base Ball sees fit to continue its violation of Section 18 and several other sections of the Cincinnati Agreement, which agreement is a part of every player's contract, the Board of Directors of the Base Ball Players' Fraternity has authorized me to inform you that on and after Wednesday, July 22, the members of the organization will no longer consider themselves under contract."

Mr. Fultz did not issue this letter until authorized to do so by the Board of Directors of his Fraternity.

Chairman Herrmann, as President of the Cincinnati Base Ball Club, called the members of the team together, and recited to them his version of the controversy that had arisen. Mr. Herrmann said:

"The friction between the National Commission and the Base Ball Players' Fraternity has arisen over the decision that sent first baseman Kraft to the Nashville Class A club. I do not believe that a case of such minor importance as this is justification for any such ultimatum as Mr. Fultz has issued.

"In fact, I suggested to him by letter that this case be taken up by a committee, or committees, from each side and thrashed out and an amicable agreement reached, which I have no doubt could be done. Then after the Base Ball season is over, if it is the desire of the majority of parties concerned that the Cincinnati Agreement be so amended as to include drafted players in Section 18, I will be one of the first ones to vote for it.

"At present, with the rules to which Mr. Fultz and the Fraternity have agreed, the Commission cannot see its way clear to award this player to any other club than Nashville.

"To show that we are trying to do the best we can in this case, we asked the Brooklyn club to endeavor to get Kraft back and sell him to Newark. Brooklyn naturally, however, wanted some protection, but agreed to this providing Kraft signed for the season of 1915 as well as the remainder of 1914. This Kraft refused to do.

"In Mr. Fultz's letter he stated that the agreement is a part of every player's contract. I do not believe this is true, and I think if you players will go home tonight and look over your contracts you will find that there is nothing of this kind in them.

"I have put this case up to you in as fair a manner as I know how. We have not said that Mr. Fultz is wrong, but we know we have not violated any section of the Cincinnati Agreement. We have offered to submit the case to a committee. Now it is my desire to know if you boys, members of the Cincinnati Base Ball team, will no longer consider yourselves under contract to this club after Wednesday. In all fai ness to me, and I believe you will be fair, I want to ask you to let me know by tomorrow night your decision, so that in case you intend to abide by the terms of Mr. Fultz's letter, I can notify your patrons that there will be no game of Base Ball at the park on Wednesday."

There appeared to have been a misunderstanding between the National Commission and the Base Ball Players' Fraternity

regarding this isolated case of Kraft. At the Cincinnati conference attention was called to the fact that two or three cases of the Kraft character might arise and that they would be adjusted in the autumn following. It is certainly on record in the minutes of the conference. The ball players, however, led by their Board of Directors, made an issue of the matter in mid-season.

While Kraft, about whom the trouble started, had been secured by Brooklyn direct from New Orleans, the Nashville club of the same league had a prior claim to him, and when the Nashville manager learned that Kraft had been dropped from the National League he put in a claim for him. The Southern League is a Class A league under the Base Ball law, while the International League is a Class AA organization, one step above the other league. The Southern League and several of the other Class A leagues have peculiar rights, however, which were granted to them at the time the Class AA classification was adopted, when the International, the American Association, and the Pacific Coast Leagues were made AA leagues, putting them one rung above the Southern and other Class A leagues.

The other Class A leagues agreed to the change in their status on the condition that players drafted to the major leagues from their ranks should be sent back to them if found unavailable by the National or American Leagues. Under the ordinary Base Ball law, a player released from a National or an American League club must first be waived upon by every other major league club and by every Class AA club before he can be sent to a club of a lower classification.

The agreement entered into with the Southern and several of the other Class A leagues makes them an exception to this rule, so that players drafted from them must go back to them direct, without first passing through the AA leagues.

When the Nashville club put in its claim for Kraft, on the ground of this old agreement with the Class A leagues, the National Commission decided in its favor and ordered Kraft to report to Nashville instead of to Newark.

When the National Commission ordered Kraft to report at Nashville, Fultz interfered in behalf of the Fraternity, of which Kraft is a member, and told him that he could stay at Newark. Kraft preferred to stay at Newark, where he could get a larger salary than in the Southern League, where there is a salary limit.

Fultz claimed that the agreement entered into between the National Commission and the Players' Fraternity superseded any old agreement with the Class A leagues. From the National Commission's side it was simply a question of which agreement would be kept, as it was manifestly impossible to keep both of them. They held that the agreement with the Southern League was a prior agreement and should take precedence.

The strike was not called, because President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn club purchased the release of Kraft outright from Nashville for the Newark club. The moment that this transaction was completed there was nothing left at controversy. The move was not made because of any fear entertained by Organized Base Ball as to its policy in the case, but for the simple reason that Mr. Ebbets assumed the matter of too little importance to precipitate a general quarrel. Results since then have proved that his conservative policy was perhaps for the best.

There were those of the club owners in major league Base Ball who would gladly have welcomed the "strike." They felt that the players had raised an issue which it was best to meet face to face. It was their contention that it was not the time to delay or pursue measures of placation. Had the "strike" actually occurred it would have forfeited every player's contract in the major

leagues if each player individually had failed to report. That was one feature of the case that was overlooked by the players. The high priced and long termed contracts would have gone overboard with those for smaller sums and only one year of effect.

Where a dispute is ended before the point in issue comes to actual argument neither side can rightfully claim a victory. The most that can be gathered as to the effect of such a dispute is to be taken from the comments of outsiders. Some of these are submitted in this article. Personally the editor of the GUIDE believes that the players were too hasty in making this matter one of such prominence. It had been tacitly agreed at the Cincinnati conference that this issue of priority of claim on the part of the Southern League had been waived. The players felt themselves hurt before they were really injured. There was not the slightest disposition nor intent upon the part of any member of the National Commission to do the player—or any player—an injustice. A great deal of unnecessary loose talk, not always based upon fact, no doubt had its influence among some players who were disposed to take every statement of common gossip at its face value and not pursue it to the source to ascertain the facts.

What the press thought of the issue is quoted below in a few excerpts from some well known newspapers.

The New York Morning World said:

"The attempted revolt of the Base Ball Players against oppression appears to have come to naught. From all indications, they must continue in the servitude to which the 'magnates' have reduced them, with no alternative but to draw the beggarly $10,000 or so a year to which they have been ground down under a trust wage scale.

"Must not the sorrows of the Base Ball serfs soften the most callous heart? If an example of peonage is wanted, it should be looked for not in Mexico but here at home on the ball fields of the major leagues. There capital has truly set its iron heel on the neck of labor. There human chattels are bought and sold as of old they were from the slave block, and once in their harsh masters' possession they are doomed to five long months of ball playing at salaries ten times as great as they could earn at any other vocation and with an onerous winter season in the South added to their afflictions.

"It is all very sad, though so far no words of sympathy from I. W. W. quarters have been heard and Upton Sinclair has not organized a mourners' parade in their behalf. And being men they cannot, of course, burn down grand stands nor go on hunger strikes. All they can do is to endure their troubles with a patient martyrdom, conscious that if they 'chuck' their present jobs they will have to take others that pay only a living wage."

The New York Tribune said:

"Base Ball fans may, we think, calm their fears. The rather trivial question of who shall pay Kraft's salary will hardly precipitate the strike and lockout with which President Fultz of the Players' Fraternity and President Ban Johnson of the American League are now respectively threatening each other. Organized Base Ball can afford such diversions less this year than in any recent season.

"For various reasons not altogether definable the American public has suddenly become just a little bit bored with professional Base Ball. There was, of course, that long drawn out squabble over the establishment of the Federal League to produce a mild nausea before the season began. The wet weather caused the frequent postponement of games early in the season and the Mexican situation provided many with excitement who might otherwise have given their entire attention to Base Ball. These are a few of the possible explanations of the slump that undeniably exists.

"A writer in 'Harper's Weekly' of last week quotes anonymously three major league magnates as saying that they expected this to be the poorest season financially they had had since the game was directed on so great a scale. This, if it continues, can mean in the end only one thing, a collapse of the inflated salaries which the players have been enjoying lately.

"Both Mr. Fultz and Mr. Johnson know well enough that Organized Base Ball, instead of sulking in its tents, must present a united and animated front if it would win back its maximum of popularity. It is very difficult to believe, therefore, that they will not find some mutually satisfactory settlement of the Kraft incident before jeopardizing the future of the sport at this crucial time."

After the affair had been settled David L. Fultz is quoted as saying:

"The Fraternity does not wish to be placed in the position of crowing over a victory. We simply won on our merits. The Fraternity is not antagonistic to Organized Ball and I'd rather not say anything more about Kraft."

Talking of future plans President Fultz said the Fraternity had no further demands to make on Organized Ball.

"The Fraternity will deal with cases as they present themselves. We do not desire representation on the National Commission. I fail to see how the Fraternity would benefit by having a player on the Commission."

Very pertinently, Walter Trumbull, in the New York Morning World, observed:

"Without for the moment taking account of the matter of whether or not the players' cause of complaint is just, there are some things they should take into serious consideration before going to the extremity of allowing themselves to be called out on a strike. It takes a long while for a tree to grow, but only a few moments to chop it down.

"The National League was founded in 1876, and since that day Base Ball has grown steadily until at the present time it is a vast institution representing an outlay of millions of dollars. Year by year the players as a whole have received better salaries, and the profession of a Base Ball player has been put on a higher and higher level.

"The public has supported the game because it is one professional sport that has been kept clean and straight, and because it contains the necessary suspense, thrills and the hero worship to keep its devotees interested. The fans loved it, because to them it was a real sport.

"They always sided with the player and cursed out the magnate, because, they said, and often justly, that the magnate was out for the shekels, but they believed, because they wished to believe, that the player was inspired by love of the game.

"The player often tried to dissipate this pleasant fiction, but never quite succeeded. He is trying it again. Let him once convince the public that he is no hero but only a very ordinary workman, vastly more interested in his rights and his pay than in his job, and he might just as well chip in his share toward a decent burial for the goose that laid the golden eggs."

"Inside" Base Ball

More "Inside Base Ball," as it has come to be known, exists in the craniums of clever writers on the game than it does in practice. That may sound like the wail of an iconoclast, but, unfortunately, it is only too true. Certain happenings may occur in such juxtaposition on the ball field that they look like magnificent combinations of various energies belonging to remarkable ball players. However, the truth must be told even at the expense of romance, and the fact admitted that in nine cases out of ten mere chance devolved them all. In other words, like Topsy of Uncle Tom's Cabin fame, they "just happened."

A great deal of "Inside Base Ball" is too intricate to have occurred. Players do not premeditate the sequence of plays. Yet there is "Inside Base Ball." The writer would not wish to make it appear that it is all a myth but that the term has come to be a handy one by which some writer, with a fine gift for incident and location, places one incident after another in an entertaining manner and leaves us all to believe that this play was thought out long in advance of its execution. When the Giants and the Chicagos played off their famous 1908 tie there were those who told glibly as to how Kling purposely dropped a ball to catch a base-runner napping mentally. Not only did he not purposely drop it, but he was furious because he dropped it and he came very near throwing it to the wrong place after he picked it up. That is about the reality of a great many more of the wonderful plays which were thought out beautifully after the play had taken place.

The principal trouble with those who claim so much for "Inside Base Ball" is that they forget that certain conditions must exist and arise to the moment in perfection in order that "Inside Base Ball" may be made possible. Not one scene may be shifted a second late if "Inside Base Ball" is to go through and it would not be "Inside" if it did not go through. The inherent beauty of "Inside Base Ball," however, is exactly as stated before. It reads just as well about plays which were not intended in the "Inside" category, and any writer, after seeing some maneuver of finesse and strategy, can just as well ascribe it to "Inside Base Ball" as to bullhead luck. "Inside Base Ball" sounds more euphonious and more finished.

Considering that so much attention has been devoted here and there to "Inside Base Ball" the editor of the Guide wishes to call attention to a most interesting article which appeared in the New York "Tribune" relative to speed requirements on the Base Ball diamond as perceived by a measuring machine. Experiments were made on the Polo Grounds at various times. As has been stated by the inventor of this machine, it is most interesting, of course, to managers to learn the ability of their players by the use of mechanism which will register to the millionth part of an hour the work of the individuals on the Base Ball field. Managers wish to crumple the foe into a shapeless mass. They try to figure everything out to the fifth of a second. Will the time soon come when a heavy heaver of the ball from right field to third will be asked to pose for the moving picture speed testing machine and obtain a card certifying that he is a whirlwind before a manager will consider his application for a job?

However that may be, the fruits of this exciting experience in the focus of forty thousand eyes are of interest, although for various reasons it was not possible to record all of the motions of the players stationed in front of the camera.

By way of beginning the examination of the results, it may be interesting to note what the St. Louis American League players were able to do when the inexorable machine was turned upon them.

Eliminating, for the sake of convenience, all fractions below a fifth of a second, a Brown combination made a play consisting of the pitching of the ball to the batter and its return to second for a put out in 3½ seconds. This included the short "wind-up" of the pitcher. A second test showed the same time, while a third required 3⅗ seconds for its performance.

In the first test of the Giants, with White in the box, Mullaney catching and Snodgrass on second, it required 4.407 seconds for the accomplishment of this cycle of play. More than half of this time, however, was occupied by the pitcher in the "wind-up" before delivering the ball. From the moment the sphere left his hand until it was in the glove of Snodgrass and on the ground behind him, only 1.697 seconds had elapsed. It is difficult for the mind to conceive the speed of the ball in the two throws or the rapidity of the reaction on the part of the catcher. Between the hand of the pitcher and the pocket made by the catcher's pair of hands the interval of time was only .351 of a second. In the course of the brief space the ball traveled at the rate of 185.185 feet a second, or slightly more than two miles a minute. The length of time required by the catcher to recover from the catch and launch the ball on its way past the pitcher to second was almost as long a period as that required for the ball to pass from the pitcher's hands to his, .317 of a second. It required only four-fifths of a second, .796 to be exact, for the winged sphere to pass over the 129 feet between the catcher and the second baseman.

This is where the elimination of time counts. Suppose a runner is on first. He wishes to make the steal to second. The pitcher has the ball in his hand. The runner has taken a lead of eight feet and is on tiptoe ready to start for the second bag. He has his eye on the pitcher. The latter raises his arm for a slow "wind-up." It passes behind his head. It begins to move forward. The runner will try, although it will require a lightning dash. With the speed of the wind his feet flash along the path. He is too slow. He is not near the bag when the sound of the ball in the baseman's glove greets his ear. He is lost. The camera will tell him the reason why. No man living could have done it on foot. The interval of time between that raised hand behind the pitcher's head and the second baseman's glove was only 2.32 seconds. In order to have covered the remaining 82 feet of his journey from first in that time it would have been necessary for him to travel at the rate of 35.34 feet a second. Had he been able to sprint at this pace and keep it up for a hundred yards he would have established a new record of 8.49 seconds. This is more than a second faster than the present record of 9 3/5 seconds, made in June, 1906. This is a concrete illustration of why it is so difficult for a runner to steal second if the battery makes no errors. This is an illustration of the fact "that two can play at that game." When a man can throw to second at the rate of 161.6 feet a second, or nearly two miles a minute, a runner must be a hustler to beat the sphere to the keystone bag.

In fact, the pitching in this case was apparently by no means phenomenal, so that it might require a fleeter runner than the one pictured to fit the illustration. In one of the tests with the Giants Fromme pitched a ball which, including the "wind-up," required only .99 of a second until the batter hit it. The time from the moment it left the pitcher's fingers and until the bat turned its course upon itself with a snappy crack was .288 of a second. This meant that the ball traveled at the rate of 210.07 feet a second, or two and two-fifth miles a minute. Still another of the Giants' staff of pitchers tossed the ball to the batter in the space of .275 of a second, or at the rate of 236.36 feet a second. This is at a rate of 2.8 miles a minute, a speed greater than anything (driven by power located within itself) has ever attained, so far as known. According to the

pictorial record in this case, the swing of the batter's bat until it struck the ball occupied .042 of a second, which would indicate that he began his swing when it was 9.24 feet in front of him. The average speed made by the Giants' pitchers was .403172, approximately two-fifths of a second, or at the rate of 170.6075 feet a second, while that of the Brown pitchers was approximately .5 of a second, or a tenth of a second slower. The time of some of the Giants' pitchers included in the average shows that they undoubtedly were not throwing at their full speed.

If a demonstration were needed, this one would serve to show that certainly one of the differences between a professional pitcher and an amateur is speed. A special timing device probably was hardly required to discover this fact, but this record does show something of what the actual difference is. It goes into the refinements of the subject, and if a team manager is looking for speed and a degree of curve, mathematically ascertained, before making a decision regarding a pitcher, it is now possible for him to secure this information.

Mental reaction plays a very important part in Base Ball. The player must make decisions and act upon them quickly. How long does it take a catcher to determine whether to throw to a baseman or not and to act upon the decision? How much time is required by any player in the field, or the batter, or the runner, to decide upon a given action and take it? The determination of this is one of the services which such a device as Mr. Gilbreth's may perform for the Base Ball manager.

In this connection it is interesting to note that in the case of the Brown catcher the interval between catching the ball and the beginning of the throw to second in one case was .7 of a second and in another .8. The catchers for the Giants in every case recorded started the ball on its flight to second within two-fifths of a second after receiving it, and the average for all was below a third of a second, one throw being made in a trifle over a quarter of a second. This would suggest that the reaction time of a catcher of long experience of the major league class is one-half that of an average college catcher. This is a point, however, on which it would hardly be fair to generalize beyond saying that reaction is an important element in play and that upon it hangs the success or failure of a player.

There are opportunities for study of the actions of the runner also. This field, perhaps, offers particularly good opportunities for the application of the lessons of motion study. The speed with which the batter gets away from the plate on the journey to first may make all the difference between a hit and an out.

With the assistance of the background and its squares it is stated by Mr. Gilbreth that it would be possible to plot the course of the ball on its way to the home plate and to tell at what point in its flight it began to curve. In the Brown tests it was found that the catcher who was obliged to receive the ball on the left side, if he was a right-handed thrower, would have great difficulty in recovering in time to get a ball to second before a runner.

The pictures taken at the Polo Grounds showed a number of interesting things. It was noted, in cases where the ball was struck, that the batter hit it before the pitcher's foot had risen to its full height above the ground. This illustrates the speed with which the ball traveled. In the pictures of the Brown pitcher the ball was photographed leaving his hand before the latter had passed his body, the ball being thrown after the fashion of an apple on the end of a stick. In the pictures of the pitchers of the Giants the ball left the hand, in many cases, after it had passed the center of the swing. One showed it actually on the bat. They also demonstrated the mechanical character of the "wind-up." There was little variation

in the duration of this phase of pitching a ball, although each pitcher differed from his fellows in this respect. In other words, each pitcher had a style of his own—a fact which, perhaps, it did not require a moving picture machine to demonstrate. The "wind-up" in nearly every case consumed more than 50 per cent of the time occupied in the cycle of pitching a ball and returning it to the second baseman. It is a great stage play, whatever else it may be.

There is "Inside Base Ball." Don't forget that, but very frequently it happens that "Inside Base Ball" takes no cognizance of errors and the very best that "Inside Base Ball" could do would not to be to figure every play down to the fraction of a second, for fielders will fall over their feet and stumble and batters will fail in spite of all the best laid plans of players and managers. The best "Inside Base Ball" in the world is a home run with three men on bases in the last half of the ninth inning when the team last at bat needs four runs to win. It will impress spectators more deeply than all the other kinds of Base Ball which were ever heard of and not even the players who are accustomed to the devious chances of Base Ball can refrain from entering into the general excitement when such a thing takes place. The pitcher of the side against which the home run was made always insists that it was pure luck, while the batter who made the home run does not say anything, but somehow grows larger mentally and physically with an influx of pardonable pride.

This is in no way intended to discourage trying "Inside Base Ball," but to emphasize the fact that Base Ball can be and has been played without being "Inside."

How to Give "Signs"

Base Ball signs are not "signs" in the sense of the advertisements which we read for the sale of butter, eggs and other farm products, and which we cannot escape. The prosperous baker who puts a placard over his door announcing that nice, fresh loaves are for sale in his shop wishes everybody to read it. So does the ruddy cheeked butcher and the grocer with his long business-like duster almost trailing on the ground.

The Base Ball player displays his signs while the game is going on, but he wishes them to be read neither by the public nor by the players of the opposing team. They must be concealed in some way from publicity and are exclusively for the men who wear his colors on the diamond.

Off and on, a great deal has been written about Base Ball signs. Much of it has been true, some of it exaggerated and not a little of it has been fiction. There *are* signs, however, and they are used at times by the most expert players, so all of it is not fiction. There are more battery signs, or signals, than there are signs between players on the infield and the players of the outfield. Battery signs are the tokens which are given between the catcher and the pitcher. Usually the catcher gives the signs and the pitcher follows his instructions. Now and then the pitcher gives the signs and this ordinarily takes place when there is reason to believe that the opposing players have learned the code which is in use and are taking advantage of it.

Once there was a game played in a world's series in which the pitcher and the catcher of one of the teams became convinced that the players of the opposing team had learned their signs. Until that time the catcher had been giving the signs to the pitcher. The moment that both became assured the players of the other club knew their signs the code was changed and the pitcher gave the signals to the catcher. It is also on record that in one world's series the second baseman was giving a share of the signals to the pitcher and so cleverly was this done that it might never have been detected had not the second baseman told of it. The pitcher disguised his manner of turning in the box so that the batter could not discern whether he was turning around to watch the base-runners or for some other motive.

The commonest method of giving signs is to have the catcher use the fingers of his throwing hand in different combinations or angles, hidden as much as possible by the big glove which he wears on his catching hand. Two fingers, for instance, with the glove for a background, might mean "a straight ball with speed." The thumb extended alone on the face of the glove might mean an outcurve. Thumb and finger together might mean "a slow ball." Any variety of these signals can be arranged by pitcher and catcher, and it is perfectly legal to use any system of making signals with the fingers of the throwing hand, but the catcher must practice diligently and try to obtain proficiency in so concealing the arrangement of his fingers that his information cannot be ascertained by the coachers, either at first base or third base. It must also be remembered that the base-runner at second base—if there be such a runner—has an excellent chance to see the signals which are given by the catcher and, of course, if he can understand their purport, he will try to convey the information in some way to the batter.

In the old days catchers had a way of giving signs to the pitchers by adjusting their belts, shifting their chest protectors, by the manner in which they wore their caps, and even by the positions in which they placed their feet as they stood behind the plate. As a rule these signs were picked up more readily than those which

are given by the fingers of the throwing hand. Not only the coachers, who stood on the base lines, but the players of the team at bat, who sat on the bench, were quick to notice that certain things were done by the pitcher if the catcher, for example, one moment wore his cap with the visor over his forehead and the next moment wore it with the visor over the back of his head. It is really true of one catcher of some prominence that he gave signs to his pitcher by the manner in which he distended his cheek. If it was on one side, he wanted one kind of a ball pitched, and if the other cheek, something different. He pursued this system for almost two years before it was discovered that it meant much more than an unconscious habit. He worked with one pitcher during all of this period and that is why the signs continued to be successful. The battery was broken up and the catcher no longer dared to give the signs, fearing that the pitcher, who had been promoted to a rival club, would quickly catch him at his old code and inform his new fellow players. This particular catcher, however, was not without resource, for he inaugurated a new code which was based solely upon whether he squatted behind the plate or stood upright. He managed to work that with good success for another season.

Now and then signs are given by the third baseman to the pitcher, although this is the exception rather than a common practice. The pitcher must face the batter before delivering the ball and this renders it difficult for the pitcher to watch the third baseman intently enough to be sure of the signs which he may be trying to give him. Signs given by the third baseman have more to do with catching base-runners napping at first base than with any other play on the diamond. It is not expedient for younger ball players to try to do too much with these signs, for they are likely to find them a little too involved.

The catcher and the second baseman frequently use a code by which they trap the unwary runners at second base. Sometimes it is the shortstop who gives the signal, and the runner is all the more bewildered when he is caught napping after he has been watching the baseman and the catcher to see that they did not signal one another. By shifting his position, or by some indication with his hand or arm, the shortstop informs the catcher that the second baseman will be on the base after the next pitched ball in order to catch the runner if possible. Or perhaps the shortstop himself will cover the base. Alert infielders frequently cut off runs by their cleverness in co-operating with the catcher, more especially if the latter is a hard and accurate thrower. In a game toward the latter part of a season, when the championship is at stake in every contest which is being played, it is a very valuable adjunct to a Base Ball team to possess a catcher who is what might be called "hand-in-glove" with both his second baseman and his shortstop in the various plays which arise on the diamond.

There is no particular method employed in the making of these signs. Usually they are little motions or gestures which have been agreed upon by those who will see them. The important point is to be able to recognize them and to employ them at the right time. It is rather tough on an infielder when he signals for a play and executes his part of the work beautifully, to ascertain that the catcher failed to get the sign, and all the undertaking has been for nothing when it might have been possible to get the runner if the catcher had been on the alert.

The hit-and-run play is almost always undertaken by sign and this is another important maneuver in the national game. If it is to be tried by two men who are fast runners and good batters it becomes a feature which is extremely embarrassing in all games to the opposition. This is a sign which must be understood by every member of a team and it is also essential that it be given in such

a manner that all the players of the opposing team cannot perceive it. Were they able to do so the play would come to naught and it would probably be better if it were not attempted. Sometimes the sign is given by the batter. At other times it is given by the base-runner and not infrequently it is given by one of the coachers acting under the direction of the captain of the team which is at bat.

If the batter gives the sign it is generally made by some movement of one of his limbs or by the manner in which he stands at the plate. It is easier for the base-runner to give the sign that he is about to steal because he can conceal it from at least a great part of the field and the opposing fielders. If the batter fails to notice the sign it is likely to be disastrous to the runner, who may be caught standing up, to his great disgust, as runners do not make an effort to slide to bases when they are trying the hit-and-run play.

When the coacher gives a sign, not infrequently it is by means of some presumable chance remarks, which the players of the other team will think is meant for conversation, and not for the purpose of accomplishing a bit of strategy. Even a show of petulance by a batter at a presumably incorrect decision by an umpire, sometimes has been in reality a very cool and premeditated scheme, instead of the apparently hotheaded action of a player who could not control his temper.

When Hugh Jennings, the manager of the Detroit club, picks the grass up, blade by blade, and gives cry to his now famous "ee yah," there is more in his apparent silliness than appears on the face of it. At least there was at the beginning. Of course every manager finds that sooner or later most of his signs are understood by opposing players and he must invent a new code or, as some do, reverse the code, which is almost invariably a blow to the opposing players if the men of the team engaged in the use of the code do not forget that it has been reversed. There was a coacher, well known in his day, who would frequently shout, "Here we go." He did it so often that it seemed to be part of his battle cry while he was exhorting his players, yet under certain conditions his "Here we go" was a signal to the players of his team and understood as such.

When a double steal is attempted it is usually the runner who is on second base who starts the signal. He may be instructed by his captain to try the steal and that involves a sign from the latter. It is almost certain that a signal of that character will not be given by the movement of some part of the body but will be indicated by some expression which is used by a player on the field and which it is hoped will escape detection.

It is not good policy to try to develop too elaborate a code of signals. They are apt to be confusing. Some managers like to have as few signs as possible. McGraw is one of that kind, yet there is no manager in Base Ball who rules his team more absolutely from the bench. The Athletics are great believers in signals and they also have the reputation of possessing players who are quick to discern and understand the signs of the opposing players, and for that reason every team which plays against the Athletics is careful to an extreme to hide signs if it can.

Practice will make perfect in giving signs behind the bat by the medium of the throwing hand and the glove on the catching hand. When these signs are cleverly given to a pitcher they are of the utmost value to him as well as to the club with which he is connected. Most of the professional catchers give these signs just before the ball is pitched and while they are stooping down behind the bat and sometimes they give a "fake" sign prior to the regular sign, hoping to fool the opposing team. Usually they are fairly successful in doing so. There have been catchers who were clever enough to give their signs while standing up and they were very successful in deluding the opposing teams. One of these was Criger,

formerly of the champion Boston Red Sox, and another, in old days, was Jack Boyle of the old St. Louis Browns. "Buck" Ewing of the famous Giants of the late '80s and early '90s, gave his signals largely through a line of conversation which he kept up with the pitcher, pretending all the time to be giving signals with his hands. It was a long time before the ball players began to understand Ewing's system and even then they were never sure whether in his conversation he was giving signals or merely joking with the pitcher. Jack Clement, catcher of the Philadelphia Nationals, had half the base ball players guessing as to his signs, because he was left-handed and gave all signals on the reverse side of the batter.

If signs are employed, the principal thing to do is to make them as simple as possible, and then be sure that every player on the team understands what they mean. Now and then base-runners are severely criticised for some play on the field. The unthinking "bleacherites" promptly dub them as "boneheads" when, as a matter of fact, they are not "boneheads." The real "boneheads" are the players who fail to perceive the sign when it is properly given by the man who is first in the play.

Signs, or signals, therefore, are, after all, a matter of individual ingenuity and, for obvious reasons, never can be compiled into a prearranged code. As a player once told a writer who had interviewed him on the subject, "Fill in your story with any set of signals your imagination may suggest; if they are good, we will adapt them to our own uses."

All-National—All-American Tour to Honolulu

After the Base Ball season of 1914 had been completed, two teams of players, made up from members of National League and American League clubs, undertook a tour to Honolulu by way of a circuit which embraced cities throughout the Northwest. The clubs called themselves the All-Nationals and the All-Americans, and the business management was undertaken by Frank Bancroft, for a long time manager of the Cincinnati club.

It turned out to be one of the most successful trips which had ever been made into foreign lands—although Honolulu is no longer real foreign territory—and revived the Base Ball enthusiasm and the great love for the American game which had begun years back. To the older residents of Honolulu it brought back the visit of the Spalding tourists. It so chanced that the American ball players under the management of Mr. Spalding were unable to play a game in Honolulu, but this was wholly due to the fact of the unfortunate arrival of the steamship on Sunday and the inability of the captain to wait long enough on Monday for the playing of a game. Honolulu did not allow Base Ball on Sunday, and once the coal was in the bunkers, the captain of the steamship was compelled to depart immediately for the far side of the Pacific to meet his mail contracts.

The trip of the players in 1914 began at Milwaukee. Members of the clubs arrived in that city October 16 and the total route traversed occupied about ten weeks. They completed their journey at San Diego, Cal., December 27.

The teams played forty-four games. Of these the All-Nationals won twenty-three and the All-Americans twenty-one. In addition to these contests there were two tie games and four games with outside teams, all of which were won by the All-Stars.

Each team used four pitchers, whose records were as follows:

All-Nationals	Won	Lost	All-Americans	Won	Lost
Alexander	10	4	Bush	6	4
Vaughn	6	3	James, St. Louis	8	5
James, Boston	3	5	Mitchell	3	5
Tesreau	4	9	Cole	4	9

The financial success of the trip gave each player $1,321.95 for his share of the receipts. This was above all expenses, except the steamship fare to Honolulu, which each player was compelled to pay out of his own pocket. However, that gave the players a very comfortable margin for their junket, even after they had paid the fare on the boat.

The excellent work of Alexander, the Philadelphia National League pitcher, made him popular not only with the players but with spectators who saw him. It seemed to be the opinion of some of the American League players who made the journey that Alexander is one of the greatest pitchers in Base Ball. There is no doubt that the same opinion is shared by the Base Ball enthusiasts of Philadelphia. An interesting fact of the trip was the ineffectiveness of the spit ball pitchers on "skinned" diamonds. The moment the cover of the ball became rough the spit ball pitchers had trouble.

All the way across the American continent, over a route following the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the players met with a generous reception. In California they were congratulated repeatedly because of their evident intent to give their best to those who witnessed the games. The San Francisco newspapers were loud in praising the efforts of the men on the field, stating repeatedly

that the games were the most interesting which had been played in that State in recent years by Eastern players, for the reason that the men were in the contests to make the best of them and not merely to give an exhibition.

The record of the series, as played from the time the teams left Chicago on October 16 for Honolulu until their return to San Diego, Cal., December 27, is as follows:

Oct. 17—At Milwaukee—Rain.
Oct. 18—At Minneapolis—Americans 6, Nationals 3.
Oct. 19—At Mandan, S. D.—Americans 1, Nationals 2 (12 innings).
Oct. 20—At Dickinson, N. D.—Americans 6, Nationals 1.
Oct. 21—At Forsythe, Mont.—Americans 9, Nationals 6.
Oct. 22—At Helena, Mont.—Americans 6, Nationals 7.
Oct. 23—At Hamilton, Mont.—Americans 10, Nationals, 3.
Oct. 24—At Missoula, Mont.—Americans 9, Nationals 0.
Oct. 25—At Spokane, Wash.—Americans 3, Nationals 11.
Oct. 26—At Potlach, Idaho—Americans 1, Nationals 12.
Oct. 27—At Lewiston, Idaho—Americans 1, Nationals 4.
Oct. 28—At Walla Walla, Wash.—Americans 1, Nationals 0.
Oct. 29—At Seattle, Wash.—Americans 4, Nationals 1 (12 innings).
Oct. 30—At Bellingham, Wash.—Americans 4, Nationals 10.
Nov. 1—At Portland, Ore.—Americans 2, Nationals 3.
Nov. 2—At Medford, Ore.—Americans 9, Nationals 5.
Nov. 3—At San Francisco, Cal.—Americans 2, Nationals 4.
Nov. 4—At San Francisco, Cal.—Americans 2, Nationals 1.
Nov. 5—At San Francisco, Cal.—Americans, 0, Nationals 2.
Nov. 6—At San Francisco, Cal.—Americans 3, Nationals 4.
Nov. 7—At San Francisco, Cal.—Nationals 9, Americans 4.
Nov. 8—At Oakland, Cal. (A. M.)—Americans 1, Nationals 0.
Nov. 8—At San Francisco, Cal. (P. M.)—Americans 9, Nationals 2.
Nov. 9—At San Francisco, Cal.—All-Nationals 6, St. Mary's College 3.
Nov. 9—At San Francisco, Cal.—All-Americans 8, Olympic Club 7.
Nov. 10—At San Jose, Cal.—Americans 4, Nationals 4 (10 innings).
Nov. 12—At Los Angeles, Cal.—Americans 5, Nationals 2.
Nov. 13—At Los Angeles, Cal.—Americans 4, Nationals 3.
Nov. 15—At Los Angeles, Cal.—Americans 6, Nationals 4.
Nov. 16—At Pasadena, Cal.—Americans 5, Nationals 5 (10 innings).
Nov. 17—At Modesto, Cal.—Americans 1, Nationals 0.
Nov. 18—At Sacramento, Cal.—Americans 4, Nationals 9.
Nov. 19—At Petaluma, Cal.—Americans 3, Nationals 8.
Nov. 21—At San Francisco, Cal.—Americans 2, Nationals 4.
Nov. 22—At Oakland, Cal. (A. M.)—Americans 4, Nationals 3.
Nov. 22—At San Francisco, Cal. (P. M.)—Americans 2, Nationals 13.
Dec. 3—At Honolulu—Nationals 4, Americans 2.
Dec. 5—At Honolulu—Americans 4, Nationals 1.
Dec. 6—At Honolulu—Nationals 2, Americans 1.
Dec. 10—At Honolulu—All-Stars 4, All-Oahu 1.
Dec. 12—At Honolulu—Nationals 13, Americans 1.
Dec. 14—At Honolulu—Americans 9, Nationals 1.
Dec. 22—At Fresno, Cal.—Nationals 6, Americans 2.
Dec. 24—At Bakersfield, Cal.—Nationals 12, Americans 6.
Dec. 26—At San Diego, Cal.—Americans 2, Nationals 0.
Dec. 27—At San Diego, Cal.—Nationals 1, Americans 0.

When the Manoa arrived at Honolulu on December 1, the visitors found a most cordial greeting awaiting them. They were entertained with real Hawaiian music by real Hawaiians. On the way hundreds of native swimmers surrounded the craft, and as the players tossed dimes and quarters into the ocean, the youngsters gave feats of swimming and diving the like of which the baseballers had never seen before.

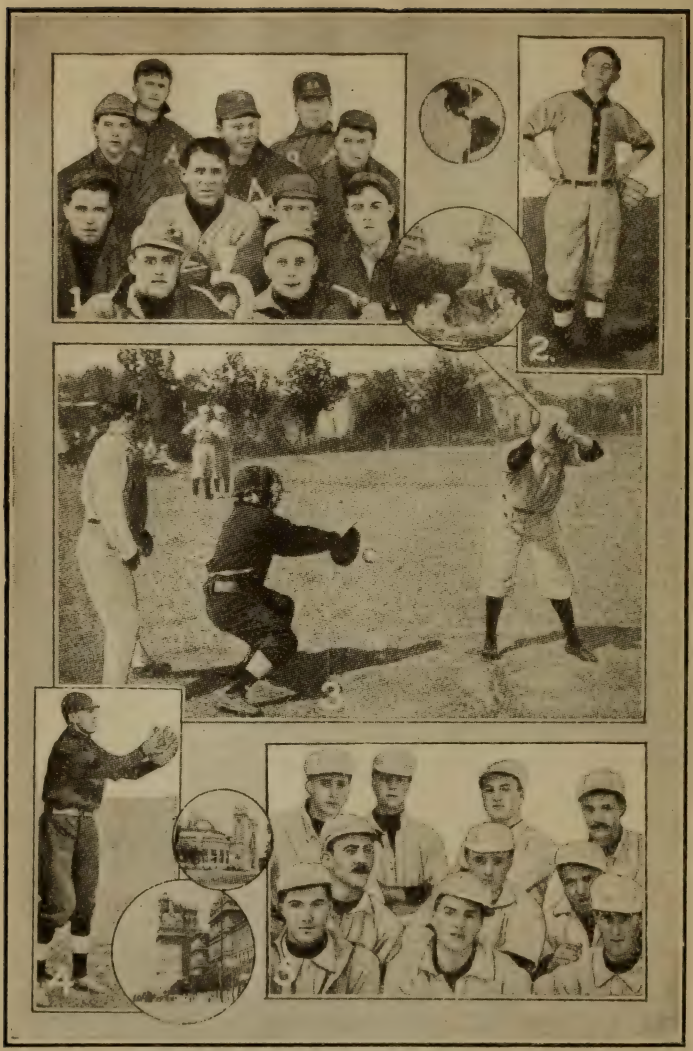
They were escorted to the Alexander Young Hotel, and as the parade marched up the street thousands of fans stood on the sidewalks and cheered the men who were soon to cavort on Honolulu's

greatest ball park, Moiliili Field. Following the arrival at the hotel the party was given a big welcome and a few moments later scattered to the beach at Waikiki. The following day, December 2, the All-Nationals and All-Americans were the guests of the Honolulu folks at a luncheon on the roof garden of the Young, and the Easterners were given the rare chance of eating in the open and listening to speeches and sweet music under the canopy of heaven, and all this in December. Among those present at the reception were several of the men who had welcomed the A. G. Spalding party to Honolulu twenty-seven years ago, and several of them touched upon the visit. Thursday, December 3, the teams cavorted on the diamond at Moiliili Field for the first time, and the playing of the stars took like wildfire, as it had been the undivided opinion that nothing like it has ever before been seen in Honolulu. With nearly all of the business houses closed nearly 7,000 people took in the opening game, and it was a great one.

In all, six games were played at Honolulu, of which the All-Nationals won three and the All-Americans two. One game was between a combination team of the two American teams and an All-Oahu nine, the former winning, 4-1.

The teams arrived at San Francisco on the Matsonia, and at once proceeded to Fresno, where, on December 22, the All-Nationals defeated the All-Americans, 6-2, Tesreau pitching against Cole. On December 24, at Bakersfield, Cal., the All-Nationals again defeated the All-Americans, 12-6, Alexander outpitching James. At San Diego, Cal., December 26, the All-Americans defeated the All-Nationals, 2-0, Cole disposing of the All-Nationals without a safe hit, while Tesreau yielded only four hits. In the final game at San Diego, December 27, the All-Nationals defeated the All-Americans, 1-0, Alexander pitching against Bush.

In connection with the trip the following facts about Base Ball in Honolulu are worthy of notice: Honolulu, the capital city of the group of islands, has a dozen regular teams, half of which can play a good stiff game of the best amateur variety. The mixed nationality of the inhabitants finds a genial blend in the delights of the game, and members of the English, German and French colonies alike play Base Ball with all the avidity of the born American. The true enthusiasts at the sport, outside of the American-born contingent, are the Chinese. They are an athletic-loving lot and play with much skill and thorough understanding of its fine points.



1, Buenos Aires team; 2, G. Ben McCormack, of the Buenos Aires Base Ball Association, to whom is due credit for popularizing the game in Argentina; 3, Game played at Talleres between the Buenos Aires team and the La Plata team; 4, A player of the Buenos Aires team; 5, La Plata team.

Photos from "Mundo Argentino," Buenos Aires.

TEAMS OF THE BUENOS AIRES BASE BALL ASSOCIATION.

The Expansion of Base Ball

Not a year passes but marks the growth of Base Ball as a universal sport. Had it not been for the unfortunate breaking out of general hostilities in 1914 the progress of Base Ball in France would have been more marked than in any other nation of Europe. Possibly, it did make more advance in France than in any other country of the continent.

It maintained its own in England where it has gained slowly in the last ten years. If anything, it became more popular in England. This unquestionably was due to the visit of the American players who made the tour around the world. If the game should happen to be taken up by European countries it would not be surprising if it made quick and further headway in England.

Canada has proved to be a fertile field of Base Ball advancement. There are three sources of Base Ball enthusiasm in Canada. One is the native born Canadian of English parentage, who seems to take to American games with ready avidity. A second is the native born Canadian of French parentage, who is becoming more and more absorbed in the American national game, as is attested by the increasing number of French-Canadians who not only attend Base Ball games, but play the game themselves. The third is the American who has crossed the border for business reasons, and who carries his fondness for Base Ball with him.

The Guide is in receipt of a letter from Beaverlodge, Alberta, Canada. Manager Newgord says: "Beaverlodge finished second in the Midnight League last season. The league is located in the Peace River country, Alberta, and is, I believe, the 'farthest north' league of organized ball. All six teams are located north of the 55th parallel, or about 430 miles from the international boundary. Our country is isolated from railroad connection, the nearest station being Edson, on the Grand Trunk Pacific, 250 miles to the south. The schedule extends from May 1 to September 1, games being played on Saturdays. The teams are composed mainly of homesteaders and settlers, no salaries being paid. The quality of ball compares very favorably with that of the best semi-pro teams in the States. The league has been in existence three years, Grand Prairie City winning the pennant in 1912 and 1913 and Deep Creek in 1914."

The visit of the Base Ball tourists to Honolulu was, as is usually the case, a popular reception tendered to them. They were greeted with cheers and such hospitality as left no doubt of their welcome. It had been a long time since professionals had played on the islands. They found that they were well known by reputation, even if their reputation had been made on fields which were thousands of miles away. There is something about Base Ball which seems to make the whole world more kin than any other sport of which we know.

In Japan Base Ball flourishes even better than some of the crops. The game has quite completely captured the people of that nation. They are as industriously studious of its strategy and methods as the Americans. Of course they have not acquired the American skill, which is something of long development, but, considering the time in which they have practically adopted the game for their own, their progress is marvelous.

There will be future visits from Japanese Base Ball players to the United States, but it is the impression of the editor of the Guide that the Japanese are never going to be fully satisfied with their share in the game until they feel that they are strong enough to bring to this country a nine which shall challenge our best professional team, with some chance of making the game close and hard fought, whether it is won by the visitors or lost.

There have been rumors that Base Ball was making headway in China. As a matter of fact, it has been advancing further than was generally imagined.

Thomas Millard, managing editor of the China Press, published at Shanghai, a New York newspaper writer who is quite well known by reason of his ability as a correspondent through the war between Russia and Japan, and the Boxer uprising, is doing his best as a missionary for Base Ball in China. In a recent letter he says:

"The Shanghai Amateur Base Ball League is, as the name implies, a local organization, having as its chief object, eventually to make Base Ball the national game of the Chinese, as it has already been made the national game of Japan and the Philippines. [The reader will note that he places the national game of both the Filipinos and the Japanese as being Base Ball.] The executive committee of the league is composed of leading merchants and business men of Shanghai. Base Ball here has grown from small beginnings—a few years ago it was hard to get out nine players—until now we have two fairly good amateur clubs, and it is not unusual for a crowd of 2,000 persons of all nationalities to see a game. Our games are played on the general recreation ground, where on a Saturday afternoon in summer there probably will be several cricket matches, perhaps thirty or forty tennis courts, the polo game, lawn bowls and other sports all going on simultaneously. Yet, although Americans are in a great minority in the foreign population, it is becoming quite common to see the spectators, regardless of nationality, congregating around the Base Ball field, permitting other sports to go almost unnoticed. However, we are not content to confine interest in the game here to foreigners. To really make it popular we must reach the Chinese, and we are beginning to have a little success in this, although we are handicapped by the fact that by provision of the deed of trust our present ball ground is not open to Chinese, either as spectators or players. We believe that the forthcoming Olympic games here provide the best opportunity that ever has occurred to stimulate interest in Base Ball among the Chinese. To this end we are preparing to bring out the famous Honolulu Chinese ball players.

"The China Press intends to publish a special Olympic games edition to emphasize the significance to China of her first participation in international athletics. Teams representing the countries of Japan, Philippines, Siam, Java, Strait Settlements and other oriental countries will take part in this meeting. The Chinese government is officially contributing to bear the cost, and President Yuan Shih Kai has made a personal contribution. I am inviting prominent men in different countries, who have been identified with sport in one way or another, to contribute articles to this edition. President Yuan Shih Kai of China will contribute an article. Ex-President William H. Taft will tell about what the introduction of American athletics has done in solving government problems in the Philippines.

"It occurs to me that a brief statement by message from Mr. A. G. Spalding, apropos of the Base Ball feature of these Far Eastern Olympic games, would be appropriate and I request that you will call this matter to Mr. Spalding's attention and ask him to write such a statement and send it to the China Press. This special edition will be published in both the English and Chinese languages."

From Australia we read that the Summer Base Ball Association (Limited), which has been organized, propose to make a commercial success of the great American game in Australia during the coming summer. Up to last summer Base Ball in Australia was regarded as a winter sport, indulged in only in an amateurish way from July to September. Some Sydney people privately backed the idea of summer Base Ball last year, and four clubs were organized for first grade competition. The games

attracted from 1,000 to 2,000 spectators each Saturday afternoon. This coming summer the enthusiasts believe the time is ripe for professional Base Ball. The company they are organizing will have a nominal capital of $25,000, and the general public and the players will be invited to buy shares at $1 each. The prospectus states a majority of the board of directors of the company shall be appointed by the players, irrespective of whether they hold shares. The players will receive payment for their services, says the prospectus, as soon as the gate receipts warrant. It is already suggested that some players may be induced to come from America to coach the teams while winter weather prevents Base Ball in the United States. The board of directors as first constituted will include R. L. ("Snowy") Baker, W. C. J. Kelly, an American; H. D. Morton, a member of the New South Wales legislature, and C. Franks, who is one of the best players in the commonwealth.

Base Ball has made a hit in South America. It has been a little slow in starting, exactly as has been the case in other countries, but it is under way and they have got far enough to arrange games between different countries, exactly as we play games between different cities which are representative of different States. The following invitation will give an idea as to how Base Ball is starting in South America:

"Dear Friend: We beg to advise you of our success in arranging a match game of Base Ball between Uruguay and Argentina, same to take place at Talleres next Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Your presence means much to this bit of enterprise on our part, and we very earnestly hope you can attend and bring as many of your friends or acquaintances as may wish to accompany you. Our seating capacity has been very greatly increased, and we now feel secure in the belief that our guests may be comfortably provided for in this respect.

"We have arranged to have moving pictures of this game and all connected with it. These pictures will not alone be on exhibition in the theatres here, but will be shown all over the entire world, something the Base Ball players could not accomplish in a quarter of a century of travel. Setting aside the advertising and the educational features of this plan and viewing it from the standpoint of the average spectator, it means that it puts one in touch with friends wherever the pictures are shown, and is the next thing to an actual encounter."

As it is quite probable that in the latter part of 1915, or early in 1916, the countries of South America will see their first games between the American ball players—if Messrs. McGraw and Comiskey determine upon taking teams throughout those countries—there is no doubt that the visitors will find the same hearty reception bestowed upon them as has been the case elsewhere, and not a little of their hospitable greeting will be due to the good work which has been accomplished thus early by those who are trying to introduce the greatest of all national pastimes among the Latin races of the lower half of Pan-America.

BUENOS AIRES BASE BALL ASSOCIATION.

The Buenos Aires Herald in its Base Ball column, written by G. Ben McCormack, says:

"Newspapers received from various parts of the world, where the American Base Ball teams gave exhibitions on their recent tour, all comment favorably on the American national pastime, and in every instance they are agreed that Base Ball, as played by these clubs, is the fastest and most skilful outdoor game known to the civilized world and certain to find favor once the intricacies of the play are understood. Base Ball is not so difficult to master as many seem to think, and the Japanese and Filipinos' success in this respect stand out as convincing evidence in support of this statement. If these people of the Far East can master the game sufficiently well in four years to



Standing (left to right)—Sexton, Auchin, Finger, Ames, Ewing. Sitting—Gordon, Kortlang, Mergendoler, Ganes, McCormack, Phillips.

BUENOS AIRES Y. M. C. A. BASE BALL TEAM.



Standing (left to right)—Hutchinson, Smith, White, Muller, Landeck, Rawson, Boley, Webb. Sitting—Jones, Dwyer, Toomey, Eglebaum, Barrier, Valkening.

BUENOS AIRES BASE BALL ASSOCIATION TEAM.

defeat such university teams as Stanford, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania, the Anglo-Saxon and Latin should certainly show the same aptitude. The reception accorded the baseballers throughout the tour could not have been more cordial, and has made friends for the nation they represented, in nearly every instance; this is an endorsement of statements appearing in these columns from time to time that the Base Ball player was an ambassador to the country he visited, and worthy of support and encouragement due an individual occupying that lofty position.

"Head-hunting has become unpopular in the Philippines since the advent of Base Ball, and in this connection there comes to mind the experiences of the crew of an American ship wrecked off the coast of Luzon Island. The sailors, weary and worn, drifted ashore more dead than alive on one of the ship's rafts, and as they knelt in prayer (?) grateful for having been spared from watery graves, they were disturbed by a band of Igorrotes breaking through the brush and descending down upon them, armed with what they thought were war clubs, but proved to be monogram Base Ball bats later on. The chief stopped for one brief moment as he and his husky warriors reached the little group huddled on the shore, and reaching beneath his G string brought forth a copy of Spalding's Rule Book and in a voice choked with emotion and anxiety, said:

" 'Tell me, hombre, is a man out if he turns toward second on a single and the baseman tags him while he is off the sack?'

"The latest organization within the B. A. B. A. is the Argentine Base Ball League, with four clubs as a starter for the cool weather, and two more to be added when the regular season arrives. It is hoped that by the time the 'big leaguers' reach here they may be treated to an exhibition game by two All-Argentine clubs. This is most probable, in view of the fact that there are at the moment sufficient men to form two nines, but who unfortunately can not turn out with regularity. This has made organized playing impossible, but two months' training in advance of the Americans' arrival would suffice and have them in shape to make a creditable showing against the visitors. The Argentine Base Ball League has arranged a schedule covering twenty-four games, to be played from March 29 to June 14, inclusive. The schedule provides for Sunday games, leaving the feast days open for matches with the Young Men's Christian Association, Uruguay and Rosario, La Plata being within the League. A commission has been elected to control the new league composed of the managers and captains of the teams, with G. Ben McCormack as President.

CLUBS.

"Buenos Aires 'Reds'—Manager, G. F. Gaulke; captain, George Dawson; Kortlang, Webb, Schleip, Dwyer, Ainsworth, Boyce, Stokes, Brown, Hendrie, Rockwell, Marvel, Mellor.

"Buenos Aires 'Greys'—Manager, J. Silverstone; captain, A. J. Hutchinson; Boley, Stinson, Gaines, Harris, Smith, Rogers, Reid, Moore, Lindgren, Tagert, Davis, Williams, Levison, McEnnely.

"La Plata—Manager, C. D. Sturgeon; captain, Edward Schick; Walsh, Eggers, Vaitses, Hinchley, O'Carrol, O'Durnin, Stanley, Hendrikson, Winchcabbich.

"Buenos Aires 'Blues'—Manager, W. R. White; captain, F. E. Morris; Volkening, Maher, Eiglebaugh, Toomey, Emerson, Bruce, Rice, Victor Reid, Gordon, Robitoy, Sexton, Burke.

"Mr. P. P. Phillips, physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association in Paseo, Colon, is busy working out a schedule of some twenty-five games of indoor Base Ball for the winter season. The games at the Y. M. C. A. last year proved the most pleasurable events during the cold nights and were well patronized by members and friends. A feature of this indoor league will be that all teams of foreigners will carry at least one-third Argentines. The Argentine teams, of course, are expected to be all born in the country and this will be adhered to strictly."

Some Interesting Records

From down in Texas Mr. Earl Obenshain, the editor of Sporting News, St. Louis, received a letter from a young pitcher on the Galveston team, Roy Allen, who at the time was apparently approaching a record for consecutive innings without giving a base on balls. Mr. Obenshain replied as follows:

St. Louis, Aug. 25, 1914.

Mr. Roy Allen, Galveston, Texas.

Dear Sir: Answering your query as to the number of consecutive innings pitched without a base on balls I find no accurate or positive record. Last season, I believe it was, there was some comment about Mathewson going a remarkable number of innings without having given a pass, but I cannot find the data now. My recollection, however, that it was not near ninety-eight innings—probably forty-five or so.

If you have gone ninety-eight innings without giving a base on balls I would say you had made a record that has not been approached and would be interested in having you write me the length of your run when it is broken. I will make an effort to have you given credit for it in the records of the game when properly certified to.

Let me hear from you after some batter finally walks on you.

Sincerely, EARL OBENSHAIN.

When, at the end of one hundred consecutive innings, Pitcher Allen finally allowed a batter to walk, he forwarded the details and a certificate attesting the authenticity of the feat, signed by President Davidson of the Texas State League, in accordance with Mr. Obenshain's request. It looks as if the young pitcher was not far out of the way in making his claim.

Editor Sporting News: I am sending you my record of 100 consecutive innings without giving a base on balls. It is really 101 counting one-third parts of innings. The first base on balls came in a peculiar way. The umpire behind the plate was hit on the mask with a foul tip, and after several minutes' delay changed places with the base umpire. The next one pitched was a ball and made the count two-two on the batter. I asked the umpire what it was and I thought he said two-two, but he really said three-two. The next ball was a curve, outside, and he said four balls. The other umpire started in to object, but I knew people would think the runner was called back just to save my record, so I said let it go. That was the only one I gave in the game.

The president of the league has given his official signature to this record for me. Let me know if everything isn't all right and I will look after it.

Truly yours,

Galveston, c/o Base Ball Club. ROY ALLEN.
August 31, 1914.

Editor Sporting News, St. Louis, Mo.:

Roy Allen, pitcher of Galveston, between the dates of June 23 and August 24, 1914, pitched one hundred innings, consecutively, without giving a base on balls.

W. R. DAVIDSON,
President and Secretary Texas State League.

Up in the Northwestern League "Tiny" Leonard of the Ballard club had better than ordinary control over the ball. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says:

"After pitching seventy-four consecutive innings without giving a base on balls, 'Tiny' Leonard of the Ballard club in the Northwestern League at Dugdale's park lost control for an instant and let Roy Brashear work him for free transportation.

"This is one of the most remarkable records in Base Ball, but as it comes under the head of freak stuff, there is nothing in the Base Ball books with which to compare it.

"The fans caught on to the danger Leonard was in when three balls had been called, and there was a yell, 'Make him hit it.' Leonard used his underhand out on the next pitch, and the ball swung wide, much to the dismay of the crowd, which was anxious that he finish the battle without a pass against him."

Out in Indiana the LaPorte Reserves and the New Carlisles played a game in which not an infielder of the Reserves had an assist. The box score is as follows:

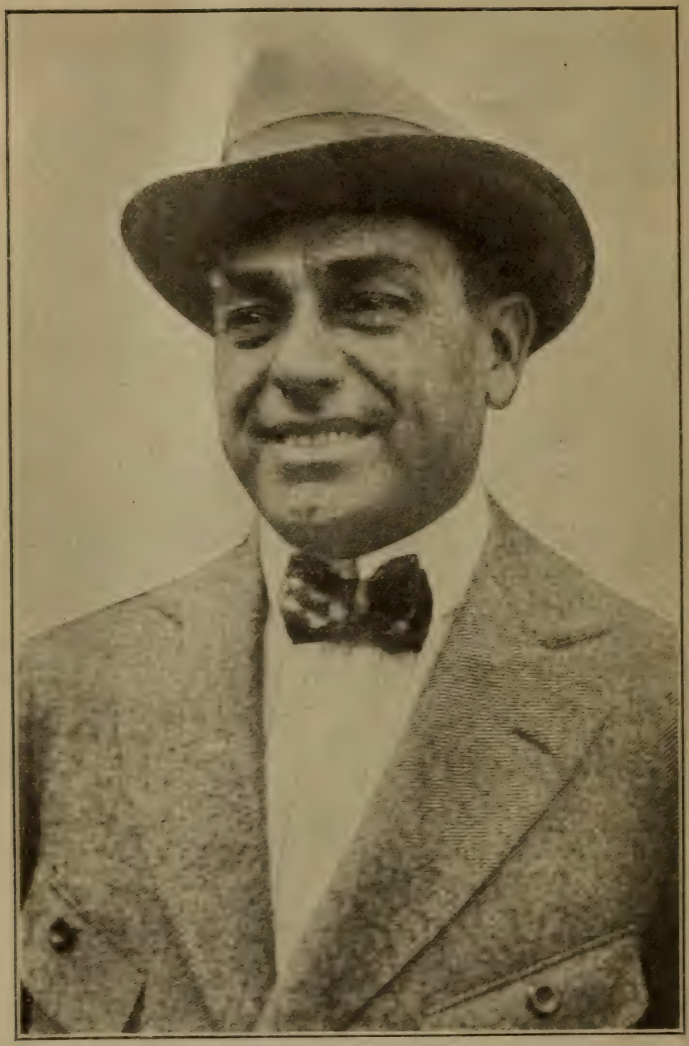
LA PORTE RESERVES	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hauck, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Moore, ss.	1	0	2	0	1
Schultz, 2b.	1	1	1	0	0
Mellentine, c.	0	2	18	1	0
Hunt, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Slater, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0
Paulin, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Zeese, 1b.	1	0	2	0	0
Sage, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Total	6	5	27	1	1

NEW CARLISLE	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Reynolds, 2b.	1	2	1	4	1
Wykoff, ss.	0	2	1	4	3
F. Brown, p., cf.	0	1	0	2	0
Crouch, 1b.	0	1	15	0	1
Hooten, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0
C. Brown, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Brockway, c.	1	0	7	0	1
J. Brown, rf.	1	1	0	0	1
Lauver, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Warren, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	3	7	27	17	7

Reserves	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2—6
New Carlisle	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—3

Stolen bases—Hunt, Moore, Crouch, Warren. Two-base hits—Wykoff, J. Brown. Three-base hits—Schultz. Sacrifice hit—Zeese. Innings pitched—Paulin 9, Brown 5, Warren 4. Struck out—By Paulin 16, by Brown 2, by Warren 4. Bases on balls—Off Paulin 4, off Brown 2. Wild pitch—Warren. Hit by pitcher—By Paulin, C. Brown. Time of game—1:50. Umpires—Good and Wiemer.

Mellentine, catcher for the Reserves, threw out one base-runner and that was the solitary assist in the game for the Reserves. Zeese, the Reserve first baseman, did not have a put-out until the ninth inning, when he made two in succession unassisted.



GEORGE T. STALLINGS,

Manager Boston Nationals, World's Champions, 1914.

Stallings' Second Year's Task

George T. Stallings, manager of the Boston National League club, will find himself confronted this year with the task of winning a major league championship for the second season in succession. Some managers say that the hardest problem of their lives is to win one championship, but no manager as yet is known to fame who has not said that it is even harder to win the second championship. After the second championship is won there are few managers who are not keen to try for the third championship. Indeed, the third championship is the will-o'-the-wisp which urges them all forward. They like to be with the "Base Ball Immortals" among the managers—those who can point to three championships as their share of the Base Ball honors which are to be earned in the United States.

There is little doubt that Manager Stallings will have even a better team to try for his second championship than he had to win his first. It looks that way now. What may happen after the season begins is the story which is yet untold.

It was in Boston that some writer very cleverly and with keen aptness chose fit to christen George T. Stallings with a title which happens to fit well—the "Miracle Man."

The success of the Boston Base Ball club in the National League in 1914 was not due to the fact that Manager Stallings was a keener strategist than some of his rivals, or a better judge of ball players, but to his ability, ably assisted and abetted by second baseman Evers, to keep his young players imbued with the spirit of winning.

They did not work on the theory that one defeat was likely hopelessly to put them out of the race, and they always had the incentive before them that it was a good thing to try and try unceasingly, as if they lost they could be no worse off than they were, and if they won they were likely to be that much and more better off. For that reason they were playing Base Ball as the American public likes to see the game played. They were not beaten when the other side happened to be a few runs ahead of them, since their only chance was to persist in trying to make runs on their own account, and they wouldn't give up when the other side "came from behind" and overtook them because of exactly a like reason. They were playing the game for what they could see in it and for what they hoped would benefit them in the long run.

When the Boston club began to climb in the race congratulations were profuse for the players, the manager, and the owners. When the team continued to climb the congratulations were intensified into something stronger and finally developed into admiration. The reason for it all was that the Boston players of themselves were going on the field day after day with the ardor of schoolboys. It was hard to convince some of the seasoned Base Ball patrons that here was a team which actually seemed to be playing because the players liked it and were not confining their thoughts to their salaries or worrying for fear they might work too hard in proportion to their reimbursement. Doubtless they were thinking of both, but if they were, they had a manner of disguising the fact.

The championship, which was won by a club under the guidance of Manager Stallings, was his first in a major league, but it was not the first time that he had been thick in the fight of a championship struggle. While he never had been quite able to attain



B. F. SHIBE,
President Philadelphia Athletics.



CONNIE MACK,
Manager Philadelphia Athletics.

the coveted honor of directing a major league pennant winning organization, he had been close to the top and more than one of his teams had been a factor in contests for the championship in other organizations.

One of his most successful seasons was in New York when manager of the New York American League club. He also succeeded in Buffalo when all other managers had failed in that city.

Stallings was born in Augusta, Ga., in 1869. He attended the Virginia Military Institute and graduated from it in 1886. From that school he went to Baltimore to study medicine, but he was a good ball player, a fact which had been noted by the late Harry Wright when he was in the South with the "Phillies," and he induced Stallings to give up medicine and sign a contract.

He went to Philadelphia in 1887 and as he was an inexperienced player Manager Wright thought that it would be advisable to give him a little training in a minor league. So he sent him to the Toronto club, which was then in the Eastern League. From Toronto he went to Galveston in the Texas League. From Galveston he traveled to Stockton, Cal., where he played in 1888. The next year found him in Oakland, Cal., and in 1890 he had jumped back across the continent to Brooklyn. One year in the East was sufficient and in 1891 and 1892 he was in San Jose, Cal. This was his last year on the Pacific slope. In 1893 he was with the Augusta team in his home town. In 1894, he played with Nashville until July 15, when the team disbanded. He then joined the Kansas City club, which was in the Western League. In 1895 he became a manager and Nashville was the place in which he won his first championship, as in that season the Nashville club captured the pennant in the Southern League.

The following year Stallings was made manager of the Detroit Club. The Philadelphia National League club summoned him back as manager in 1897 and he remained with Philadelphia that year and the year following. Then Detroit wanted him again and he managed Detroit in 1899, 1900 and 1901. From there he went to Buffalo where he made a long stay. He was manager of the Buffalo club in the Eastern League during 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906. While with Buffalo he won the championship of the Eastern League. He took a vacation in 1907 and was out of Base Ball temporarily. The next year he returned again to the national pastime as manager of the Newark club of the Eastern League. He did so well in Newark that the New York American League club engaged him for the season of 1909. Stallings had a remarkably good year in New York, one of the best ever enjoyed by that team.

Complications arose which resulted in a change in New York and Stallings again went back to Buffalo. He was the head of that club in 1910, 1911 and 1912. At the end of the season of 1912 the Boston National League club was desirous of procuring a manager and induced Stallings to take charge of that organization. He was manager in 1913 and finished fifth with much better results in many ways than had fallen to the lot of any of his recent predecessors.

When Stallings was a ball player he was never a star behind the bat. He was what is frequently characterized as a "good plugger." He was a man of indomitable courage, grit and determination. He never gave in, no matter how hard the game seemed to be going against his team, and it is more than likely that he transmitted some of this dynamic force of his to the players of the Boston club of 1914, whose rallying power was one of their best attributes of success.

A First Championship

In New England some of the best ball players of the world have been born and in New England some of the best Base Ball in the history of the game has been played. There appeared in the Boston Herald the story of a game, which is said to be the first which ever was played for a championship between two states, and the editor of the GUIDE believes the story of that game is important enough to be placed within the pages of the GUIDE where it may be referred to for historical information in the years to come.

The story is as follows:

"Were the bases full? You just bet, and old Sam knocked that ball clean over into the Frog pond," and jumping up from his chair, A. B. Winslow lived over again that afternoon on Boston Common, when as a boy he helped the Portland Club win the first championship game of Base Ball ever played in this country between two states. "I guess that was the first three-bagger ever recorded that won a game, and my! how the crowd did yell as Sam, with his 220 pounds, got around the bases and home before the left fielder on the Tri-Mountain team fished the ball out of the water.

"It was a scorching hot day, and Sam had helped himself to too much ice water, and we had to lug him to the plate when his strike came, but the first ball over, he let drive, and I guess that's what won the game for us," Winslow continued. "We came down on the train, and even if it was way back in 1858, I remember it all better than a lot of us remember our debts. The boys on our team were all about my age, and we had been playing the game for about a year, when we got that challenge from the Boston team." And then Winslow warmed up, and it was better than an afternoon at the Huntington avenue grounds to hear him tell the story of that eventful game.

"The Tri-Mountain boys were the first up at bat, and they didn't last long, for Eaton was right there, and the first inning ended in our favor. By the way, this was the first game ever played in Boston under the new rules, that is with scores by innings instead of '100 tallies.' I don't remember any of the particulars of the game, except what a time we had bringing Sam Crowell around so that he could stand up at the plate, and that there wasn't any cheering after the game. Guess Boston has never outgrown that habit.

"Crowell was captain of the Chesapeake, running between New York and Portland, and was captain of our team, and a mighty fine second baseman, and I remember hearing long after the game that he had carried the ball home as a trophy, and had it gilded with the score and date printed on it. It was the story in The Herald a few days ago about that ball, and the claim that its present owner, Josh Waterhouse of Emporia, Kan., made, that brought back to mind those good old days. You know I'll be 78 years old, come the 28th of next month, but still they say I'm the youngest old man on the job. All the boys that played in that game are dead, so far as I know, so I claim to be the oldest surviving member of a championship ball team in this country." Mr. Winslow still looks able to hold down his old position, third base, with credit to any team, and all his friends say he is eligible to a season ticket to the games for the rest of his life.

Winslow, with his brother, J. N. Winslow, ran the first express by "boat and train" between Portland and Boston, known later as "Winslow's Original," before it was absorbed by the Eastern Express Company. He ran the first through express between Portland and Montreal, at the time of the opening of the Grand Trunk,

in 1853. For the past twenty-four years he has been employed in the South Terminal office of the Adams Express Company. His home is at 44 Magnolia street, Roxbury.

The following story of the game is reprinted from The Boston Herald of September 10, 1858, proving that Base Ball was Base Ball, even in those days "before the war."

"A very closely contested game of Base Ball was played on the Common in this city yesterday afternoon, between the Portland club of Portland, Me., and the Tri-Mountain club of Boston. The game was that known as the New York game, and the Portland boys won by five runs. The rules of the New York game differ materially from those adopted by the Massachusetts Association of Base Ball Players last fall. The bases are placed at the angles of a rhombus instead of a square, the home base being the position of the striker; provision is made for 'foul hits,' and the ball is caught on the 'bound' as well as on the 'fly.' The game consists of nine innings instead of 100 tallies, and the ball is pitched, not thrown.

"The playing commenced about three o'clock, the Tri-Mountain club having the first innings, and the ninth innings of the Portland club was finished at a quarter to six. Mr. J. E. Burt of the Tri-Mountain club had one of his hands badly injured in the first innings by a blow from the ball, and his place was filled during the remainder of the game by Mr. Henry F. Gill. Mr. Crowell of the Portland club was severely affected by the heat, and was obliged to give up for a time, but he soon recovered and resumed playing. His place was filled by Mr. Childs, another member of the club, during one or two innings. The playing was witnessed by a large and interested crowd of spectators. The following is the score of the game:

TRI-MOUNTAIN CLUB	H.	L.	Runs.	PORTLAND CLUB	H.	L.	Runs.
G. E. Guild, catcher.....	1		7	E. N. Robinson, catcher..	6		4
H. F. Gill, third base....	3		6	S. M. Eaton, pitcher.....	3		5
C. C. Dimon, first base...	1		5	S. Crowell, second base..	3		5
G. F. Goldthwait, 2b.....	5		0	J. C. M. Furbish, rf.....	4		5
F. N. Scott, center field..	1		4	G. H. Abbott, left field..	2		6
G. Troupe, right field.....	5		4	J. B. Winslow, third base	2		5
G. Arnold, Jr., left field..	4		5	G. M. Woodbury, 1b.....	4		5
W. H. Bourne, shortstop.	5		4	Samuel Chadwick, ss.....	2		7
J. H. Ware, pitcher.....	2		7	J. M. Knight, center field	1		5
Total			42	Total			47

Tri-Mountain	0	5	0	11	13	1	4	7	1—42
Portland	2	0	2	7	9	4	5	10	8—47

Number of balls pitched by Ware of the Tri-Mountain club, 143; passed Guild, the catcher, 5; caught on the fly, 2. Number pitched by Eaton of the Portland club, 115; passed Robinson, the catcher, 4; caught on the fly, 4. Umpire—Richard Power of the Tri-Mountain club. Scorers—A. P. Margott of the Tri-Mountain club and C. G. Gammon of the Portland club.

"The Portland boys arrived in this city yesterday morning, and return home today. They were entertained by the Tri-Mountain club with a supper at the Cummings House last evening.

"In this connection we would state that the challenge of the Warren Base Ball club of Roxbury to the Olympic club of this city has been accepted, and the match is to come off in Roxbury on Saturday, the 18th inst. The game will be played according to the rules of the Massachusetts Association."

Discovery of Curve Pitching

One of the greatest discoveries in the game of Base Ball was that by which the pitcher learned to throw a curve to the batter. The man who discovered the curve ball was William Arthur Cummings. Time and again those who have had a desire to trace the origin of the curve have taken opportunity to dig through the various chapters of information which have been thrown upon the subject, but there is no doubt as to the right of Mr. Cummings to be considered the first curve ball pitcher. The writer has received abundant personal testimony as to the strength of the claim which has been made for the man from New England who tossed the first outcurve to the batter. Among the veterans who have testified as to his skill are George Wright, John C. Chapman, A. G. Spalding, "Doug" Allison, N. E. Young, A. C. Anson, Weston Fisler, Thomas Pratt and James White, all of whom formed Base Ball history in the '70s.

Mr. Cummings, in talking about the curve, said: "It was in the '60s that I discovered the curve ball and it was the idle throwing of half a clam shell that gave birth to such an idea. As I watched the shells sail through their irregular course, the theory developed in my mind that I might apply it in Base Ball. I was laughed at by scientific men and Base Ball experts, but I finally proved to them that it could be done, and for a long time I was known as the boy wonder.

"When a little fellow in my native town—Ware, Mass.—I played the old-fashioned round ball that prevailed. The game consisted of having four stakes for bases. The bat was flat and the batter ran on fouls as well as fair balls. The ball was thrown at the runner, and if he was hit he was called out. In my early youth I went to New York, and it was there that I really got into Base Ball and into the best teams in the country.

"My first experience in a club of any note was with an organization called the Carrolls, after Carroll Park in Brooklyn. In the following spring I joined the Star Juniors, which won thirty-seven out of thirty-nine games played. No regulation suits were worn at that time. It was while I was with the Stars that Joseph Leggett of the Excelsior club saw the boys at play, and seemed so impressed with Eddie Booth's and my own playing that he got the consent of our parents to have us join the Excelsiors.

"You must remember that at this time there were no big leagues playing under the names of cities. The Excelsior team was considered one of the strongest clubs in New York. I participated in these games during part of '66 and '67 and pitched in a few of them.

"I well remember the first game I pitched. Brainerd, who held a national reputation as a boxman, failed to show up, and I was substituted. I only weighed 117 pounds, and my opponents—the Eurekas of Newark, N. J., a strong nine—expected an easy victory. My youthful appearance caused smiles of derision at first on the faces of the batsmen as they noted my delivery, but before the game was over they found they were up against more than they expected, and they went home with a defeat of 24 to 12.

"It was while I was with the Excelsiors that I went to Washington to play the annual game with the Nationals. These contests were played alternately between Brooklyn and Washington. We won our game, and I think I pitched two innings. Some of the most distinguished men in the country attended these games, and President Andrew Johnson was on the field. The following year I went to Boston and played with such teams as the Lowells, Tri-Mountains and Harvard College, and it was in a game with the latter that I first used the curve ball effectively before experts and spectators of note. This game was played in 1867.

"In the Harvard game Archie Bush, whom I feared for his powerful

batting, was at the bat. Bush swung at the first curve ball pitched, but came within a foot of connecting. I tried it again and found that he was really at my mercy, and I knew that I had succeeded. The curves were hard to pitch at that time on account of the rules, which required a pitcher to keep both feet on the ground and not raise either until the ball left his hand. The arm also had to be kept near the side, and the delivery was made with a perpendicular swing. By following these instructions it was a hard strain, as the wrist and second finger had to do all the work. I snapped the ball away from me like a whip, and this caused my wristbone to get out of place quite often. I was compelled to wear a supporter on my wrist all one season on account of this strain.

"I joined the famous Star club of Brooklyn in 1868, and was with it for four years. The club did not lose a series of games and during all that time won the championship of America and Canada. In 1870 the Stars defeated the crack Mutual team of New York, 24 to 12, and in 1871, when the New Yorks won the championship, the Stars beat them, 14 to 3. In 1872 I joined the Mutual team of New York and pitched every game but one that season.

"The team was composed of Charles Miller, catcher; Nat Hicks, catcher; Cummings, pitcher; Joe Start, first base; J. Hatfield, second base; Boy, third base; D. Pierce, shortstop; McMullens, left field; Dave Egler, center field; George Bechel, right field. We finished either third or fourth. In 1873 I went to Baltimore, and was the only pitcher until August, when we got Brainerd to help. In 1874 I went to Philadelphia and pitched every game except one, and we finished fourth. In 1875-76 I was with the Hartford team, and we had Tommy Bond to help out in the pitching for a while, but he soon left us, and I finished alone.

"We stood second in the race in 1875, and in 1876 second. These games were of the importance of the American and National games of to-day. I next went to Lynn and was sent as a delegate to the Base Ball convention in Pittsburgh, where we formed the International Association, a forerunner of the American Association.

"I secured my release from Lynn in July and finished the season with Cincinnati. In 1878 I played in Albany, N. Y., and was elected president of the association. It was at this time that my health gave out, and I retired from the diamond, going to my native town of Ware, and then to Athol.

"After my retirement from the game I did not touch a ball for eighteen years, or until I was invited to take part in a game in Boston, April 13, 1896—Harry Wright Day. I went to that city for the purpose, and with a number of National players, who were in Boston at the time, played the Harvard team. I was greatly handicapped by the extra fifteen feet in the pitching distance, and was unable to put up the game of old.

"I think the Base Ball player of to-day has quite an easy time compared with the player of my day. When I was on the diamond, the ball contained two ounces of rubber, was a little larger, came with tremendous force and was extremely lively. No gloves were used, no masks or chest protectors for the catcher, and the man behind the bat was constantly being injured.

"Just as much speed was used as at the present day, and the players' hands, especially the catchers', were covered with callouses and knocked joints. The catcher did not stand close to the bat for the first two strikes, but came up for the third or when the bases were full."

Up to 1874 Cummings alone knew the art of all the curves. Bobby Matthews, a Baltimore pitcher, had mastered the raise ball, and was very effective against strong teams of that time. It was a number of years later, though, before Matthews understood the art of all the curves.

Radbourne's Great Record

Several requests have been received by the editor of the GUIDE to print the story of the wonderful work done by Charles Radbourne as pitcher for the Providence, R. I., club of the National League, when that team won the championship for the second time, in 1884. The club had two first class batteries, Radbourne and Gilligan and Sweeney and Nava. By way of comment, it is perhaps not out of place to say that any club since then with two first class batteries has been in a fair position to win a championship and, if not that, at least to finish in the first division.

In the twelfth week of the season Sweeney was expelled from the club for conduct which was deemed disgraceful to Base Ball. He was one of the greatest pitchers in the history of the game, but unfortunately could not always control himself. Radbourne was not popular with the management of the club. His disposition was morose and he was inclined to be sulky and surly, especially to those with whom he was not on terms of much intimacy. Even to his friends at times he was a puzzle, because his gruff manner repelled them when they most expected friendship, yet occasionally he would unbend and be the most genial of men when no one looked for it.

It was July 23, 1884, when Radbourne was faced with a task of trying to hold up a team which had such a good start for a championship that it seemed the essence of injustice to think it might fail. From that time on this pitcher, with a disposition which had tested the good nature of friends and foes alike, worked harder in behalf of his club than any pitcher who had preceded him in Base Ball, and harder perhaps than any pitcher who has succeeded him in the national game.

Frank Bancroft, now business manager of the Cincinnati National League club, was manager of the Providence club. Radbourne promised Bancroft that he would face all the opposing teams in the National League until the championship was won. He carried out that promise and in doing so made the record which has placed his name among those who are most famous as players in the national pastime.

At the beginning of August Providence was leading the league. With Miller pitching Providence won, August 2, 9 to 2, at Philadelphia. Rain interfered and the next game was played the 6th at New York, Providence being beaten in an eleven inning contest by the score of 2 to 1. Radbourne pitched in this game. On the following day at New York Providence turned the tables, winning by 4 to 2, with Radbourne pitching again. On August 8 Providence won at Philadelphia, 6 to 0, with Miller pitching for the Rhode Islanders. The team played at Boston August 9, winning in eleven innings by 1 to 0, with Radbourne and Buffinton pitching. Irwin made the winning run, putting the ball through a hole less than a foot square in the slats erected over the right field fence to shut off the view from the surrounding housetops.

Monday's game with Boston was also won by Providence, score 3 to 1. Of this game a local paper said:

"The pitching record of Charles Radbourne in the last two championship games with Boston stands unparalleled in the history of the national game. The Bostons have secured but four single hits in twenty innings and but one run. True it is that his support from his plucky little backstop, Gilligan, and the rest of the team, which has been making such a gallant fight for the pennant, has been all that he could desire, but to his thorough mastery of the sphere and intimate knowledge of the weaknesses of the opposing batsmen, who rank well with their seven associates, may be attributed his phenomenal success."

The record of the other games follows:

Tuesday, August 12, at Boston, Providence won, 4 to 0. The next game, Thursday, the 14th, completed the series between Boston, the league champions, and Providence, a series won by Providence, with nine victories out of sixteen games. The game of the day was won by Providence, 1 to 0, placing Providence in the lead of the league by five games.

Providence won at home from Cleveland, Friday, August 15, 3 to 2. Two games won from minor league clubs followed, and on Tuesday, the 19th, the home team beat Detroit, 4 to 2. Wednesday, August 20, Providence won, 5 to 2.

The Grays took Chicago into camp August 21, 5 to 3, making eighteen victories out of the last twenty games. The next day the Grays beat New York in an exhibition game at Hartford, with three Hartford players making up the Providence nine, and Conley pitching for Providence. Providence 7, Chicago 3, was the score of the game the following day at Messer Park.

Providence was shut out Monday, August 25, in an exhibition game at Portland, Me., with Boston, the score being 9 to 0.

The Grays won again on the 27th from Chicago, 5-3, the game being the first appearance for Chicago of Clarkson, from the Northwestern League, afterward one of the greatest pitchers in the game. Providence made it four straight with Chicago on the following day, 6 to 4, and on the following day, the 29th, won from Detroit, 7 to 1, making their fourteenth consecutive victory. The next day's game was the fifteenth consecutive victory for Providence and their twelfth victory from Detroit in the dozen games the two nines had played. The victory placed Providence six games in the lead in the race for the championship. Providence did not play Monday, but on Tuesday, beat Buffalo, 4 to 0, Radbourne and Gilligan being the battery, and only two safe hits being made by the visitors, who had had a career of uninterrupted victory for some time before coming to Providence.

Wednesday, the 3rd, the score was Providence 10, Buffalo 1. Thursday's game was Providence 3, Cleveland 1, making eighteen successive victories. The home team beat Cleveland, 5 to 4, the next day, through Jerry Denny's drive over left field fence, and on Saturday made it twenty straight victories by winning from Cleveland again, 3 to 0, making the Grays seven games ahead, with Radbourne doing all the work, no chances being taken on the change pitchers. Providence had then won sixty-nine and lost twenty games, having a percentage of .774.

September 9 Providence dropped the first game in twenty-one, Buffalo winning, and the score being 2 to 0, Radbourne pitching. The Grays won next day from Cleveland in easy fashion, 5 to 3, Radbourne in the box, and again the next day, 9 to 1, Radbourne striking out twelve men. On Saturday Radbourne pitched again, and Providence once more trimmed Buffalo, 8 to 2. Radbourne received a present of greenbacks in the game of Saturday, September 14, and won from Buffalo again, 6 to 1.

In Cleveland on Monday, the 16th, Radbourne again pitched the team to victory, 10 to 2, and next day, at Detroit, Providence made it a lead of ten by winning, 4 to 2, with the untiring Radbourne still in the box. On Wednesday, the 17th, the Grays made it a lead of eleven by winning, 9 to 5, with Radbourne still pitching. Next day they made it 9 to 6 and three straight at Detroit. But Detroit spoiled Radbourne's new series of victories September 20 by winning their first in sixteen games with Providence, score 7 to 1. After that Radbourne continued the exercise until the team finished the season with 84 games won and 28 games lost. The Grays won every series, New York, Philadelphia and Cleveland getting only three games and Detroit only this one from the team.

George Edward Waddell

Late in the afternoon of April 1, 1914, George Edward Waddell, known the United States over as "Rube," died in a sanitarium at San Antonio, Texas. He had made a long fight for his life against tuberculosis. He had been in West Texas for four months, going first to a ranch at Boerne, but instead of improving he grew weaker from day to day, until it was deemed best to take him into the city of San Antonio. His father and his mother arrived at San Antonio a few hours after their son died.

Waddell was born in Butler, Pa., October 13, 1876. When twenty years old, in 1896, he pitched his first professional ball with the Oil City (Pa.) team and the next year after a brief career with the Volant College (Pa.) nine he entered "big league" Base Ball as a member of the Louisville National League team. The pace in such fast company was a bit too fast for him, however, and after a few weeks' engagement with Detroit he joined the Homestead team.

In 1899 a scout for the Columbus team recommended him and he was drafted by that organization. The next year he was attached to the Louisville club, but when the Louisville players were transferred to Pittsburgh he went along. The American League war, signal for a general period of players "jumping," gave Waddell the opportunity to become a member of the Milwaukee club in 1900.

Waddell joined the Chicago Nationals in 1901 and pitched a few great games for the team under Jack Doyle. In 1902 he jumped to Los Angeles, but again returned, joining the Athletics.

From 1902 to 1908 he was a star of Mack's team, and then showing indications of a return of his old habits, Waddell was sold to the St. Louis Americans. A flash of his famous skill helped the Browns in the great battle they made for the American League pennant in 1908, but at the end of the next season he was released to Newark.

The Minneapolis club bought Waddell in 1910, and he was two years with that club. Illness began to get the better of him, and later he went to the Minneapolis Northern League club.

Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia American League club, was in Raleigh, N. C., when he received the news of Waddell's death and when he heard of it said of the ball player:

"He was the greatest pitcher in the game, and although widely known for his eccentricities, was more sinned against than sinning. He was the best-hearted man on our team and every man with whom he came in contact will verify my statement. When a comrade was sick the 'Rube' was the first on hand to see him and the last to leave, and if he had money it went for some gift or offering to the sick man. He made my team, and every follower of the White Elephant banner in the Quaker City knows this in his heart. He came to Philadelphia a stranger, but entered into the spirit of the city and tried with all his heart to bring pennants there. He may have failed us at times, but to him I and the other owners of the Athletic ball club owe much."

In 1908, while with Detroit in the Western League, Waddell began the capers which called so much attention to himself. One Sunday afternoon he went out to the lots to watch the "Future Greats" perform and no sooner arrived on the field than he was requested to act as umpire. He readily consented and became so interested that he finally ordered one of the pitchers out of the game and took his place. For this little amusement he was fined fifty dollars. It might as well have been a thousand, so far as Waddell was concerned, for he never had a penny in his pocket from one day's end to the other. In his very next game, against Minneapolis, he held that team to four hits and struck out eleven batters. The fine was at once remitted. This tickled Waddell so much that he insisted on

pitching the next day against St. Paul and was hit for thirteen singles. He was at once fined another fifty dollars and fled from his club into Canada. At Chatham he pitched two games and on the first day held the opposing team hitless and runless. Not a man reached first base. Seventeen of the players struck out, and of the twenty-seven batters that faced him Waddell had a hand in retiring twenty-six. The next day Waddell pitched against the same team, allowing them three hits and striking out twenty batters.

During 1900, while with Milwaukee, then in the American League, Waddell pitched a double-header against Chicago, which he won by a score of 3 to 2 in a seventeen-inning contest. In the second game he shut them out in a five-inning affair by a score of 1 to 0, making twenty-two innings in all.

This shows the marvelous stamina of the man; he was in glory when the unusual happened. When a contest reached a climax that called forth extra effort on his part, he just reveled in it. 'Twas due to the fighting spirit within him that he was always equal to the emergency and seemingly could accomplish the almost impossible.

It has often been told about Waddell's little stunt of calling in his fielders when he had his game safe, just using his first sacker and catcher and then proceeding to fan the side. He invariably got away with it.

Once he almost failed. While with the Chatham team they had for their opponents a bunch of huskies from Ridgetown, Ontario, that claimed some heavy swatters on their lineup, but the "Rube" toyed with them. When the game was seemingly safe and put away on ice he called in every player, just the catcher and himself remaining on the job. This was in the seventh, with the score 3 to 1.

Some wag yelled out, "Fill the bases 'Rube' then fan your men," and to the surprise and horror of the home crowd, he proceeded to fill the bases. Two were passed and the third had two strikes and three balls. He was a big husky fellow, and had been swinging with terrific force and missing everything.

But Waddell wanted to pass him, so he sent him in a high one over the fellow's head. The big chap reached up as if he were trying to knock apples off a tree. A terrible sound followed, the ball was seen soaring for the faraway fence, the two men on bases scored, but the chap that gave the ball such a wallop stood at the plate in a dazed sort of a way and refused to budge an inch.

To this day he won't believe that he ever hit that ball. He was put out for not running, and the score was tied. "Rube" whiffed the next two batters, and his team had a hard job to win.

Year.	Club.	League.	G.	BH.	R.	BB.	SO.
1898	Detroit	Western	6	44	33	21	27
1899	Grand Rapids	Western	35	249	116	97	200
1899	Louisville	National	6	51	29	11	31
1900	Pittsburgh	National	17	120	61	43	90
1900	Milwaukee	American	13	86	26	20	69
1901	Chicago	National	26	220	111	65	158
1902	Athletics	American	30	219	89	53	205
1903	Athletics	American	33	231	89	76	264
1904	Athletics	American	41	280	91	83	336
1905	Athletics	American	32	187	64	79	248
1906	Athletics	American	29	186	65	64	190
1907	Athletics	American	28	154	58	53	198
1908	St. Louis	American	27	174	65	67	194
1909	St. Louis	American	22	153	40	43	115
1910	St. Louis	American	2	18	11	5	3
1910	Newark	Eastern	10	71	24	29	51
1911	Minneapolis	American Asso.	37	264	113	90	185
1912	Minneapolis	American Asso.	15	96	37	37	91
	Totals		409	2803	1122	936	2655

Annual Meetings

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of the National League began at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City, December 8, 1914. The championship was formally awarded to the Boston club.

A player limit of twenty-one men was established between May 1 and September 1. It was voted that no team should begin spring training before March 1.

Messrs. Gaffney, Boston; Hempstead, New York; Dreyfuss, Pittsburg; Herrmann, Cincinnati, and Ebbets, Brooklyn, were elected directors for the ensuing year.

It was agreed that the National Association might be entitled to one membership on the rules committee.

The waiver rule was considered, but no action was taken upon the matter, further discussion being postponed until the annual February meeting.

The annual spring meeting of the National League was held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, February 9 and 10, 1915. A limit of twenty-one players at one time for any one club for the season of 1915 was agreed upon. It was also decided to change the waiver rule so that waivers once asked by a club on any player cannot be recalled. The schedule for 1915 was adopted. Umpires were appointed for the coming season as follows: Messrs. Byron, Cockill, Eason, Emslie, Hart, Klem, Orth, Quigley, Rigler.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Members of the American League held their annual meeting in Chicago, November 5. It was agreed unanimously that Base Ball conditions did not warrant three major leagues. No formal charge was made against Hugh Jennings, manager of the Detroit club, by Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, because of the charge that Jennings had made public the request for waivers on Bender, Coombs and Plank. The league approved the financial report of the board of directors and sanctioned the awarding of the championship of 1914 to the Philadelphia club.

The members voted to erect a monument over the grave of Umpire John J. Sheridan, who died in San Jose, Cal., during the week of the meeting. Charles Somers, Cleveland, was re-elected vice-president of the league, and the board of directors chosen included representatives of the Chicago, Cleveland, New York and Boston Clubs. There was a discussion as to the advisability of reducing the prices of world's series tickets, but no decided action was taken, the matter being of sufficient importance to be referred to the National League. It was recommended that the playing time of games be shortened if possible.

At the annual schedule meeting of the American League, which was held in New York at the Hotel Belmont February 4, the dates for the season of 1915 were made public.

The league elected to membership Col. J. J. Ruppert and Capt. T. L. Huston, the new owners of the New York American League club. It was decided to carry twenty-five players per club during the season to come. The matter of lifting the draft from Class AA players was left with President Johnson of the league.

Club members announced that they would do everything possible to prevent the use of the "emery" ball. Each player was granted a card for the season admitting two friends to the games played.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Delegates from thirty-nine leagues, representing three hundred cities, attended the National Association Meeting at Omaha, Neb. The first day's session took place on November 10. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

> Whereas, An unsatisfactory condition has arisen in professional base ball during the last year in certain sections of our jurisdiction; and
>
> Whereas, The practice of encouraging and inciting certain base ball players to disregard their obligations to organized base ball has raised a doubt in the minds of the public as to the honesty and integrity of ball players as a class; and
>
> Whereas, Certain newspapers have made a studied effort to create the impression that there is dissatisfaction and disloyalty in the ranks of the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues; therefore be it
>
> Resolved, That we, the representatives of organized base ball in the minor leagues, at this first session of our fourteenth annual meeting, most emphatically and unequivocally reaffirm our allegiance to organized base ball as the ideal condition for the future prosperity of the great national game.

Permission was granted the Western Canada League to remain out of base ball in 1915 because of the war in Europe. Players of that circuit were granted a leave of absence for one year, authority being given them to play in other leagues in 1915, but title to their services to remain with the Western Canada League.

In the annual report of Secretary John H. Farrell, he announced that forty-two leagues began the season of 1914 and thirty-nine finished. Three Class D Leagues disbanded.

On the second day of the session the members of the Association agreed to a new salary limit and to a new player limit. The salary limit agreed upon at first consideration was $5,000 per month for Class AA, $3,200 per month for the Southern Association, $2,800 per month for the Western League; Class B clubs, $2,000 per month; Class C clubs, $1,200 per month, and Class D clubs, $1,000 per month. Presidents Barrows and Chivington of the International League and American Association filed protests against the adoption of a $5,000 limit and were given permission to make their own salary limits.

In Class AA the player limit was reduced from twenty to eighteen men; in Class A the limit was dropped from eighteen to fifteen; in Class B from sixteen to fourteen, and in Classes C and D from fourteen to twelve. This resolution also provided that all clubs must be within a specified limit twenty days after the beginning of the season. After August 25 owners were given permission to increase their player limit as they deemed advisable for the remainder of that season.

On the third day of the meeting it was decided by a vote of 20 to 3 not to disturb the National Board of Arbitration and not to ask for a place for the minor leagues on the National Commission. Members of leagues in Classes C and D asked the convention not to reduce their player limit or their salary limit and won their point in the debate which followed. The salary limit of these leagues was finally fixed at $1,400 per month and fourteen players in class C and $1,200 per month and 12 players in Class D.

It was agreed to hold the next meeting of the Association in San Francisco on the second Tuesday of November, 1915.



1, James; 2, Cather; 3, Deal; 4, Davis; 5, Cottrell; 6, Cochreham; 7, Hess; 8, Mann; 9, Gowdy; 10, Schmidt; 11, Whaling; 12, Whitted; 13, Dugey; 14, Tyler; 15, Strand; 16, Devore; 17, Gilbert; 18, Smith; 19, Moran; 20, Connolly; 21, Mitchell; 22, Willie Connor, Mascot; 23, Rudolph; 24, Maranville; 25, Crutcher; 26, Martin; 27, Evers.

BOSTON "BRAVES," NATIONAL LEAGUE AND WORLD CHAMPIONS.

THE WORLD'S SERIES

By John B. Foster.



JOHN J. EVERS,
Captain Boston "Braves,"
National League and World Champions.

Four straight victories for the Boston National League club won the world's series from the Athletics of Philadelphia, who were representing the American League, in the annual struggle of 1914.

It was the first time in the history of the competition that any team had won in four successive games. Nearest to that standard of achievement was the series of 1907, between Chicago of the National League and Detroit of the American League, in which the first game resulted in a tie score. The next four games were won in succession by Chicago.

The victory of the Boston club was but the culmination of an extraordinary record which had been made by the team from the moment that it began to work its way from the bottom of the National League toward the top, eventually, of course, winning the championship of that organization.

In the history of the world's series no team has been defeated so quickly or so soundly as were the Athletics in 1914. Various reasons have been assigned for that result. The delightful difference of opinion which exists among the Base Ball enthusiasts gives a variety of entertainment to the aftermath of the "big show." It is trite to say that no one knows at any time what may happen in Base Ball, yet it is a truth which is forced home once again, and accepted gladly. As much of a sensation as the Bostons had been in the race for the championship of the National League, there was nothing particularly in evidence on the face of things to warrant any individual to predict that they might defeat the Athletics four games in succession. After they did, people began to conjecture why.

It is possible, among other reasons, that the Athletics have been an overrated team for four years. That by no means is intended to underrate their actual team strength, but to call attention to the fact that a younger generation has been prone to declare too high a standard for the present generation of Base Ball players. There have been teams in the past, and more than one of them, which were well fit to challenge the Athletics for a dual series of games, of the character of those which are so affectionately known as the "World's Series."



1, E. Murphy; 2, Bressler; 3, Pennock; 4, Walsh; 5, Wyckoff; 6, Shawkey; 7, Bender; 8, McAvoy; 9, Thompson; 10, Coombs; 11, Baker; 12, Davis; 13, Strunk; 14, Lapp; 15, Thomas; 16, Connie Mack, Mgr.; 17, Plank; 18, Bush; 19, Oldring; 20, Davies; 21 Schang; 22, Kopf; 23, Vanzelt, Mascot; 24, Barry; 25, McInnis; 26, Collins.

PHILADELPHIA "ATHLETICS," AMERICAN LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.

Copyright by American Base Ball Club of Philadelphia.



Boston Royal Rooters parading the field before the third world series game.

To a great many persons, too much stress had been placed on the greater superiority of the Athletics, as a Base Ball organization, because of their defeat of the New York National League club in two years of competition for the world's mastery. Their victories over New York possibly had not been analyzed keenly enough. Superficial judgment on mere results alone had taken the place of searching for the causes of defeat and success.

In the first meeting of the Athletics and the Giants, in 1911, there was very little to choose between the teams, except that the Athletics were better producers of home runs than the New York club. Home runs, after all, are a matter of pure luck. There is no skill or science in them. Had the Giants been fortunate enough to have had the two timely home runs painted on their canvas, instead of their being on that of the Athletics', there is a questionable doubt as to whether the athletes from Philadelphia would have won the blue ribbon. Yet there were many who, in the impulse to boast by reason of victory, forgot to delve further into detail and note with what a slight degree of superiority the Athletics had triumphed. In other words, there was an exaggerated opinion as to the team strength of the Philadelphia organization.

In the series of 1913 between the Athletics and the Giants the situation was materially altered and the conditions wholly different. When that series was played, and as it was played, so far as the New York National League club was concerned, it was probable that the Giants would not have been a good match for any one of the first three clubs of the American League, to say nothing about being rivals on an equal basis with the champions of that organization. With Meyers, Snodgrass and Merkle either hopelessly handicapped by injury, or practically as bad off as that, and with Doyle in no condition to play second base after his accident in a motor car, the New York team was "out of it" almost before it got in it. Yet, at that, the Athletics were forced three times to the limit to defeat the Giants, another fact which seemed to have been overlooked when comparisons of probabilities were made between the Athletics and the Bostons, prior to the start of the world's series of 1914.

Still another fact, which seemed to have been evasive enough to elude attention, was the series between Boston and New York in 1912, which, on the merit of sheer aggressiveness and downright grit and pluck, should have been as much or more New York's than Boston's, but which was lost because of a succession of ordinary fielding blunders at the moment when victory seemed to have



Schmidt stealing home in the eighth inning of the first game; Schang, catcher; Dinneen, umpire. Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

SCENE IN WORLD'S SERIES, 1914.

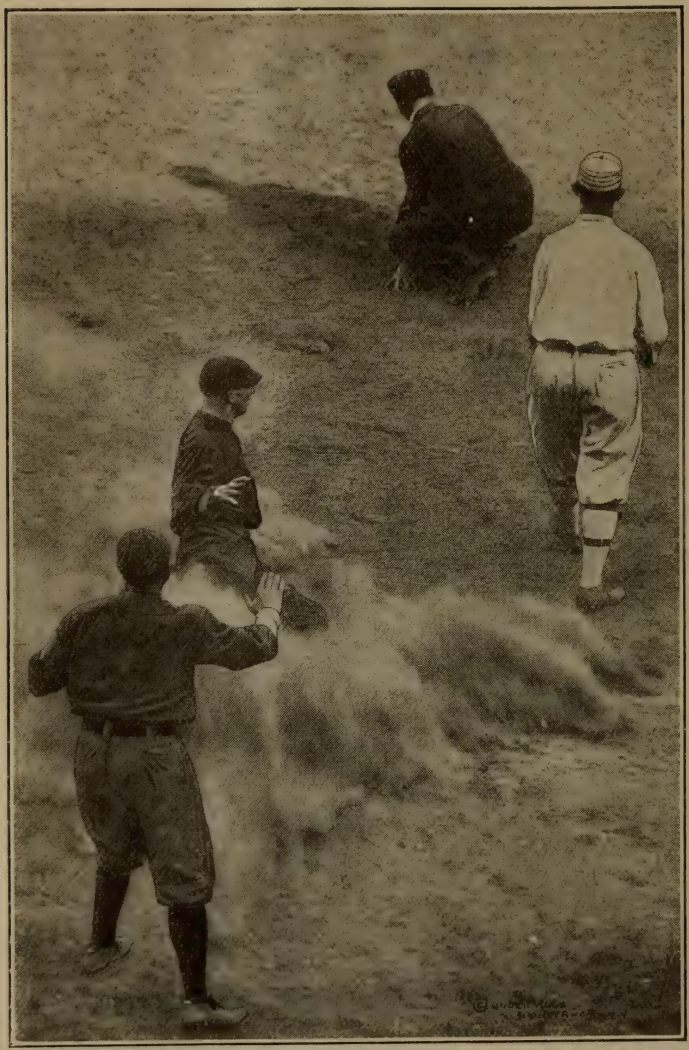


Maranville scoring; Schang catching.

crowned the efforts of the New York club. By analogy, based on the work of the Giants in 1912, and comparing their work in that series with their work in the two series against the Athletics, it does seem as if there should have been more caution in indicating the fact that the Athletics, a team which had been at the top for a period, and whose players—some of the more prominent at least—were showing the effects of approaching age, should be such preponderant favorites over the Boston club. All the season the shrewd manager of the Athletics had been carefully nursing pitchers Bender and Plank for the final struggle with the National League champions, because it was much in evidence that the Athletics were not to be defeated for the premier honors in their own organization. That being the case, it was certain that Mr. Mack had his forebodings and was using his personal judgment to what seemed to him was his best advantage. Still, it appears to have been overlooked that his policy was watchfulness after the faltering gait of Bender was plainly manifested in 1913 against the crippled Giants.

It should not be overlooked, as has been related, that the Giants, at the last moment, really lost the world's championship in 1912 by a very simple fielding error, and that as run getters and determined fighters, they had proved to be every bit as puissant as Boston—and some have thought even stronger, speaking in the collective sense. Boston had defeated the Athletics in 1912 in the American League series for the championship of that organization, a proof of instability on the part of the Athletics, while the Giants, who had been the contestants against the Athletics in 1911, had been able to win the championship of their organization in 1912 as they had won it in the year preceding.

It is not the purpose of this article to attempt to enter into any comparison of players and teams, but the writer has little hesitancy in affirming that a general tendency had been in evidence in sections to rate the Athletics at all times as a more powerful organization than the facts warranted. Hence, when the Athletics faced a team which had not yet recovered from the fever of winning, a team which had its blood surging violently from successive days of excitement, and because the Athletics had been winning a championship in their own organization by exertions of comparative ease, the general team play of the American League champions collapsed. The Athletics, when they found their attack gone, had no better defense than any other Base Ball team of a first division standard. In their games with the Giants it was their good for-



Hank Gowdy of the Braves sliding into third base after his drive to center in the fifth inning of the first game; Baker, third baseman; Klem, umpire.

SCENE IN WORLD'S SERIES, 1914.

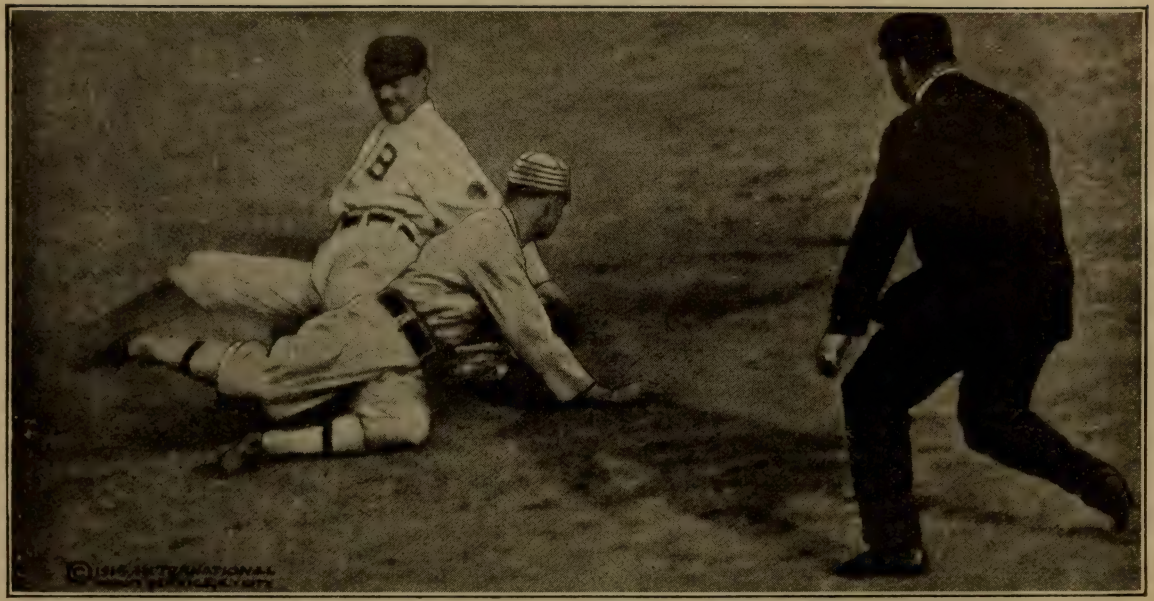


On Baker's foul Murphy tried to reach third, but was thrown out.

tune to meet the favoring change of tide at the moment of the game when a run or two, or three, were most likely to turn their craft into a safe harbor. Strange as it may appear, it is more easy —as a rule—to win in the ninth or tenth inning of a game which has been fiercely contested to the usual limit, than it is to win midway in the contest and hold victory in hand until the game is completed. One little insignificant passed ball in the ninth inning, with two out, may upset the most beautifully played contest in Base Ball history, and prior to that moment the catcher might have dropped the ball half a dozen times without any effect upon the score.

For the moment, take the series between the Athletics and the Giants in 1911 and give the Giants those two timely home runs, which meant so much for the Athletics, and it is as reasonable to believe that the Giants would have been the champions of that year as the Athletics, since there was not enough difference in the general play of the teams in other respects to turn the balance. The last game was more or less dispirited and uninteresting, but made largely so when Ames, pitching for the Giants, practically gave it away when he threw the ball to right field instead of to first base. Had the series at that time been in favor of New York, and not against it, the scheme of play would have been all changed, so far as the Giants were concerned.

The Boston National League players in 1914 did not play up to form because it was a team which had no form. That is literally true. Every team in the National League had discovered that it could work upon certain weaknesses of the Boston team, but the latter, either because it possessed an uncanny something, which was not ascertained during the campaign of 1914, or for the reason that it collectively shut its eyes and blazed away, could get out of some of the tightest traps which ever were set for any Base Ball team in the history of major league Base Ball. If Boston was behind, and needed not one run, but two or more to tie a score, players of opposing teams would put two hands out, only to see Boston tie the game by something which providentially intervened always at the right moment. Unquestionably that gave the Boston players unlimited confidence that games would turn their way, and by the manner in which some of them played—especially at the bat—it looked as if they felt that each bat which they used had the dimensions of a snow shovel and the spring of steel. In other words, when they walked to the plate, they were imbued with the notion that they would hit the ball somewhere, and wherever that some-



Evers safe at second; Collins, second base; Dinneen, umpire.

SCENE IN WORLD'S SERIES, 1914.



Connolly out at third; Baker playing third base.

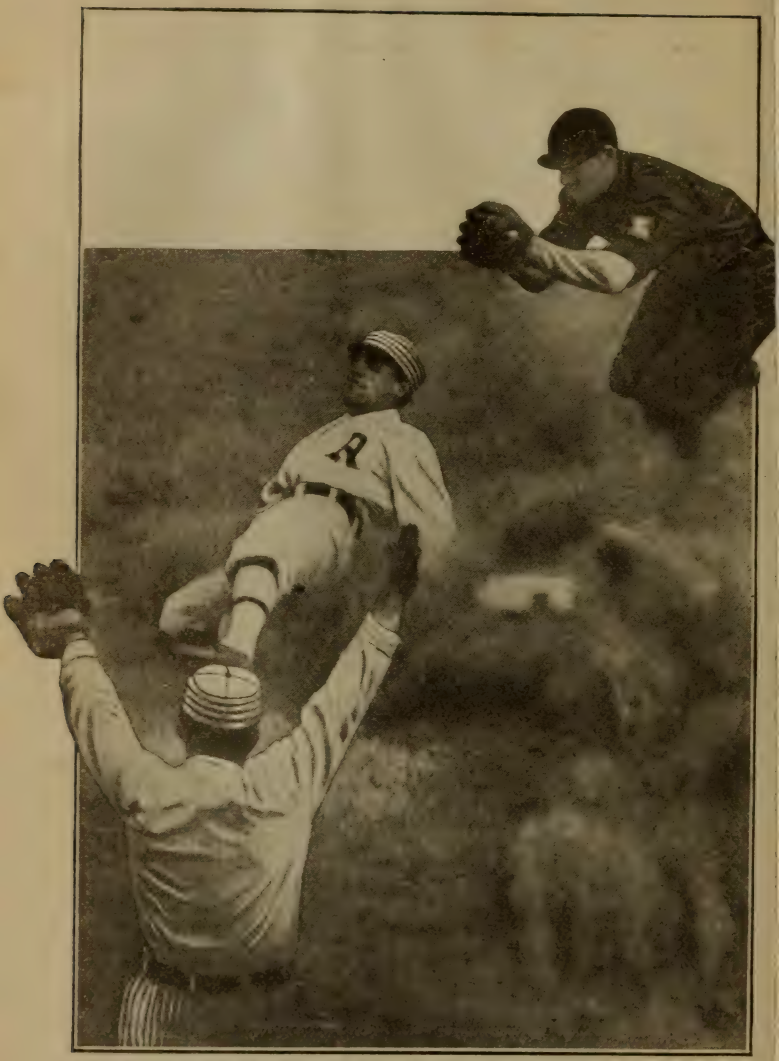
where might be there would be no player of the opposing team to get it, and perhaps thirty per cent of the time that is what actually happened.

It is undoubtedly very probable that Boston's "everything to gain and nothing to lose" policy of playing Base Ball had much to do with thoroughly upsetting anything which the Athletics may have had in mind when they were made cognizant of the fact that it would be Boston, and not the Giants, which would face them to try for the world's championship in 1914. Had New York again been the opponent, the games might have been more a battle of studied effort, each team knowing a great deal of the methods of the other. With Boston it was quite different, and nothing gives better evidence of this fact than the manner in which it won from the hitherto champions. There was no set method of attack, no careful consideration of chances which tabulated possibilities down to the smallest fraction of result, but a "slam bang," "get-at-them" assault, which took the Athletics off their feet. It seems as if this is quite fully established by the manner in which the Athletics proceeded in the first game, played in Philadelphia, and also in the first game played in Boston. The downfall of the Athletics in Boston was quite like the downfall of the Giants in Boston in 1912, except that the Giants had won the right to play the odd game of the longest series ever played for the world's championship by game rallies on the field, while the Athletics were dying quickly to ragtime music and eventually were defeated, for the first time in the history of the series, without one game more than four being necessary.

It must not be forgotten that the Athletics, as a championship organization, had been successful for a long time, and Base Ball teams will wear out in spite of every effort which is made to maintain their efficiency at the highest standard. Age and accident are contributory causes. Possibly, in the case of the Athletics, age had more to do with the evident decline of the team than accident. The players who were supposed to be able to bear the brunt of the fight were unable to do so.

□ □ □

The stands of the Philadelphia American League club were crowded on the afternoon of October 9 when the first game was played. The pitcher who opposed Bender was Rudolph. The Athletics scored one run in the game. Boston scored seven, and six of these were made against Bender while he was in the box for six



Murphy put out at third base by Deal in the first inning of the first game.

SCENE IN WORLD'S SERIES, 1914.
Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.



Strunk out at the plate; Gowdy, catcher; Dinneen, umpire.

innings. He was batted hard by everybody, except Moran and Deal. Gowdy, in the language of the bleachers, "murdered the ball."

It was not a game of technical and close knit skill. The batting was too general and too free, but it was a game which fell upon the Athletics with the force and effect of a landslide.

The story of the runs is easily told. Boston scored first in the second inning. Whitted was given a base on balls, and Schmidt batted a long fly to Oldring. Gowdy rapped the ball for a long hit for two bases, on which Whitted scored. Maranville was the next batter, and with two strikes and three balls against him, batted safely to center, scoring Gowdy. Had it not been for a sharp, fast double play, when Deal batted to Barry, the execution of the Bostons might have been greater.

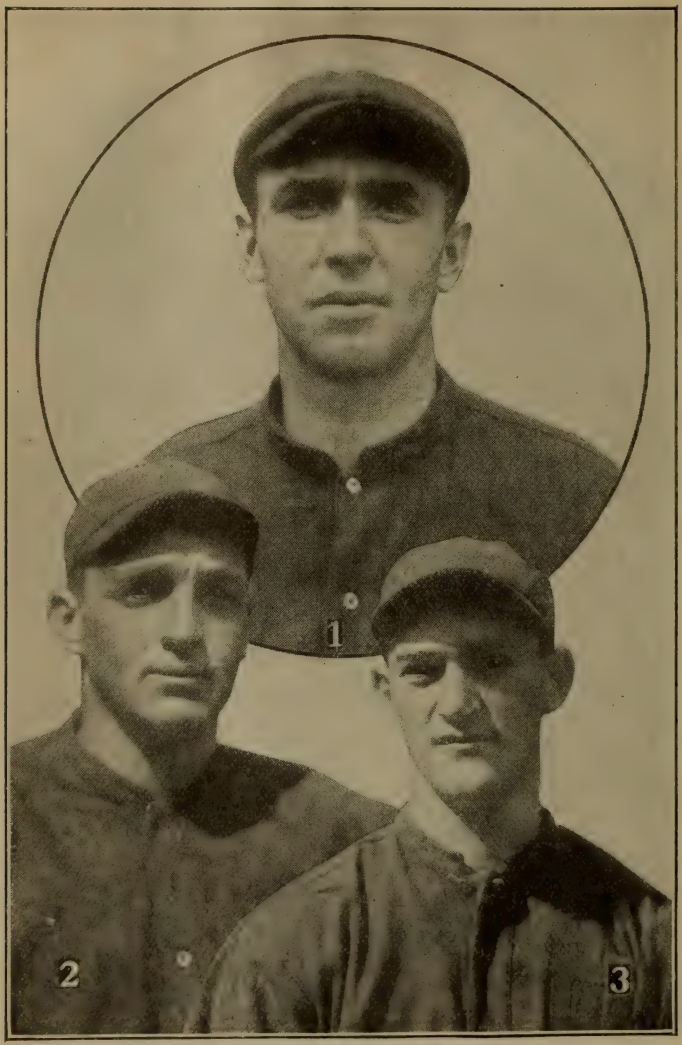
In their half of the second inning the Athletics scored their only run of the game. McInnis was given a base on balls, and Strunk batted a single to right field. The ball "went through" Moran and McInnis scored.

Gowdy batted Bender for a three-base hit in the fifth inning. Maranville singled to right and Gowdy scored. Then came the end of Bender in the sixth. Moran popped up a fly to left field. Barry caught the ball after a hard run and held it in his bare hand. Evers singled to center. Connolly was given a base on balls. Whitted rapped the ball for three bases, scoring Evers and Connolly. Schmidt followed with a single, and Whitted scored. Wyckoff relieved Bender.

In the eighth inning the Bostons scored their last run. With one out, Schmidt and Gowdy made base hits in succession, the former going to third because Oldring was slow in returning the ball from left field. With two strikes against Maranville, Schmidt and Gowdy started a double steal. The very nerve of such a proceeding must have overcome Lapp, who threw short to Collins. The latter returned the ball poorly, and two of the slowest footed men in major leagues had accomplished a second home plate steal against the champions of the American League.

□ □ □

The second game of the series was played the next afternoon, at Philadelphia, with a crowd equal to that of the first day, and with the same result, so far as the outcome of the game was concerned. Plank pitched for Philadelphia and James pitched for Boston. The score was one to nothing, and Boston's sole run was made in the ninth inning.



1, Rudolph; 2, James; 3, Tyler.

BOSTON NATIONAL LEAGUE PITCHERS IN WORLD'S SERIES, 1914.



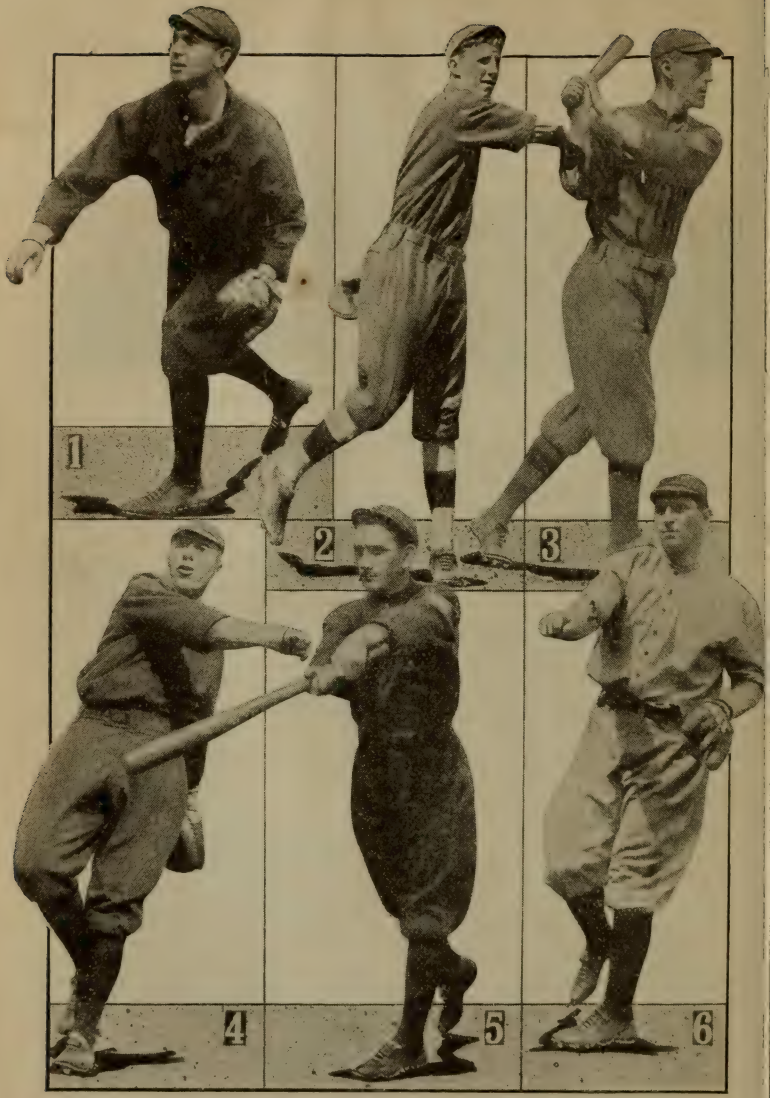
Gowdy trapped between the bases.

With Maranville out in the ninth, Deal batted a fly over Strunk's head. The center fielder played the ball poorly, misjudged it in fact, and it was good for two bases. James struck out. Deal was caught off second base, not strategy as claimed, and Schang had him well trapped, but instead of running into the diamond and holding Deal in chancery, threw flat footed from his position behind the bat to Barry. There was only one thing for the frightened Deal to do and that was to "leg it" for third base. This he did and made it easy. Mann batted a line drive to right—almost captured by Collins—and Deal scored. Had he been retired by Schang the Bostons would have been whitewashed for nine innings. Mann ran to second on a passed ball. Evers was given a base on balls, and Cather ended the inning by a sharp hit to Barry, forcing Evers at second base.

After Bender had been defeated in the first game, Manager Mack, naturally, fell back upon his next best defense. This was embodied, so far as pitching was concerned, in Plank. Veteran of many a hard fought game, and many a season, Plank was more effective against Boston than Bender. He pitched a better game, and, naturally, he was assisted to some extent by the fact that Boston, as a team, was less resourceful against a left-handed pitcher than against a right-hander.

In the last half of the ninth inning of this second game there were two runners on the bases and only one hand out for the Athletics. Murphy batted the ball hard. Maranville captured it after a brilliant dash, and made a double play by the mere fraction of a foot. That was the best rally made by the Athletics in the series, and when they walked from their home field that night and knew that the battle must be resumed on the following Monday, in a foreign city, there was not that air of easy confidence and domineering assurance which had marked the team in the past. The Athletics were beginning to ascertain what it meant not to "get the breaks" in the game in a world's series. Favored both in 1911 and 1913 by Dame Fortune, they were experiencing a new sensation, and they gave abundant evidence of it.

Sunday intervened before the third game of the series was played. The teams had gone to Boston where, if anything, there was more excitement than there had been in Philadelphia. It was only natural that such should be the case. The Bostons had barely completed their meteoric fight for the National League race, in which they had been successful after an early start that had been everything except propitious.



1, Rudolph; 2, Gowdy; 3, Evers; 4, Mitchell; 5, Maranville; 6, S. Magee (Philadelphia, 1914). Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF BOSTON NATIONALS—WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.



Whitted safe after hitting to right for three bases.

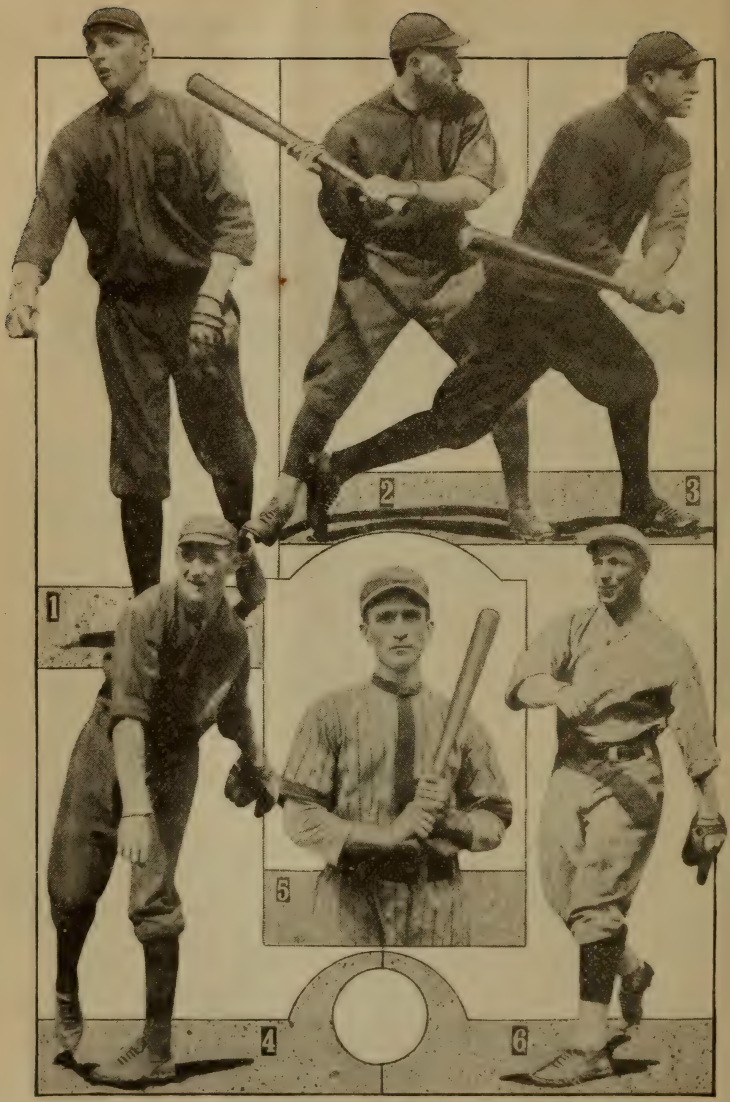
The third game was played on the afternoon of October 12, at Fenway Park, the home of the Boston American League club, to a larger crowd than had witnessed either of the games at Philadelphia. It was the most sensational contest of the four games, and the only one in which the Athletics were for any time ahead of their rivals. They seemed to have a fair chance to win. Had they done so, the fifth game would have been necessary, and, perhaps, some of the younger Athletic pitchers would have been given an opportunity to show their mettle before the series was completed.

Bush was Manager Mack's selection for the third contest, while Manager Stallings was so confident that the Athletics were on the run that he selected Tyler, the least effective of his trio of winning pitchers, to face the Athletics. Tyler did not last through the game. He was taken out to permit a player to bat for him. He was a trifle shaky toward the close, and it may be that the change had a bit of psychological value, since the Bostons did not play with the same style which had marked their two previous games. They blundered and stumbled. They were wrong mentally as well as physically, and yet the same destiny which had guided them through their blunders and mishaps during the National League season piloted them over the rocks and around the mines in this game, although it took twelve nerve-racking innings before a decision was reached.

The Athletics scored at the very start. In the first inning Murphy began with a double over third base. Oldring sacrificed, and Murphy ran to third. Collins rapped a fly to Connolly, who muffed the ball and Murphy scored. Collins stole second. Baker struck out, a familiar habit with him the first time at bat in a game being played in a world's series. McInnis was given a base on balls. Had the Athletics been playing fast Base Ball they might have acquired a lead in this inning that would have assured them the game right there, but Collins foolishly allowed himself to be caught off second base, with Tyler showing signs of nervous trepidation.

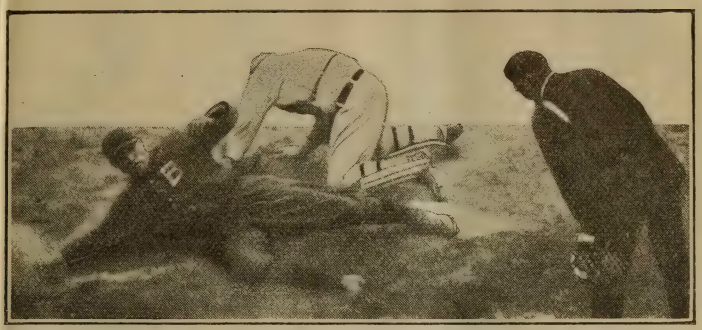
Boston tied the score in the second inning. Two were out when Maranville was given a base on balls, and stole second. Gowdy, a sort of bogy man to the Athletics, rapped a long two-base hit into the left field bleachers, and Maranville scored.

The Athletics took the lead again in the fourth inning. Collins and Baker had been retired when McInnis batted the ball over the railing in left field for two bases. Walsh singled to left field, and McInnis scored. In the same inning the Bostons struck hard



1, James; 2, Cather; 3, Connolly; 4, Deal; 5, Moran; 6, Whitted.
Coulon, Photos.

A GROUP OF BOSTON NATIONALS—WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.



Schmidt safe at home; Lapp, catcher; Dinneen, umpire.

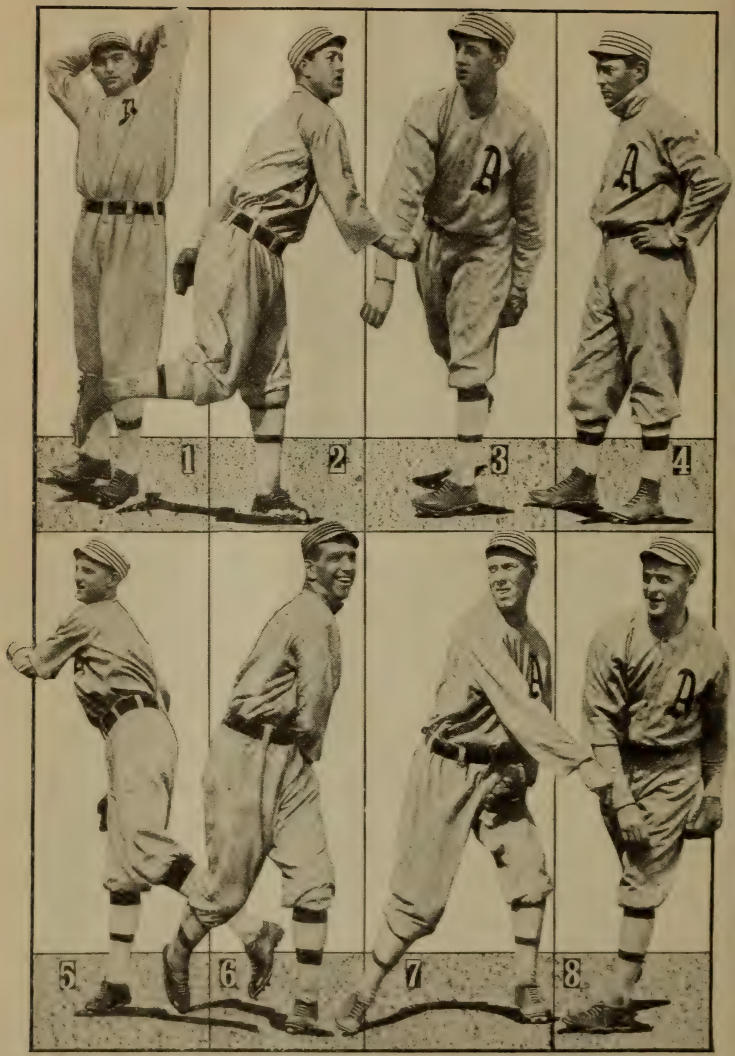
and tied the score again. Whitted was thrown out at first. Schmidt hit safely to center. He went to second on Deal's out. Maranville batted the ball to center field for a single, and Schmidt scored.

The spectators did not lack for entertainment through one inning after another until the tenth was reached. In many respects that was one of the most sensational of innings in a world's series. In part, this was due both to the fact that each club scored two runs, and in part to the fact that the runs were scored on absurd plays as well as by sterling Base Ball.

Schang singled to left and Bush struck out. Murphy bunted toward Tyler and was safe at first, as the Boston pitcher, not a good man at handling bunts, was too slow in throwing the ball to second base. Oldring batted a slow grounder to Evers and died at first. Collins was given a base on balls. With the bases filled, Baker smashed a hard grounder to Evers. The latter had a hard time trying to handle the ball, and Schang scored. Evers stood in dumb amazement, with the ball in his hand, and let Murphy run home. It was the prize "bone play" of a world's series, and even Evers had to concede that it was one of the worst on record. This two-run lead practically settled the outcome of the game in the minds of the spectators, who began to move toward the exits to leave the ground.

Boston came to bat and Gowdy, the first man up, batted the ball into the center field bleachers for a home run. The ball struck the ground and bounded into the stand. The spectators began to rush back to their seats, and the Boston players resumed their nagging of the Athletics. Devore batted for Tyler. His luck did not follow him as in other years, and he struck out. Moran, not a batter to be feared, was foolishly given a base on balls by Bush. That started more trouble. Evers, to atone for his previous dumb play, batted hard to right field and advanced Moran. Connolly rapped a long sacrifice fly to the outfield, and Moran scored the tieing run. Whitted flied to Baker, and the thousands of spectators sank back in their seats, literally exhausted with the effort of their cheering and shouting.

With the beginning of the eleventh inning James went in to pitch for Boston. Neither side scored. In the twelfth the Athletics were given two bases on balls, but could make no runs. In Boston's half, Gowdy was again the first batter. This time he rapped the ball into the left field bleachers for a two-base hit. Mann was sent out to second to run for him. Gilbert batted in place of James, and Bush gave him a base on balls. Moran bunted. It is related of



1, Shawkey; 2, J. L. Bush; 3 Wyckoff; 4, Davis; 5, Pennock; 6, Thomas; 7, Coombs; 8, Kopf. Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF "ATHLETICS"—AMERICAN LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.



Murphy batting: Gowdy catching; Klem, umpire.

this play that it was "made to order." In other words, Bush was playing for the bunt. He wanted Moran to make it and had calculated about how it would be made. He picked up the ball, threw wild to third base, and Mann, running in place of Gowdy, was over home plate with the winning run, and Boston had captured the third game.

The fourth contest, which was played in Boston on the afternoon of October 13, completed the obsequies. If there are any in the Athletics who are superstitious, they should take cognizance of the fact that the series began on Friday and ended on the thirteenth of the month. Of course, if that were poison for the Athletics, it must have been pie for the Bostons, since they won with a record better than that of any team which had played before them.

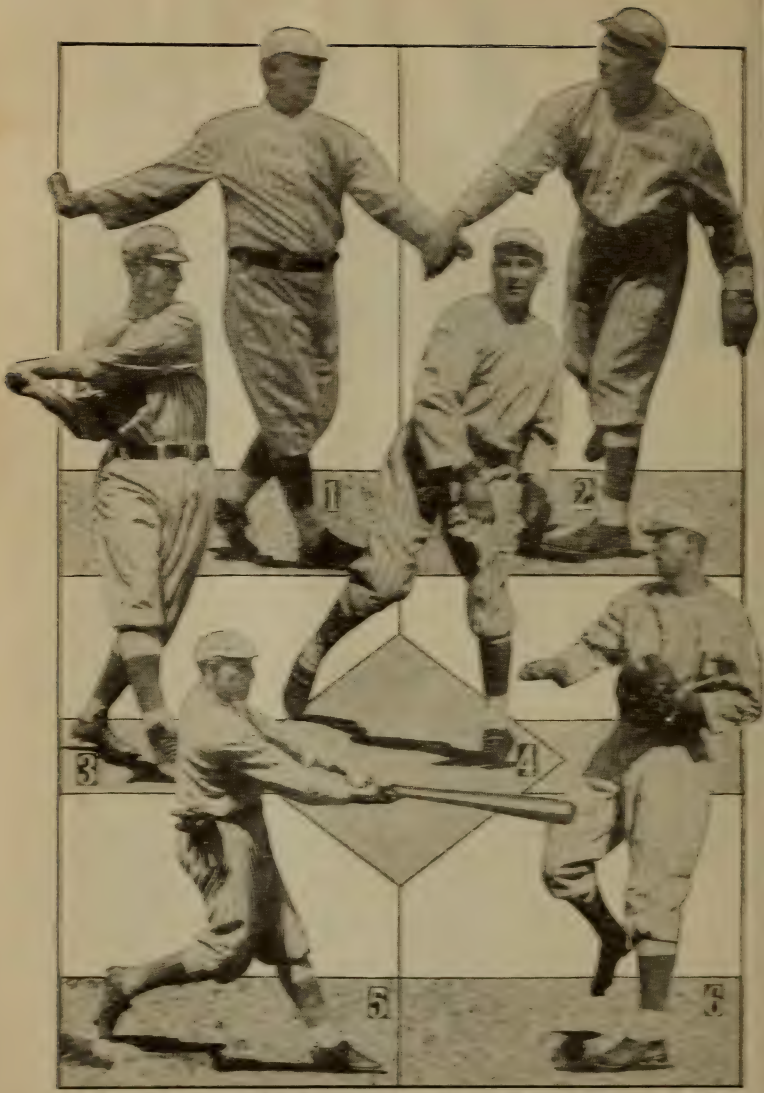
Shawkey started to pitch for the Athletics and was relieved by Pennock. Rudolph pitched his second game in the series and was as effective as he had been in the first. In the fourth inning Evers was given a base on balls. Connolly's easy grounder was fumbled by Collins, who limped around the field for some time after he had missed a double play, although he got the batter at first base. Evers went to third and scored on Schmidt's slow grounder over second.

The Athletics tied the score in the next inning, making their only run of the game and the second in two games, batting against Rudolph. Barry rapped a single over third. Schang was retired, Evers to Schmidt, Barry running to second. Shawkey drove out a clean base hit that scored Barry.

Two runs were made by the Bostons in their half of the fifth and these were the last two made in the world's series of 1914. Maranville was thrown out at first, and so was Deal. Rudolph batted the ball to center for a base. Moran followed with a double to left, and with three balls and two strikes against Evers, the batter hit the next pitched ball safely to center, and Rudolph and Moran scored. Walsh helped to make both runs certain by fumbling the hit.

There was nothing very sensational in the remainder of the game. The Bostons played it safely and conservatively to the finish. The Athletics were without a rally. Players upon whom they had counted were incapable of handing telling blows to their adversaries. The team had lost its punch.

The scores are as follows:



1, McGraw; Mgr.; 2, Mathewson; 3, Grant; 4, Doyle; 5, Bruns; 6, Merkle.
Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK NATIONALS.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Boston	4	4	0	1.000
Athletics	4	0	4	.000

FIRST GAME—AT PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 9.

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Moran, rf	5	0	0	0	0	1
Evers, 2b	4	1	1	2	2	1
Connolly, lf	3	1	1	1	1	0
Whitted, cf	3	2	1	1	0	0
Schmidt, 1b	4	1	2	11	1	0
Gowdy, c	3	2	3	9	1	0
Maranville, ss	4	0	2	2	3	0
Deal, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Rudolph, p	4	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	34	7	11	27	13	2

ATHLETICS.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Murphy, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Oldring, lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Collins, 2b	3	0	0	2	2	0
Baker, 3b	4	0	1	3	4	0
McInnis, 1b	2	1	0	10	1	0
Strunk, cf	4	0	2	0	0	0
Barry, ss	4	0	0	3	3	0
Schang, c	2	0	0	3	0	0
Lapp, c	1	0	0	2	1	0
Bender, p	2	0	0	1	3	0
Wyckoff, p	1	0	1	1	0	0
Totals	30	1	5	27	14	0

Boston (National League)	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	—7
Philadelphia (American League)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Gowdy, Wyckoff, Baker. Three-base hits—Gowdy, Whitted. Hits—Off Bender 8 in 5 and 1-3 innings, off Wyckoff 3 in 3 and 2-3 innings. Sacrifice hit—Oldring. Stolen bases—Moran, Schmidt, Gowdy. Double plays—Schmidt and Deal; Barry, Collins and McInnis; Bender, Barry and McInnis; Bender and McInnis; Baker and McInnis. Left on bases—Boston 3, Philadelphia 6. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph 3, off Bender 2, off Wyckoff 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia 1. Struck out—By Rudolph 8, by Bender 3, by Wyckoff 2. Time—1.58. Umpires—At plate, Dinneen; on bases, Klem; left field, Byron; right field, Hildebrand. Official scorers—J. G. Taylor Spink, J. C. Isaminger and Ralph E. McMillan.

SECOND GAME—AT PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 10.

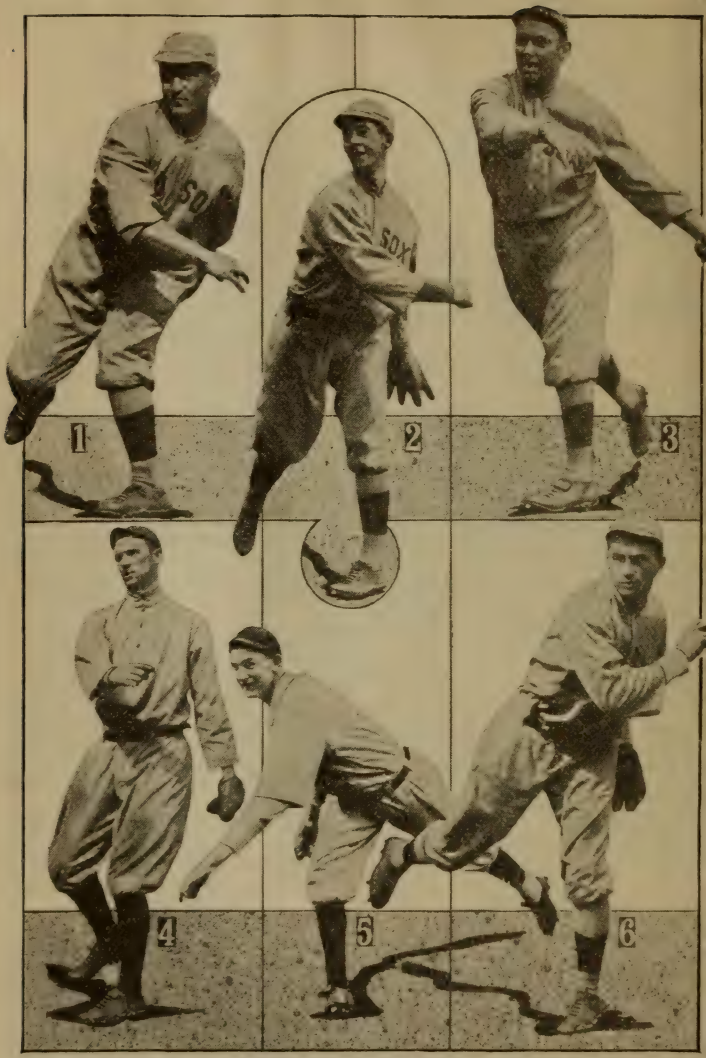
BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Mann, rf	5	0	2	0	0	0
Evers, 2b	4	0	2	0	3	0
Cather, lf	5	0	0	2	0	0
Whitted, cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Schmidt, 1b	4	0	1	12	1	0
Gowdy, c	2	0	0	8	1	0
Maranville, ss	2	0	1	2	4	1
Deal, 3b	4	1	1	2	2	0
James, p	4	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	33	1	7	27	14	1

* Batted for Plank in ninth.

ATHLETICS.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Murphy, rf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Oldring, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, 2b	3	0	1	5	2	0
Baker, 3b	3	0	0	2	3	0
McInnis, 1b	3	0	0	7	0	1
Strunk, cf	3	0	0	4	0	0
Barry, ss	2	0	0	2	6	0
Schang, c	3	0	1	5	2	0
Plank, p	2	0	0	0	2	0
*Walsh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	25	0	2	27	15	1

Boston (National League)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Philadelphia (American League)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Schang, Deal. Sacrifice hit—Maranville. Stolen bases—Deal 2, Barry. Double play—Maranville and Schmidt. Left on bases—Boston 11, Athletics 1. Bases on balls—Off James 3, off Plank 4. First base on errors—Boston 1. Hit by pitcher—By Plank (Maranville). Struck out—By James 8, by Plank 6. Passed ball—Schang. Time—1.56. Umpires—At plate, Hildebrand; bases, Byron; left field, Klem; right field, Dinneen. Official scorers—J. G. Taylor Spink, J. C. Isaminger and Ralph E. McMillan.



1, Foster; 2, Janvrin; 3, Lewis; 4, Gainor; 5, Gregg; 6, Hooper.
Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF BOSTON AMERICANS.

THIRD GAME—AT BOSTON, OCTOBER 12.

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Moran, rf	4	1	0	2	0	0
Evers, 2b	5	0	3	3	5	0
Connolly, lf	4	0	0	1	0	1
Whitted, cf	5	0	0	2	0	0
Schmidt, 1b	5	1	1	17	1	0
Deal, 3b	5	0	1	2	3	0
Maranville, ss	4	1	1	2	3	0
Gowdy, c	4	1	3	6	0	0
*Mann	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tyler, p	3	0	0	1	5	0
†Devore	1	0	0	0	0	0
James, p	0	0	0	0	2	0
‡Gilbert	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	5	9	36	19	1

ATHLETICS.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Murphy, rf	5	2	2	2	0	0
Oldring, lf	5	0	0	1	0	0
Collins, 2b	4	0	1	1	4	0
Baker, 3b	5	0	2	4	4	0
McInnis, 1b	5	1	1	18	0	0
Walsh, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Barry, ss	5	0	0	0	7	0
Schang, c	4	1	1	6	1	1
Bush, p	5	0	0	0	5	1
Totals	42	4	8	§33	21	2

* Ran for Gowdy in the twelfth. † Batted for Tyler in the tenth. ‡ Batted for James in the twelfth. § None out when winning run was scored in the twelfth.

Boston (National League)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—5
Philadelphia (American League)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Murphy 2, Gowdy 2, McInnis, Deal and Baker. Home run—Gowdy. Hits—Off Tyler 8 in 10 innings, off James 0 in 2 innings. Sacrifice hits—Oldring and Moran. Sacrifice flies—Collins and Connolly. Stolen bases—Collins, Evers, Maranville 2. Double play—Evers to Maranville to Schmidt. Left on bases—Philadelphia 10, Boston 8. Bases on balls—Off Bush 4, off Tyler 3, off James 3. First base on errors—Philadelphia 1. Struck out—By Tyler 4, by Bush 4, by James 1. Time—3.06. Umpires—At plate, Klem; bases, Dinneen; left field, Byron; right field, Hildebrand. Official scorers—J. G. Taylor Spink, Ralph E. McMillan and J. C. Isaminger.

FOURTH GAME—AT BOSTON, OCTOBER 13.

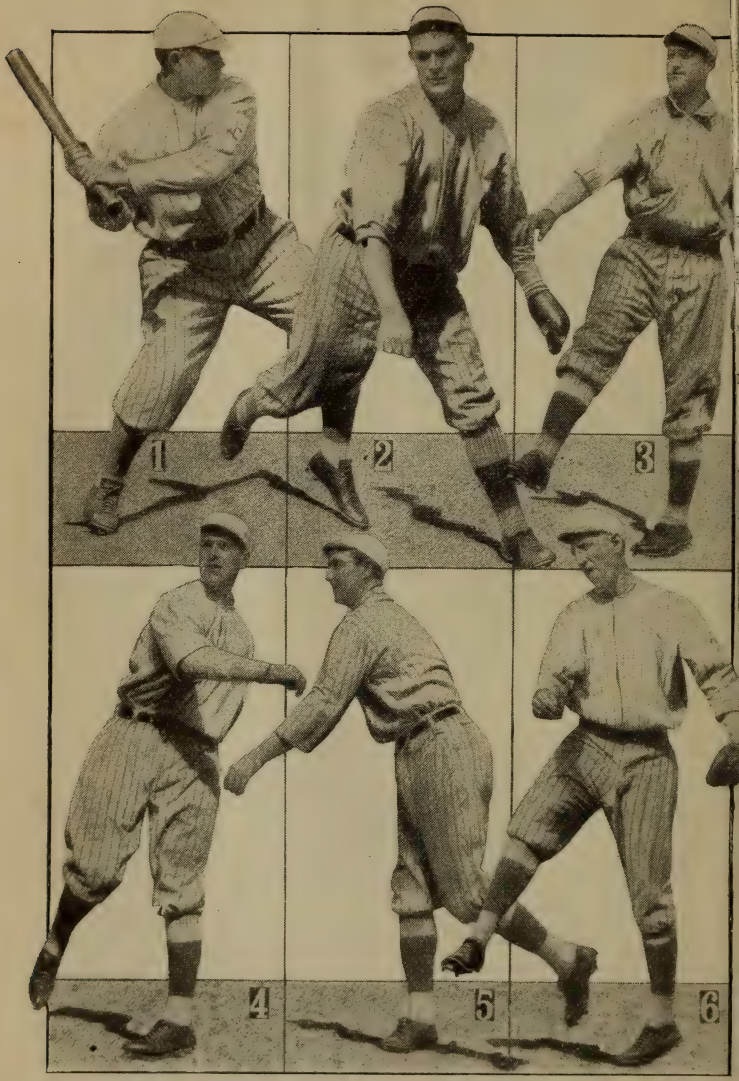
BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Moran, rf	4	1	1	0	0	0
Evers, 2b	3	1	1	3	6	0
Connolly, lf	2	0	0	0	1	0
Mann, lf	2	0	0	1	0	0
Whitted, cf	3	0	2	1	0	0
Schmidt, 1b	4	0	1	12	0	0
Gowdy, c	2	0	0	8	2	0
Maranville, ss	3	0	0	1	3	0
Deal, 3b	3	0	0	1	4	0
Rudolph, p	2	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	28	3	6	27	16	0

ATHLETICS.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Murphy, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Oldring, lf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Collins, 2b	4	0	1	1	4	0
Baker, 3b	4	0	1	1	4	0
McInnis, 1b	4	0	1	15	1	0
Walsh, cf	2	0	1	1	0	0
Barry, ss	3	1	1	0	5	0
Schang, c	3	0	0	3	1	0
Shawkey, p	2	0	1	0	3	0
Pennock, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	7	24	18	0

Boston (National League)	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	x	—3
Philadelphia (American League)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Walsh, Shawkey, Moran. Pitching record—Off Shawkey 4 hits, 3 runs and 18 at bat in 5 innings; off Pennock 2 hits and 10 at bat in 3 innings. Stolen base—Whitted. Double play—Gowdy and Evers. Left on bases—Philadelphia 4, Boston 5. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey 2, off Pennock 2, off Rudolph 1. Struck out—By Pennock 3, by Rudolph 7. Passed ball—Schang. Wild pitch—Rudolph. Time—1.49. Umpires—At plate, Byron; bases, Hildebrand; left field, Klem; right field, Dinneen. Official scorers—J. G. Taylor Spink, Ralph E. McMillan and J. C. Isaminger.

Composite scores of the four games of the World's Series will be found on following page.



1, Meyers; 2, Tesreau; 3, Fletcher; 4, Snodgrass; 5, Bescher; 6, Demaree, (Philadelphia, 1915). Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK NATIONALS.

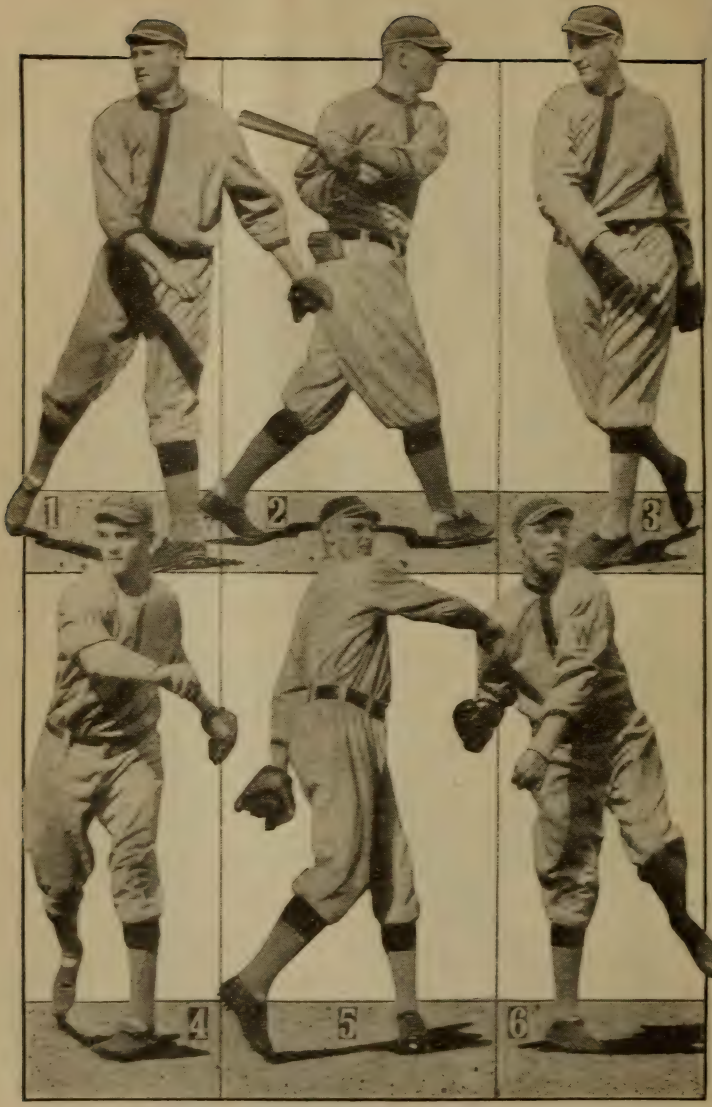
BOSTON.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SO.	BB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SB.	SH.	TB.	EB.	PC.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Gowdy	4	11	3	6	1	5	3	1	1	1	..	14	8	.545	31	4	..	1.000
Evers	4	16	2	7	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	.438	8	16	1	.960
Rudolph	2	6	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	.333	..	3	..	1.000
Maranville	4	13	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	.308	7	13	1	.955
Schmidt	4	17	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	.294	52	3	..	1.000
Mann	3	7	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	.286	1	..	..	.500
Whitted	4	14	2	3	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	5	2	.214	5	..	..	1.000
Deal	4	16	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	4	2	.125	6	11	..	1.000
Connolly	3	9	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	.111	2	2	1	.800
†Moran	3	13	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	1	.077	2	..	1	.667
‡Devore	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	..	..	.000
Tyler	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	1	5	..	1.000
Cather	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	2	..	..	1.000
James	2	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	5	..	1.000
‡Gilbert	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	..	..	.000
Totals..		135	16	33	18	15	6	2	1	9	3	46	13	.244	117	62	4	.978

ATHLETICS.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SO.	BB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SB.	SH.	TB.	EB.	PC.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Wyckoff	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1.000	1	..	..	1.000
Shawkey	1	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	.500	..	3	..	1.000
Walsh	3	6	..	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	.333	2	..	..	1.000
Strunk	2	7	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	.286	4	..	..	1.000
Baker	4	16	..	4	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	.250	10	15	..	1.000
Collins	4	14	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	.214	9	12	..	1.000
Murphy	4	16	2	3	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	5	2	.188	4	..	..	1.000
Schang	4	12	1	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	.167	17	3	1	.952
McInnis	4	14	2	2	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	.143	50	1	1	.981
Barry	4	14	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	.071	5	21	..	1.000
Oldring	4	15	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	.067	6	..	..	1.000
Lapp	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	2	1	..	1.000
Pennock	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	..	..	.000
Bender	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	1	3	..	1.000
Plank	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	1	..	1.000
Bush	1	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	6	1	.857
Totals..		128	6	22	28	13	9	..	..	2	3	30	9	.172	*111	66	3	.983

* None out in twelfth inning of third game when winning run was scored. † Substitute runner. ‡ Pinch hitter.

SUMMARY.

Double plays—Schmidt to Deal, Barry to Collins to McInnis, Bender to Barry to McInnis, Bender to McInnis, Baker to McInnis, Maranville to Schmidt, Gowdy to Evers. First base on errors—Boston 2, Philadelphia 3. Left on bases—Boston 27; Philadelphia 21. Passed balls—Gowdy, Schang 2. Umpires—Dinneen, Byron, Klem and Hildebrand.



1, Johnson; 2, Milan; 3, McBride; 4, Gandil; 5, Shaw; 6, Engle.
Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF WASHINGTON AMERICANS.

Little Sketches of World's Series Players of 1914

THEODORE CATHER.



Theodore Cather, outfielder, was born at Chester, Pa., May 20, 1889, and started his professional Base Ball career with the Lancaster club of the Tri-State League in 1910. In 1911 Cather was sent to Toronto of the International League. That club turned him over to Scranton of the New York State League in 1912. Cather was a pitcher then, and as a pitcher he was sent to the St. Louis club of the National League, at the close of 1912. In 1913, Huggins decided that Cather hit too well for a pitcher and sent him to the outfield. He remained with the Cardinals until July, when he was traded along with Whitted for pitcher Perdue. Cather plays only when a left-hand pitcher opposes the Braves. He is a right-hand hitter and thrower, stands five feet ten inches in height and weighs 168 pounds.

EUGENE COCREHAM.



Eugene Cocreham, right-hand pitcher, was born at Luling, Tex., November 14, 1890, and played his first professional ball with the San Antonio club, of the Texas League, in 1911. The following year he was procured by the Topeka club, of the Western League, and remained with that team until the fall of 1913, when he was obtained by the Boston Nationals. Cocreham is a big man, standing six feet three and one-half inches in height and weighs 187 pounds.

JOSEPH CONNOLLY.



Joseph Connolly, left fielder, was born at Woonsocket, R. I., February 27, 1889, and began his professional Base Ball career with the New Bedford club of the New England League, in 1912. After one season with that club he was procured by Montreal of the International League. The Washington club of the American League obtained his release from Montreal in the fall of 1912, but after a brief trial in 1913 asked for waivers and Stallings secured him at the waiver price. He stands five feet seven and one-half inches in height, weighs 160 pounds, and throws right-handed but bats from the left side of the plate. Connolly was one of the most reliable players at driving home runs.



1, Beck; 2, Griner; 3, Dolan; 4, Miller; 5, Butler; 6, Perritt; 7, Perdue.
Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS NATIONALS.

ENSIGN COTTRELL.



Ensign Cottrell is a left-hand pitcher who was procured from the Baltimore club of the International League last July. He was born at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., August 29, 1888. He started his career with Pittsburgh of the National League after a brilliant career at Syracuse University. The Pirates sent him to Scranton of the New York State League after a brief trial in 1912. He was with the Chicago Nationals in the latter part of 1912, and was then procured by the Athletics. Mack sent him to Baltimore in the spring of 1913 and he remained there until purchased by the Braves. He is five feet ten inches in height and weighs 175 pounds.

RICHARD CRUTCHER.



Richard Crutcher was born at Frankfort, Ky., July 15, 1891. Crutcher's first professional game was played with the St. Joseph club of the Western League in 1913. With that club Crutcher pitched great ball and was secured by the Boston club in the fall of 1913. He stands five feet nine inches in height and weighs only 148 pounds. While Crutcher was not always a success during the season, every now and then he showed flashes of good work, and it is generally believed by Boston "fans" that he has a promising future.

GEORGE A. DAVIS, JR.

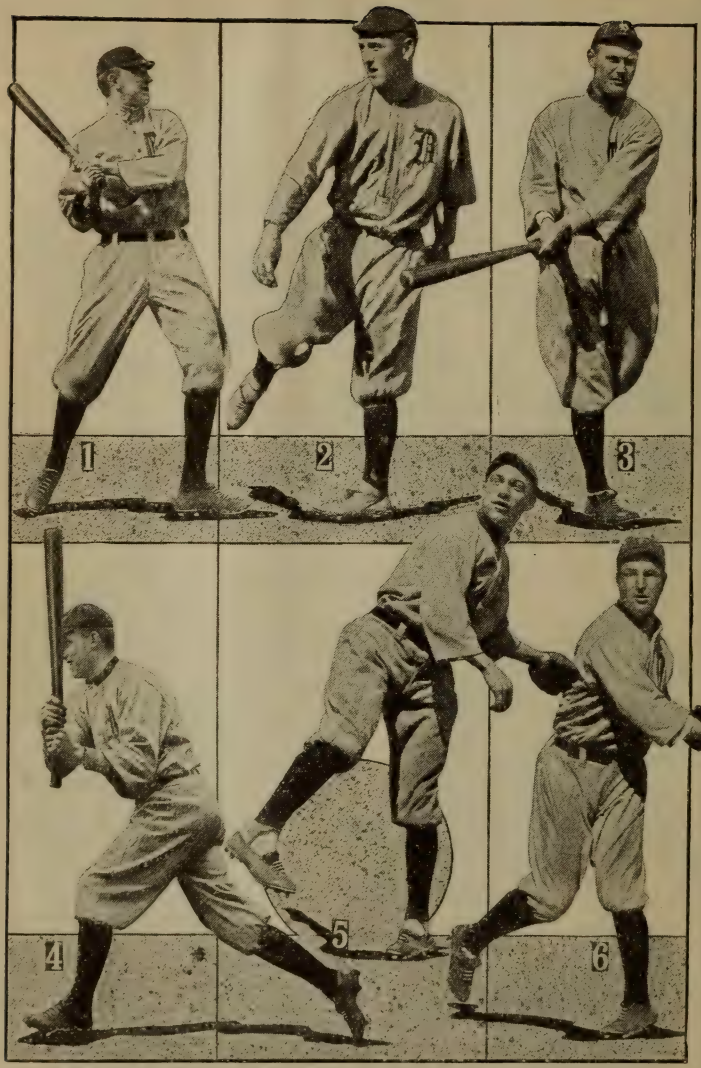


George A. Davis, Jr., the young right-hand pitcher, who earned fame in a day by blanking the Phillies without a hit, September 9, 1914, was born at Lancaster, Erie County, N. Y., March 29, 1890, and is the son of former State Senator George A. Davis, of Lancaster. Davis first attracted attention as a pitcher with the Williams College team in 1912 when his sensational work brought forth offers from several major league clubs. He finally signed with the New York Americans in July, 1912. Chance released him to Rochester in the spring of 1913. Stallings obtained Davis' release from Rochester in the fall of 1913, but used him only as a relief pitcher until he twirled his no-hit game against the Phillies.

CHARLES A. DEAL.



Charles A. Deal, utility infielder, was born in Wilkinsburg, Pa., October 30, 1891, and played his first professional ball with the Jackson club of the South Michigan League. In the fall of 1912 Deal was drafted by the Providence club of the International League, where his work in 1913 was of such high class that he was procured in June by the Detroit club of the American League. Manager Jennings figured he was still too inexperienced and sent him back to Providence in the middle of August. Manager Stallings, however, believed that Deal was due to develop into a star and obtained



1, Cobb; 2, O. Bush; 3, Crawford; 4, Vitt; 5, Kavanagh; 6, Dubuc.
Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF DETROIT AMERICANS.

him in another month and he has been a valued member of the Braves since, although handicapped at times throughout the playing season by injuries. He stands five feet eleven inches in height, weighs 165 pounds, and bats and throws right-handed.

JOSHUA DEVORE.



"Josh" Devore, the speedy outfielder, was born at Murray City, O., November 13, 1887. He began his professional Base Ball career with the Meridian, Miss., club. The following spring Devore was taken South by McGraw, but was sent to Newark for further seasoning. Devore returned to New York in the fall of 1910 and remained with McGraw until 1913, when he was traded to Cincinnati. When the Philadelphia club was crippled and in need of outfielders, Manager Tinker sent Devore to Manager Dooin in August. Devore remained with the Phillies until the latter part of July, last year, when he was traded to Boston for infielder Martin. He stands five feet six inches in height, weighs 160 pounds, and bats left-handed but throws right-handed.

OSCAR DUGEY.

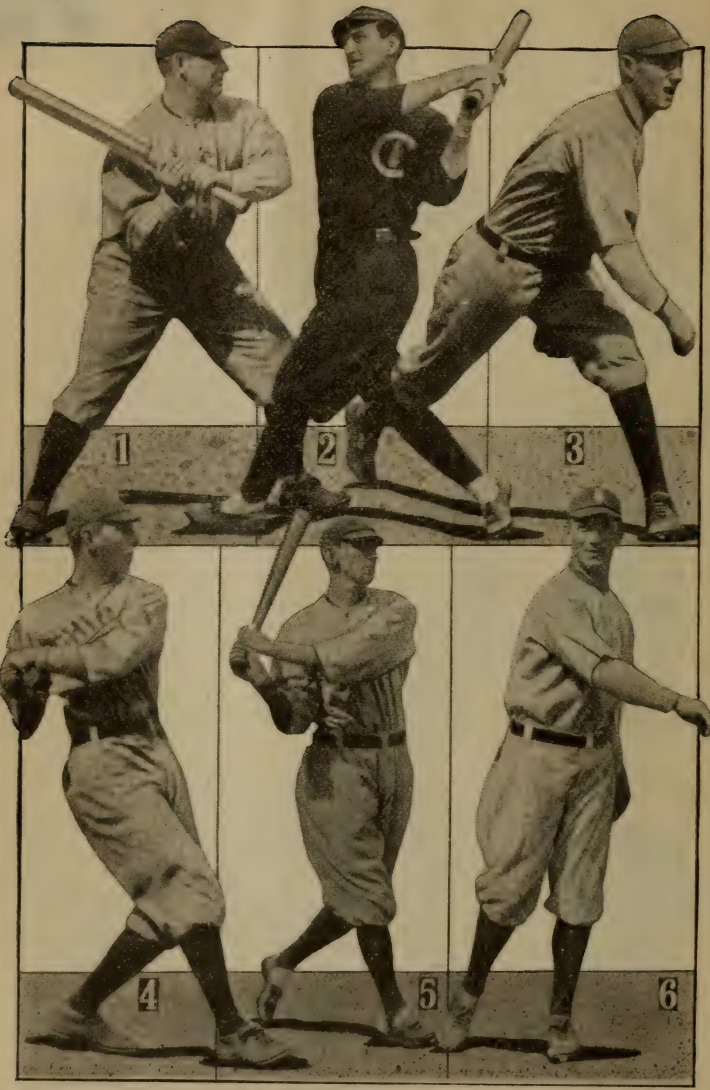


Oscar Dugey, utility infielder of the Braves, was born in Palestine, Tex., October 25, 1894. His first professional engagement was with the Waco club of the Texas League in 1913. His work resulted in his being drafted by the Boston club. Dugey's regular position is second base. He is a right-hand thrower and hitter, stands five feet ten inches in height, and weighs 160 pounds. Dugey was successful at times as a pinch hitter in addition to his work as substitute infielder for the champions. He is not a specially fast man, but sure.

JOHN J. EVERS.



John J. Evers, generally credited with being the brains of the Boston team on the field, has had a remarkable Base Ball career. Evers was born at Troy, N. Y., March 21, 1883, and played his first professional ball with the Troy club of the New York State League in 1902. After three months with Troy, Evers was procured by the Chicago club, of the National League, and helped make Base Ball history as a member of the famous pennant winning machine. Evers remained with the Cubs until nearly all of the old guard had departed, and was finally appointed manager of the team in 1913. Evers was deposed in favor of Hank O'Day after the close of the playing season. He was obtained by Boston and played as well as he did back in 1906-1907-1908. Evers is high-strung and a fighter from the word go, but those who know him personally believe that there are few men with better principles.



1, Bresnahan; 2, Archer; 3, Zimmerman; 4, Saier; 5, Schulte; 6, Leach.
Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF CHICAGO NATIONALS.

LAWRENCE W. GILBERT.



Lawrence W. Gilbert, outfielder, was born in New Orleans, La., December 2, 1891, and started his professional career with the San Antonio club of the Texas League in 1910. The following year he was a member of the Battle Creek club of the South Michigan League. Gilbert was a pitcher then, but turned to the outfield in 1912, and did such good work that he was drafted by the Milwaukee club of the American Association. He remained with Milwaukee until the fall of 1913, when he was drafted by the Braves, with whom he has played since. Gilbert is a left-hand thrower and batter, stands five feet ten inches in height, and weighs 165 pounds.

HARRY GOWDY.



Harry Gowdy, catcher of the Boston National League club, was born in Columbus, O., August 24, 1890, and broke into professional ball as a first baseman for the Lancaster, O., club, of the Ohio State League, in 1908. He remained with Lancaster until 1910, when he went to Dallas, of the Texas League, from which club he was procured by Manager McGraw in mid-season. He remained with the Giants until July, 1911, when he was traded to Boston. Gowdy, who had been coached as a catcher by Manager McGraw, who decided that he never would make a first baseman, was sent to Buffalo by Stallings, and recalled at the close of the season. He stands over six feet in height, and is a hard right-hand clean-up hitter.

OTTO HESS.

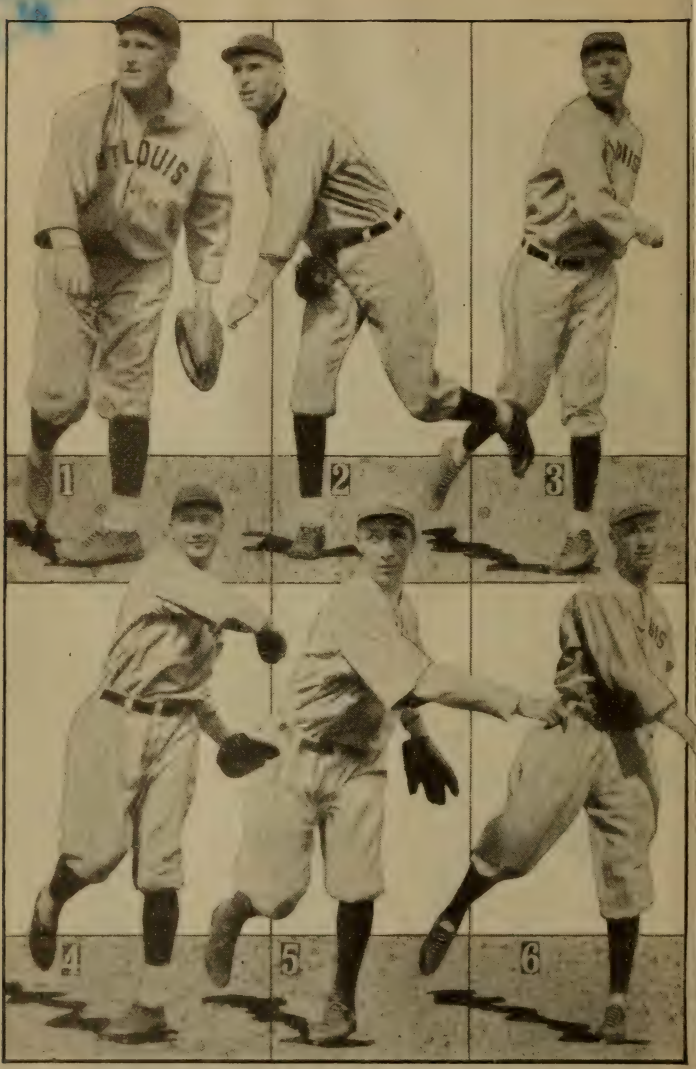


Otto Hess, left-hand pitcher, was born in Berne, Switzerland, November 13, 1878. Hess played his first professional ball with the Kansas City club of the American Association. The following year he was with Cleveland, of the American League, and remained with that team until the middle of 1909, when he was released to the New Orleans club of the Southern League. Hess had trouble with his arm while with Cleveland and was used mostly in the outfield because of his batting ability during the 1909 and 1910 seasons at New Orleans, but the following year he recovered from his sore arm and pitched brilliantly. In 1912 he was transferred to Boston in the middle of the season. He stands six feet tall, weighs 175 pounds, and is also a left-hand hitter.

WILLIAM L. JAMES.



William L. James was born in Placer County, Cal., March 12, 1892. His first professional engagement was with the Seattle club of the Northwestern League in 1912. So good was James' work that he was procured three months after the season opened by the Boston club. When he first joined the Braves, James was too wild to stay in a ball game long enough to make good. He stands six feet one inch in height, weighs 190 pounds, and is a right-handed spitballer. James accompanied the Honolulu Base Ball tourists last winter.



1, Agnew; 2, Weilman; 3, James; 4, Pratt; 5, Lavan; 6, Wares.
Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS AMERICANS.

LESLIE MANN.



Leslie Mann, outfielder, was born at Lincoln, Neb., November 18, 1891, and began his professional Base Ball career with the Buffalo club of the International League in 1911, but was sent to the Lincoln club in mid-season. The following year he was with the Seattle club of the Northwestern League. He was procured by the Boston club at the close of the 1912 season. Mann is a right-hand hitter and was used effectively against left-hand pitchers last season. He stands five feet nine inches in height and weighs 172 pounds. Mann was fortunate in making long-distance hits of value on the old Boston ground.

WALTER J. MARANVILLE.



Walter J. Maranville, shortstop, has had a brief but successful career on the ball field. Maranville was born at Springfield, Mass., November 11, 1891, and started his professional career with the New Bedford club of the New England League in 1912. Maranville was the sensation of the league and was procured by the Boston club in mid-season and joined Stallings' team September 7, of the same season. Maranville has improved steadily until he is now rated as one of the best shortstops in the game, despite his small stature. He weighs 135 pounds. He is a right-hand hitter and is fast on the bases.

WILLIAM MARTIN.

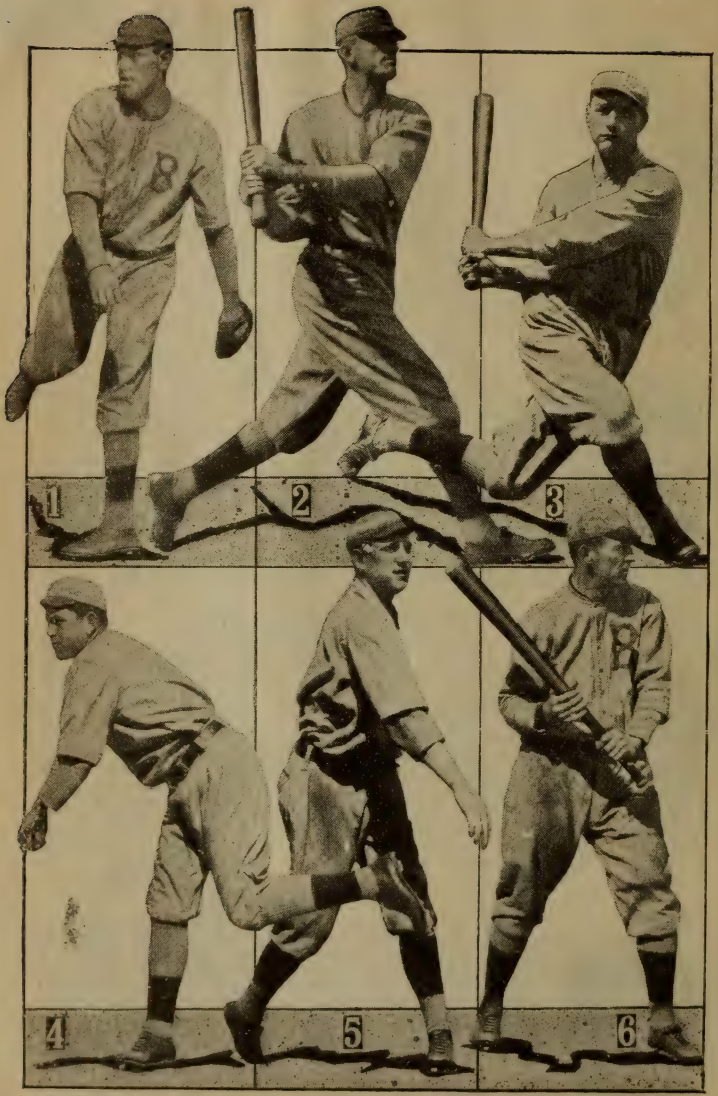


William Martin, infielder of the Boston National League club, was born in Washington, D. C., 25 years ago. It was while a student at Georgetown that Martin first attracted attention and several big league clubs were after him until he broke his leg. He was practically signed to a Cincinnati contract when this accident occurred, but this club passed him up. Manager Stallings signed him in July. He is a right-hand hitter and thrower. It is contended by the Boston manager that in time Martin will make one of the higher class infielders of major league Base Ball. He is persistent and determined to succeed.

FRED A. MITCHELL.



Fred A. Mitchell, whose principal duty is to coach pitchers, was born at Alton, Mass., 36 years ago, and was a pitcher in professional ball and with major league clubs for 12 years before he suddenly decided that he was a catcher, and, playing that position with the Toronto club of the International League, did so well that he was procured by the New York Americans in 1910, after one season's experience as a catcher. The New Yorks had plenty of backstop material and turned him over to the Rochester club of the International League, where he remained until Stallings took hold of the Braves. Stallings took him in the spring



1, Pfeffer; 2, Daubert; 3, Wheat; 4, Rucker; 5, Ragan; 6, Dalton.
Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF BROOKLYN NATIONALS.

of 1913. With the development of Gowdy, Stallings decided to utilize Mitchell's great Base Ball knowledge in another direction and appointed him coach of the pitchers. Mitchell first pitched with Concord, N. H., in 1897, and then with Lawrence of the New England League, which club sent him to the Boston Americans. In 1902, he was with the Athletics and helped win the American League pennant. In 1903 he was transferred to the Phillies and remained with that team until 1906, when he was sent to Toronto. After three seasons as a pitcher with Toronto, Mitchell turned catcher in 1909.

J. HERBERT MORAN.



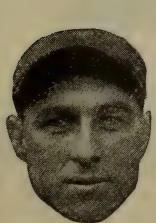
J. Herbert Moran, right fielder of the Braves, was born in Costello, Pa., February 16, 1886, and began his Base Ball career with the Dubois, Pa., club in 1907. In 1908 he played with the Trenton team of the Tri-State League, and was procured by Providence of the Eastern League in the fall. His work with Providence was so good that the Athletics obtained him in the fall of 1910, and he was with that club until June, 1911, when he was sent to Rochester of the Eastern League. Illness handicapped Moran in his first time in the majors, but he found himself again in 1911 and was procured in the fall by Brooklyn. He remained with Brooklyn until the winter of 1913, when he was traded to Cincinnati. He was with the Reds until August, of the past season, when he was transferred to the Braves. He stands five feet five inches in height and is a left-hand hitter with speed. He throws right-hand.

RICHARD RUDOLPH.

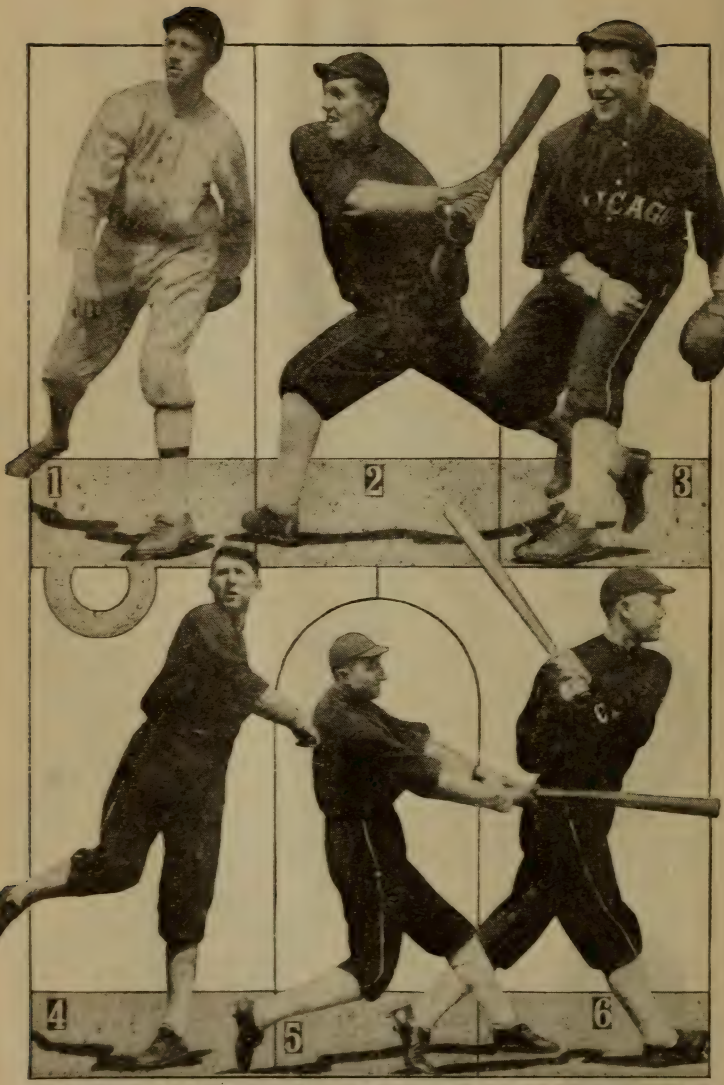


Richard Rudolph, right-hand pitcher, was born in New York City, August 25, 1889, and first attracted notice while playing with Fordham College. He began his professional career with the Rutland, Vt., team in 1906. Rudolph was offered a Toronto contract in the winter of 1906. He pitched excellent ball for Toronto until the fall of 1910, when he was procured by the New York Giants. After a brief trial in 1911, Rudolph was sent back to Providence and remained there until the middle of the 1913 season, when he was transferred to Boston. He is five feet ten inches in height and weighs 155 pounds. In later years he believes that he has added to his efficiency by the use of the spitball.

CHARLES J. SCHMIDT.



Charles J. Schmidt, first baseman, was born in Baltimore, Md., 26 years ago, and was playing ball on the home lots when Manager Dunn of the Baltimore International club picked him up. Schmidt was a pitcher, but his batting soon attracted Dunn's attention and he developed him into a first baseman. That was in 1908, and he remained with the Orioles until 1913, when he was traded to Rochester. Schmidt's work with Rochester caused Stallings to purchase him in September, and he has been the regular first baseman since. He stands over six feet in height, weighs over 200 pounds, and is a left-hand thrower and batter.



1, E. Collins (Athletics, 1914); 2, Weaver; 3, Schalk; 4, Benz; 5. Blackburne; 6. Demmitt. Conlon. Photos.

A GROUP OF CHICAGO AMERICANS.

J. CARLISLE SMITH.



J. Carlisle Smith, third baseman, was born in Atlanta, Ga., twenty-four years ago. He received his first Base Ball experience as a member of the Auburn College team, and went from that team to the Nashville club of the Southern League in July, 1910. The following year Smith did well with Nashville and was procured by Brooklyn in the fall. He remained with Brooklyn until the early part of August, of the past season, when he was transferred to Boston. Smith stands five feet nine inches in height, weighs 175 pounds, and is a hard right-handed hitter.

PAUL STRAND.



Paul Strand was born at Carbonado, Wash., December 20, 1894, and learned to play the game at South Prairie, Wash. His first professional engagement was with Spokane of the Northwestern League in 1912, when he was but 17 years of age. He was procured by San Francisco in the middle of the season and sent to Walla Walla of the Western Tri-State League. The Boston club obtained him in 1913. He is a left-hand pitcher and hitter, stands six feet in height, and weighs 182 pounds.

GEORGE TYLER.

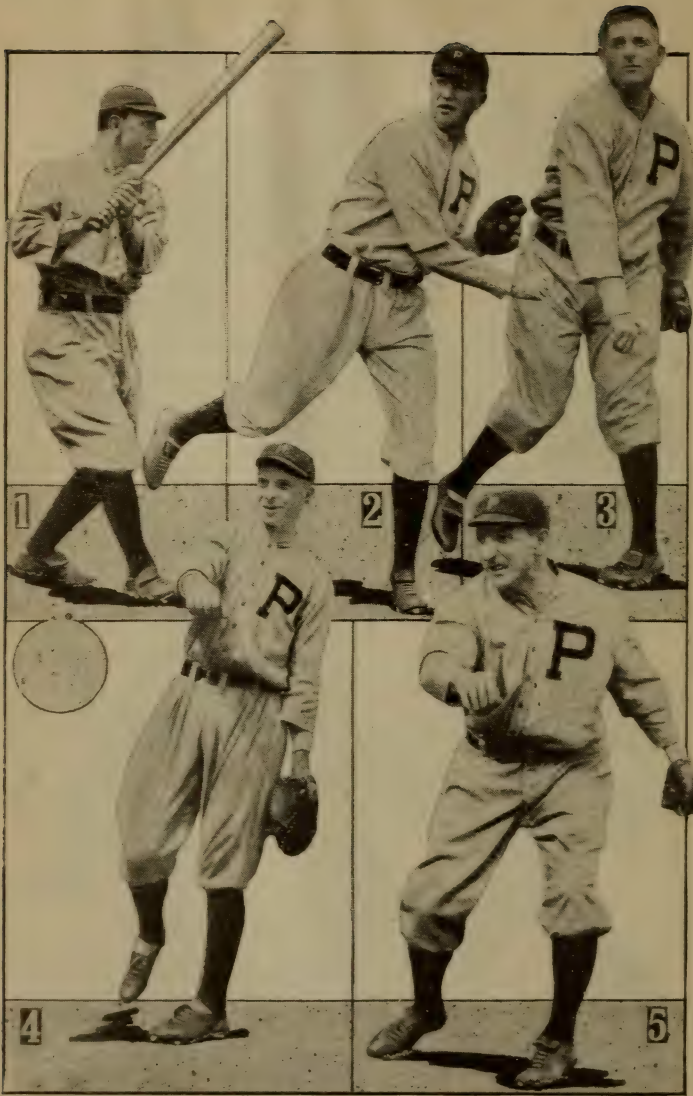


George Tyler, left-hand pitcher, has been with the Bostons longer than any man on the club, and he has only been there four years. He was born December 25, 1889, at Derry, N. H., and started his professional career with the Lowell club, of the New England League, in 1910. In this one season Tyler developed in a remarkable manner and was procured by the Boston club, with which he has played since. He stands five feet ten inches in height and weighs 170 pounds. When at his best a drop ball is the most useful that he employs.

BERT WHALING.



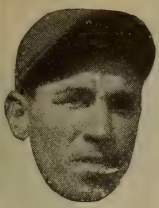
Bert Whaling, catcher, was born at Los Angeles, Cal., June 25, 1890, and received his first professional Base Ball experience right in the major leagues with Cleveland, of the American League, which club picked him from the independent ranks in 1911. He was turned back to Seattle, of the Northwestern League, in 1912, but was back in the majors again in the fall, when Boston procured his release from Seattle. He stands six feet in height, weighs 185 pounds, and bats and throws right-handed. He is a fair long distance batter.



1, Becker; 2, Alexander; 3, Cravath; 4, Killifer; 5, Lobert, (Giants, 1915). Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.

GEORGE B. WHITTED.



George B. Whitted, utility player, was born in Durham, N. C., February 24, 1891, and started his professional career with the Wadesboro independent club in 1910. In June of the same year he joined Savannah of the South Atlantic League, as an outfielder, but was released to Jacksonville of the same league a few weeks later and played the remainder of the season at first base for the latter team. Whitted remained with Jacksonville until the fall of 1912, when he was procured by the St. Louis National League club as a third baseman. Whitted remained with the Cardinals, doing utility duty, until July of the past year, when he was traded to Boston, along with Cather, for Hub Perdue. Whitted has done excellent work for the Braves as an infielder and outfielder in the absence of regulars. He stands five feet nine inches in height, weighs 170 pounds, and bats and throws right-handed.

THE ATHLETICS

J. FRANKLIN BAKER

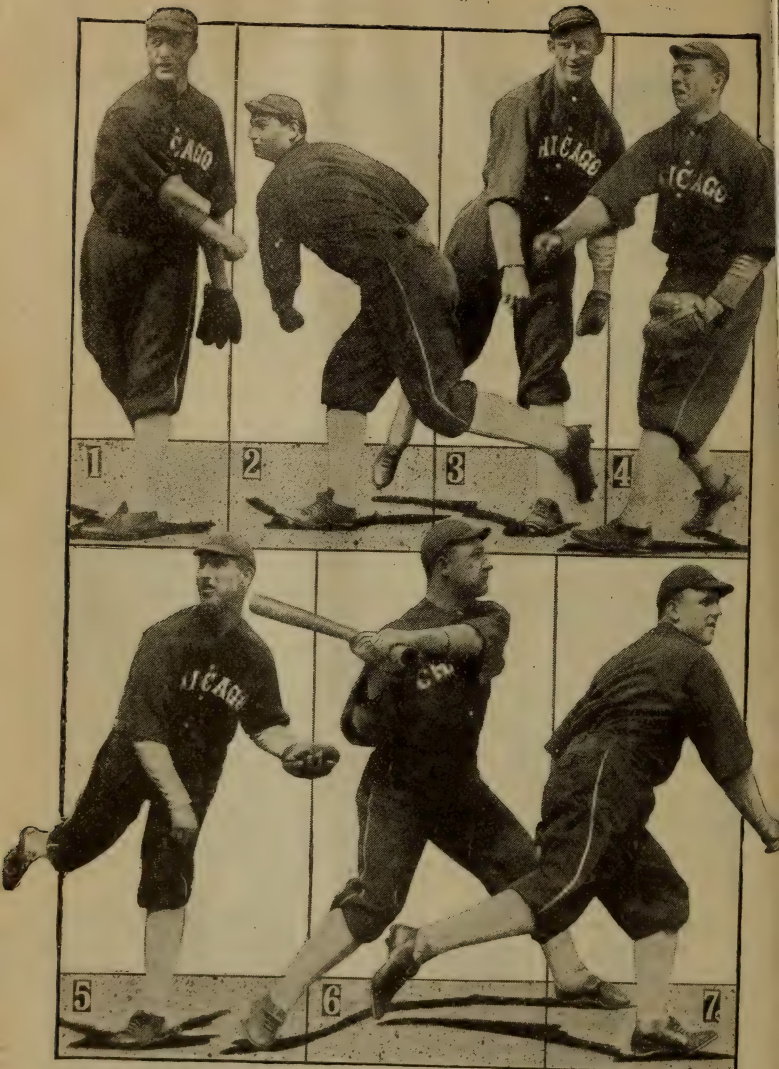
J. Franklin Baker was born at Trappe, Md., March 13, 1886; is six feet tall and weighs 175 pounds. His first professional engagement was with the Reading, Pa., Tri-State League team in 1908. Mack decided that Baker would be an acquisition to his team and secured him in the fall of 1908. He made good with the Athletics from the jump and was the first player to knock a ball over the wall at the new Shibe Park in the spring it was opened. His batting in his first major league year was .307, and he fielded .920. Baker is a left-hand batter and right-hand thrower. He was the star of the 1911 world's series with the Giants, he making one home run off Marquard which decided that particular game, and another off Mathewson the next day which enabled the Athletics to prolong the game to eleven innings, finally winning.

JOHN J. BARRY

John J. Barry, shortstop, was born April 26, 1887, at Meriden, Conn., weighs 160 pounds and is five feet eight inches in height. Barry went to Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., where he soon gained prominence. Mack secured Barry's name to a contract in 1908. Barry had played every infield position at Holy Cross, but Mack soon discovered that Barry was a natural shortstop and placed him there. Barry is a right-hand thrower, a fast and brilliant ground coverer and a timely hitter.

CHARLES A. BENDER

Charles Albert Bender, famous Indian pitcher, is a Chippewa and was born at Brainerd, Minn., May 5, 1883. He is six feet one inch tall, weighs 170 pounds and is a natural ball player. When 18 years of age he played first base for the Carlisle Indian School team, relieving the pitcher at various times. In the spring of 1902 he pitched for Dickinson College, at Carlisle. The following year he pitched for the Harrisburg Athletic Club, and played on various teams in Harrisburg. In the spring of 1903 he was signed by the Athletics. He did good work part of 1904, but was handicapped greatly by poor health. An operation for appendicitis put him in condition for better work in 1905, but in mid-season he was laid up with kidney trouble. Later he recovered, did brilliant work and won the deciding game of the



1, Faber; 2, Russell; 3, J. Collins; 4, Fournier; 5, Scott; 6, Bodie; 7, Cicotte.

Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF CHICAGO AMERICANS.

American League championship race from Washington in the last week of the season. He was the Athletics' pitching star in the memorable 1905 world's championship series with the New York Nationals, and won the only game credited to the Athletics, shutting New York out. He was also the star of the world's series of 1911, winning the deciding game from the Giants. Bender is a right-hand pitcher and also bats right-handed.

RAYMOND BRESSLER

Raymond Bressler, left-hand pitcher, was born at Brookville, Pa., October 25, 1895. His first and only engagement prior to his purchase by Manager Mack was with the Harrisburg team, of the Tri-State League, in 1913. He stands six feet in height and weighs 175 pounds.

J. LESLIE BUSH

J. Leslie Bush, right-hander, who possesses fine speed, was born at Brainerd, Minn., November 27, 1893, and is five feet ten inches in height and weighs 173 pounds. Bush had little minor league experience, having spent but one year in the minors. He was with the Missoula, Mont., team, of the Union Association, in 1912, and pitched in 54 games, winning more than half of them. In the world's series of 1913 Bush won the only game pitched by any pitcher of the Athletics apart from the veteran pitchers. He was frequently used last year with good results.

EDWARD T. COLLINS

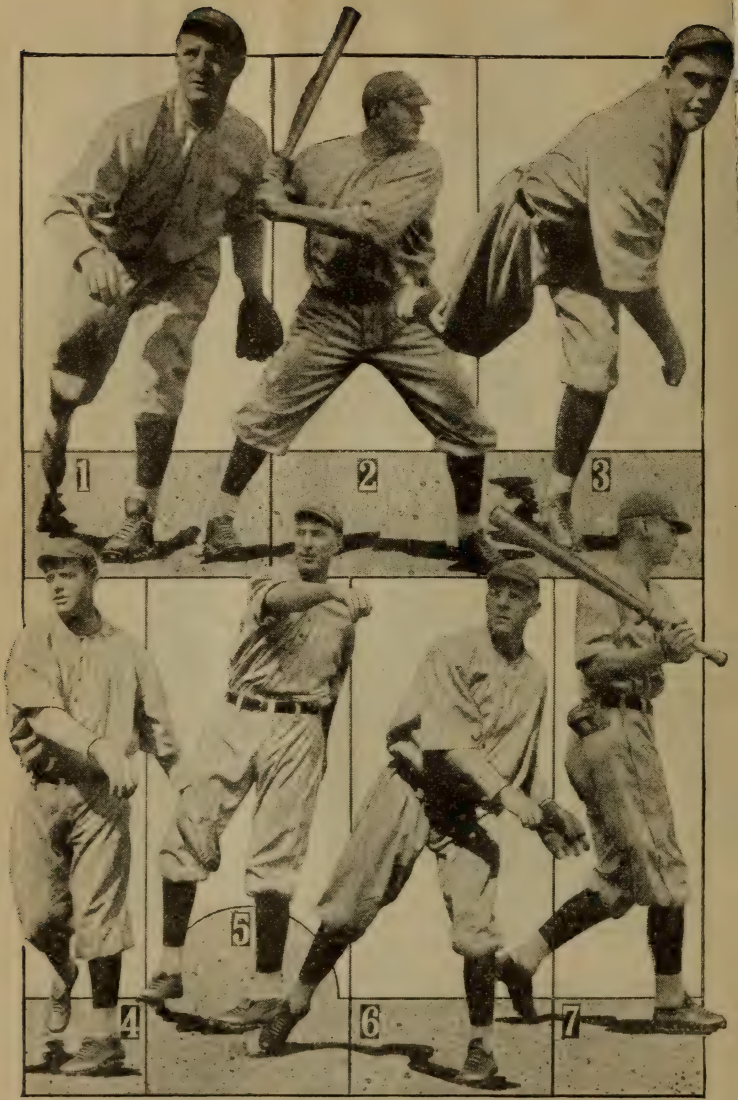
Edward T. Collins, second baseman, was born at Millerton, N. Y., May 2, 1887. He is five feet ten inches high and weighs 160 pounds. He first came into prominence at Columbia University, where he played Base Ball and foot ball. He was persuaded to join the Athletics in 1906. For two years he was kept on the bench, but when he was given a place on the regular team he at once made good; his hitting, fielding and base running put him in the front rank. Collins is a left-hand batter and a right-hand thrower. He was secured by President Comiskey of the Chicago American League team from the Athletics last winter.

JOHN W. COOMBS

John W. Coombs, pitcher, hails from Portland, Me., and weighs 190 pounds. In 1902-'03-'04-'05 he pitched for Colby College. Mack signed him in 1906, in which year he pitched and won that famous 24-inning game against Boston. Mack tried to make an outfielder of him. His batting did not qualify him for a regular berth, so he took up pitching again. In the 1910 season he was one of the mainstays of the team, and it was largely due to his wonderful pitching against Chicago that the Athletics were able to style themselves the world's champions. Coombs is a right-handed thrower and left-handed batter.

LLOYD DAVIES

Lloyd Davies, outfielder, is another of Mack's finds from the college field. Davies was born at Peabody, Mass., March 6, 1892, and he first earned fame as a pitcher at Amherst College last spring. One of Mack's scouts picked him up and he reported as a pitcher, winning his first and only game from the St. Louis Browns. In this contest Davies made two hits and stole two bases, which convinced Mack that he was an outfield possibility, and he was immediately placed in left field while Oldring was out of the game. He is a left-hand thrower and batsman, stands five feet seven inches in height and weighs only 148 pounds.



1, Clarke; 2, Wagner; 3, Adams; 4, Gibson; 5, Konetchy; 6, Harmon; 7, Carey. Conlon, Photos.

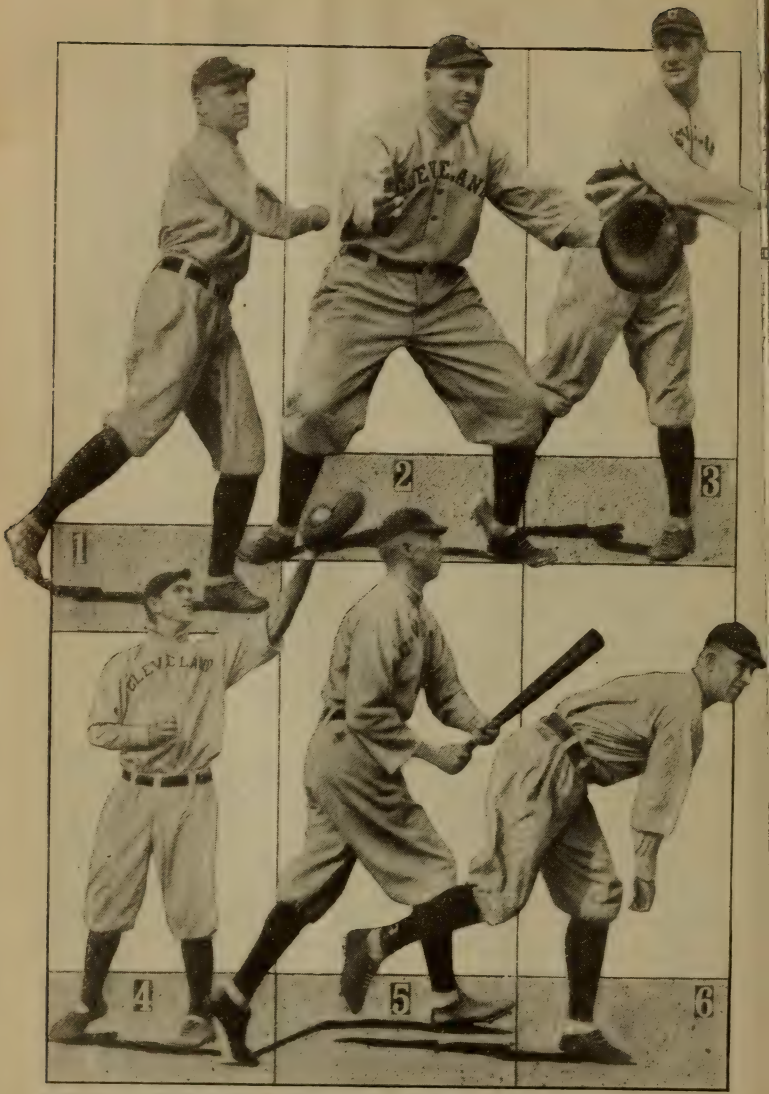
A GROUP OF PITTSBURGH NATIONALS.

HARRY DAVIS Harry Davis, the former first baseman and captain of the team, was born in Philadelphia, 1873, and received his education at Girard College. While there Davis showed considerable aptitude as a ball player and in 1894 he was signed by the Providence, R. I., club. The following year he was with Pawtucket, R. I., and later in the season was secured by New York. At that time he was troubled with rheumatism in the legs and New York let him go to Pittsburgh in 1896. He played there for two years and then went to Providence in 1898 and 1900. In 1901 Davis decided to quit Base Ball and he secured a position in Philadelphia. Connie Mack needed a first baseman badly and made overtures to Davis, but the latter refused them until Mack's offer was so large that Davis could not refuse. He joined the Athletics the middle of the 1901 season and was a great factor in the team's success until 1911, when he gave way to McInnis at first base and confined himself to coaching and captaining from the bench. That fall McInnis was unable to play in the world's series with the Giants owing to an injured arm, and Davis substituted for him acceptably. In 1912 Davis became manager of the Cleveland team, but resigned toward the close of the season. In 1913 he was re-engaged by the Athletic club to act as coach, assistant captain and general utility man, which position he retained in 1914.

WILLIAM KOPF William Kopf, utility player, was born at Bristol, Conn., March 6, 1892. He first attracted attention while a member of the Fordham College team in 1912. Manager Mack signed him during the summer and took him to San Antonio the following spring. Kopf went to Toledo under "Topsy" Hartsel. When Cleveland purchased the Toledo club, the first thing it did was to grab Kopf from the American Association club, but after looking him over Manager Birmingham decided he would not do and asked for waivers. Connie refused to waive and Kopf returned to the Athletics at the waiver price. Kopf is a right-hand thrower and left-hand batter, standing five feet nine inches in height and weighing 160 pounds.

JOHN WALKER LAPP John Walker Lapp, catcher, was born in Frazer, Pa., September 10, 1884. He played amateur ball with Berwyn, in the Main Line League, in 1905, and in 1907 went to Portsmouth, Va. Lapp tarried but a short time in the South, returning to Chester, Atlantic League, the same year. He joined Syracuse in 1907, but was taken ill with typhoid fever and later jumped back to Atlantic, this time wth Allentown. For this deed he was suspended. Lapp went to Hazelton, Atlantic League, in 1908, and was reinstated in the fall of that year. Since that time he has been with Connie Mack, except for a few games in 1909 with Newark. Lapp is right-handed and is a hard hitter.

JAMES McAVOY James McAvoy, utility catcher, was born at Rochester, N. Y., October 20, 1894, and first attracted attention as a catcher with the Berlin team of the Canadian League, in 1913. This was his first and only professional engagement and his work in Canada resulted in his purchase by Manager Mack. In the spring of 1914 he was sent to Baltimore for further seasoning. When Lapp had his hand badly hurt and Schang was suffering from overwork, Manager Mack recalled McAvoy. He is a right-hand hitter, stands five feet eleven inches in height and weighs 160 pounds.



1, Bowman; 2, Carisch; 3, Chapman; 4, O'Neill; 5, Johnstone; 6, Collamore; Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF CLEVELAND AMERICANS.

JOHN McINNIS John McInnis, first baseman, was secured by the Athletics in 1910. He was born at Malden, Mass., in 1890, weighs 155 pounds, and is five feet eight inches in height. He began with the Haverhill, Mass., team five years ago, but was secured by Connie Mack for the 1910 season. In mid-season Harry Davis declined so much in batting that it was determined to give McInnis a trial at first base and he made good at once. McInnis is a right-hand thrower and batter and a hard hitter.

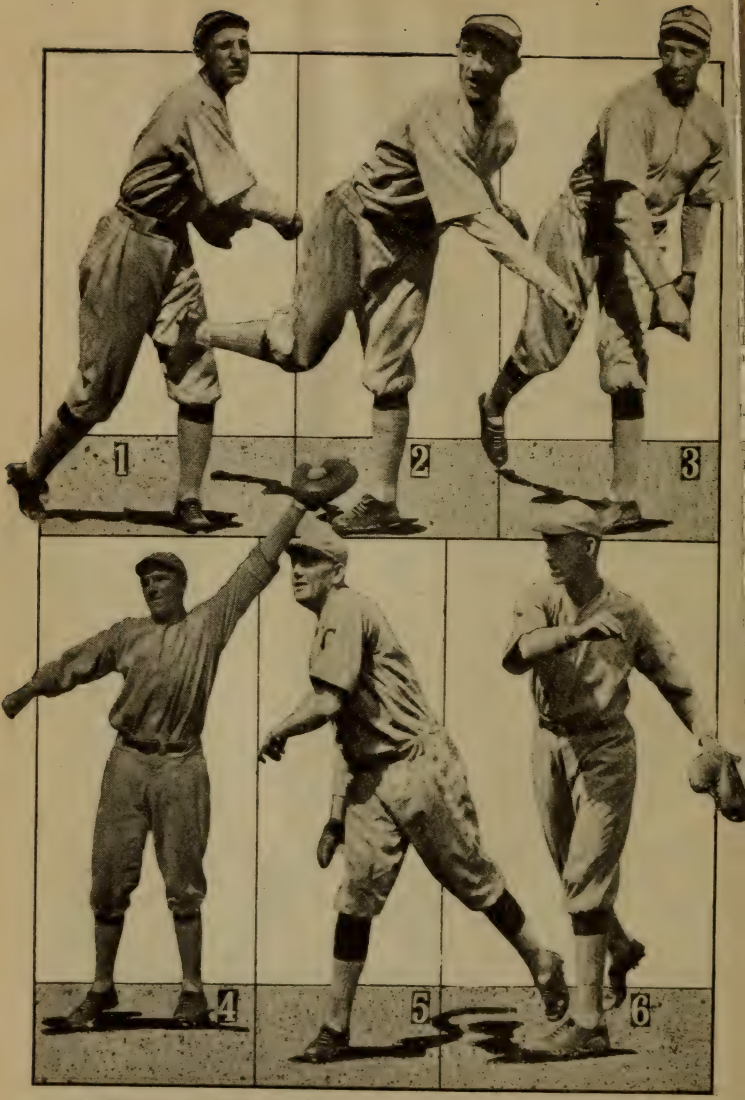
EDDIE MURPHY Right fielder Eddie Murphy went to the Athletics in the fall of 1912 in the same deal that brought Walsh to the team. He was born at Hancock, N. Y., October 2, 1891, and is five feet ten inches high and weighs 160 pounds. Connie Mack picked him out as a collegian at Villanova and watched him as he played with Scranton of the New York State League, in 1911, and with Baltimore, in 1912.

REUBEN N. OLDRING Reuben N. Oldring was born in the city of New York, May 20, 1884. In the latter part of 1905 he was taken from the Hoboken club by the Montgomery club of the Southern League. Oldring's work with Montgomery attracted general attention, and in the middle of the season the Athletic club purchased his release. At the end of the Southern League season Oldring returned to his New York home and played a number of games with the New York Americans. He made such a good impression that the New York club, unaware of the Athletics' purchase, drafted him for 1906, which draft was subsequently set aside by the National Commission. Oldring stands five feet nine inches high and weighs 180 pounds in playing condition and throws and bats right-handed.

HERBERT J. PENNOCK Herbert J. Pennock, a left-hand pitcher, is a native of Kennett Square, Pa., where he was born February 19, 1894, being less than 21 years of age. He was picked up from the independent ranks in 1912 and never had any minor league experience. He is six feet tall, but weighs only 155 pounds. In 1912 he pitched in 17 games, though his record gives him credit for winning and losing only two games. In 1913 he started well, but he was ill a good portion of the time and only returned to the game in the last few weeks of the season. In 1914 he took his regular turn when not used as a relief pitcher.

EDWARD S. PLANK Edward S. Plank has enjoyed a successful career as a professional pitcher and all his experience has been gained while a member of the Athletics. Plank was born at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1875, and after a public school education he took a course at Gettysburg College. While there his pitching against college teams attracted the attention of Connie Mack, who invited him to come to Philadelphia for a trial. His workout was eminently satisfactory and Mack signed him on the spot. This was in 1901, and he made good from the jump, helping to pitch the Athletics into the 1902, 1905 and 1910-'11-'13-'14 pennants. Plank is a left-hand batter and pitcher.

WALTER H. SCHANG Walter H. Schang, playing his first year in major leagues in 1913, was obtained by the draft route from Buffalo of the International League. Schang was born at South Wales, N. Y., August 22, 1890,



1, Herzog; 2, Groh; 3, Ames; 4, Clark; 5, Benton; 6, Gonzalez.
Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF CINCINNATI NATIONALS.

and is five feet nine inches tall and weighs 180 pounds. He played independent ball with the Pullmans, of Buffalo, until Manager Stallings of Buffalo picked him up in 1912. He was the sensation of the International League that year, and batted .334.

ROBERT J. SHAWKEY

Robert J. Shawkey was born at Brookfield, Pa., December 4, 1890. He is five feet ten inches in height and weighs 175 pounds. He began his professional play with the Harrisburg club, of the Tri-State League, in 1911. Mack found he needed more work and before the season opened sent him to Baltimore of the International League. He pitched in Baltimore all of 1912, and up to the middle of 1913, when Mack procured him when his pitching staff needed strengthening. He proved a very serviceable pitcher in the remainder of the 1913 season and throughout the 1914 season he ranked next to Bender.

AMOS STRUNK

Amos Strunk, outfielder, is a six-footer and weighs 165 pounds. He is a left-hander. Strunk attracted attention in 1908 in the outlaw Atlantic League, from which Manager Mack picked him. He was farmed out to the Milwaukee club of the American Association in 1909, and did such brilliant work in all departments of the game that Manager Mack recalled him. That he played in comparatively few games in 1910 was due to the fact that he was laid up nearly all that season with a badly injured knee. In 1911 he became the regular center fielder.

IRA THOMAS

Ira Thomas, catcher, was born in Ballston Spa, N. Y., January 22, 1881. He weighs 195 pounds and stands six feet two inches. In 1902 Thomas secured his first professional engagement at Hartford, Conn., and after that was with Newark, Providence, New York Americans and Detroit. Thomas is a right-hand thrower and hitter. He was disabled during the greater part of the 1913 season with a bad hand, but did useful work as a coach for the club's young pitchers that season and in 1914.

JAMES P. WALSH

James P. Walsh is the only member of the Athletics not born in this country. Walsh first saw the light of day at Conemaugh, Ireland, September 22, 1888. He is five feet ten inches in height and weighs 175 pounds, and bats and throws right-handed. Walsh began his professional career with Syracuse, in the New York State League, in 1911, and in 1912 was with Baltimore, International League, where he batted .354, and fielded .942. Walsh joined the Athletics in the fall of 1912. Last spring Walsh was sent to the New York American club, but in mid-season he was reclaimed, the Athletic club giving outfielder Pete Daley in exchange for him.

J. WELDON WYCKOFF

J. Weldon Wyckoff is another of Manager Mack's college products. He came to the Athletics from Bucknell College in Pennsylvania. Wyckoff was born at Williamsport, Pa., February 19, 1892. He is six feet tall and weighs 174 pounds. He joined the team in 1913 and was only used infrequently, but has been developed slowly.



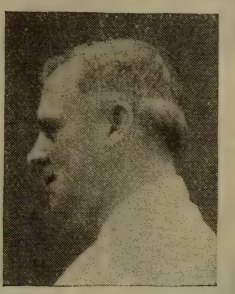
1, Johnson; 2, Plez; 3, Donlin; 4, Tesreau; 5, Royce; 6, Meyers; 7, Schauer; 8, Fromme; 9, Marquard; 10, Doyle; 11, Stock; 12, Robertson; 13, Wiltse; 14, Merkle; 15, Demaree; 16, J. J. McGraw, Mgr.; 17, Burns; 18, Fletcher; 19, McLean; 20, Schupp; 21, Snodgrass; 22, Grant; 23, Murray; 24, Mathewson; 25, Bescher; 26, Mascot; 27, Thorpe.

NEW YORK NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1914.

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NATIONAL LEAGUE

By John B. Foster.



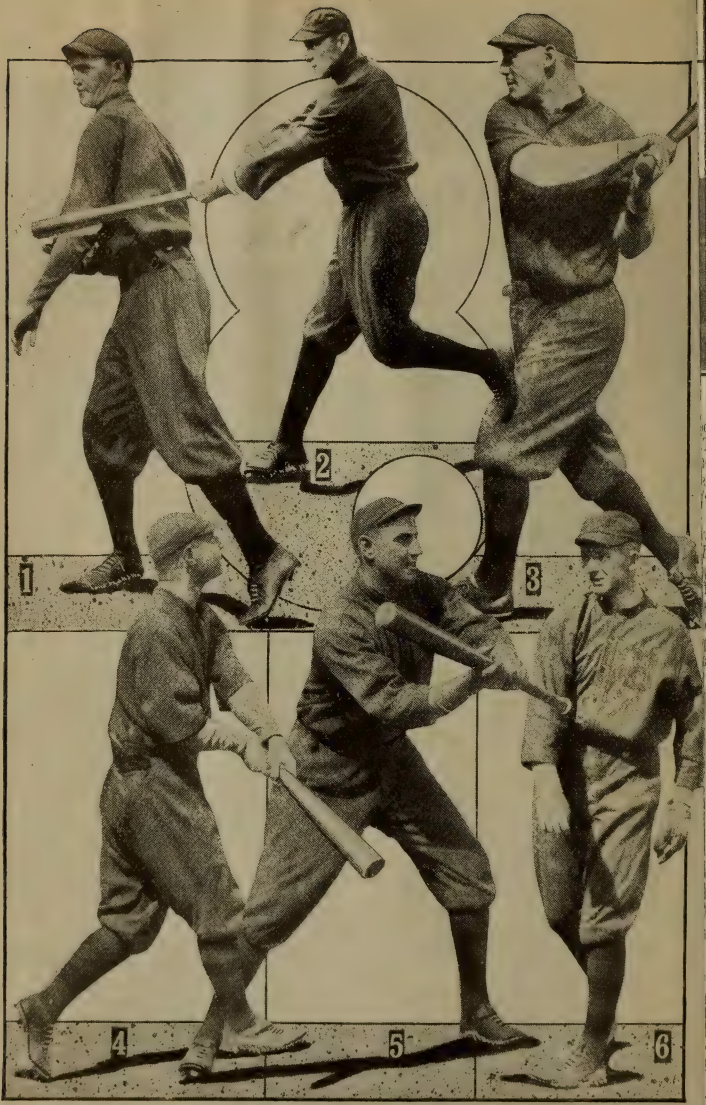
JOHN J. McGRAW,
Manager New York "Giants."
The Giants have finished more times in the first division than any other club in National League history.

Boston won the championship of the National League in 1914, and the basic fact of that achievement was not so much that Boston won, as the manner in which Boston won.

After trailing in last place until even the most optimistic of the club's supporters had given up hope of anything better than a possible place among the first four clubs, Boston suddenly made a dash like that of a regiment of cavalry engaged in battle and thundered onward from last place to first, never relinquishing the latter position except once—and then very briefly to New York—until the year was over.

For a long time Boston and New York ran side by side, like rival express trains of competing railroads on parallel tracks and then the New York flyer, that had been traveling at the maximum rate of speed for three prior years, got a hot box or something or other of that nature, and Boston drew ahead. The fireman on the Knickerbocker Limited shoveled coal into the fire box from that time on with the energy of desperation, but the old locomotive would not make steam as she had in the past, and when the terminal was reached the Puritan Special drew in just ahead of its rival and landed its passengers in time to greet the New York travelers with good natured commiseration as they somewhat dejectedly made their way from the station platform.

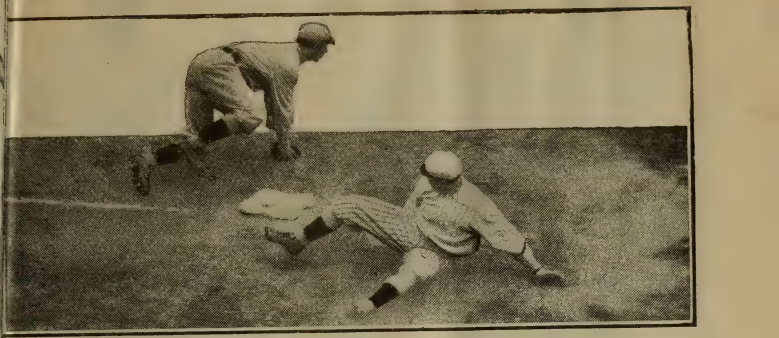
Until the very last days of September the players of the New York club always had a chance to win their fourth championship in succession. That they failed to do so has been attributed to a great variety of causes. The pitchers have been held responsible, the umpires have been criticised, the players—certain of them—have been charged with indifference, the weakness of the batters have been dilated upon. Perhaps all of these had something to do with it, but the principal reason why New York lost the championship was that the team had lost its punch. No team in the National League sacrificed so many opportunities to score with one hand out or none. Given two runners on the bases and no one out, and it was almost safe to say that the Giants would not so much as tie a score if they had to do so. Given two hands out the bases might



1, Tyler; 2, Schmidt; 3, Mann; 4, Devore; 5, Whaling; 6, J. C. Smith.

A GROUP OF BOSTON NATIONALS—WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.

Conlon, Photos.



Bescher out after over-sliding third base.

be filled, only to see the third put out made without a run scoring. Time and again batters put the team in position to win certain games easily, only to see their efforts wasted. Base Ball without a "punch" is perhaps the best description by which that kind of playing may be characterized.

Before the hottest days of Summer had begun to ripen the harvests Boston was last in the pennant race. The team had a most deplorable start, not due to the inactivity of the players, but to a prolonged season of wretched Spring weather which kept the players from obtaining the practice which they so much needed. Championships cannot be won without practice, despite the opinions of some of our ball players to the contrary—especially that type of ball player which holds that it is his province to draw his salary and abuse the man who gives it to him.

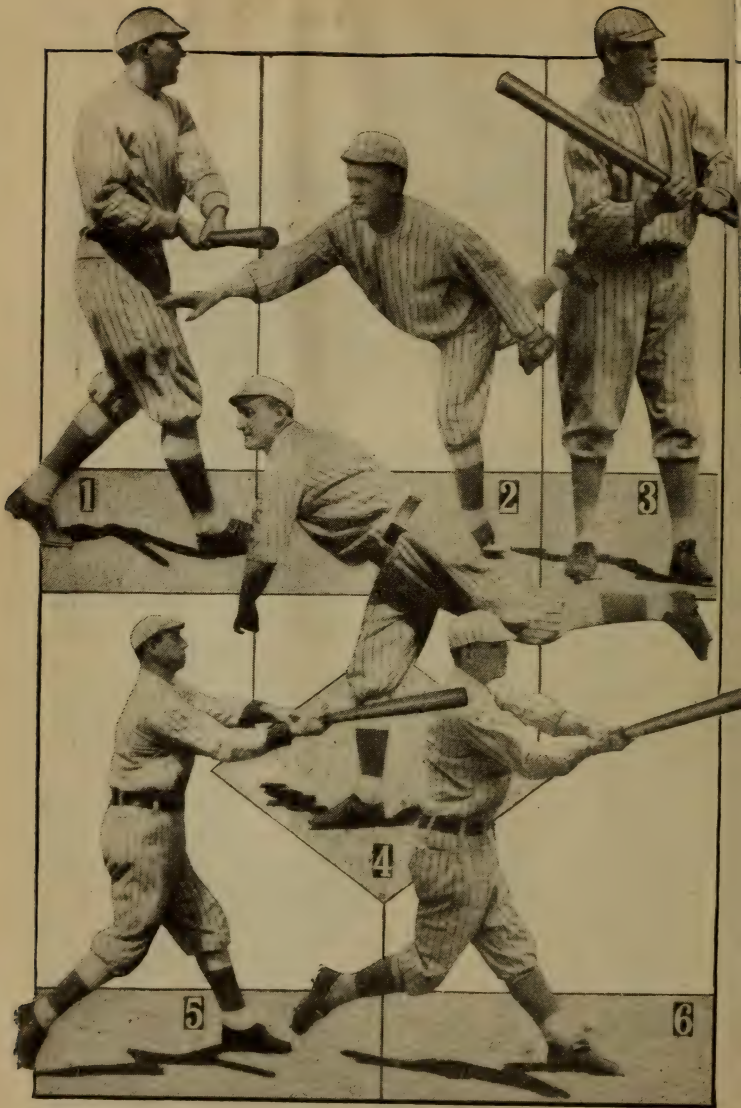
One day the persistency of the Boston team met its reward. The players moved out of eighth place. When they began to move they liked the sensation so well that they continued to move. They passed other teams, of which as much had been expected as Boston, in a measure because the other teams were playing indifferent Base Ball. Some played bad Base Ball.

There were players who took advantage of the opportunity to demand higher salaries—salaries, by the way, out of all proportion to the general income of the sport—and who received higher pay, who sat back in the harness and had to be dragged by their more honorable and more conscientious fellows to the end of the Base Ball season. This is merely the truth as regards the situation in 1914, and it might as well be told one time as another, for it is exactly similar to the situation which arose in 1890.

There was none of this type of player among the Boston club. Perhaps that is the reason why the team was so popular with the public. Any professional who flatters himself that he is so much of an actor as to delude the public with his mummery—when he is imitating Base Ball and not playing it—is merely expediting the finish of his career and temporizing with the good nature of the citizen who is his real support.

□ □ □

One by one the National League teams fell before Boston until nothing was left between that organization and the championship except the Giants, who had won the pennant three times in succession and had started most brilliantly for the acquirement of their



1. Robertson; 2, Murray; 3, Thorpe; 4, Wiltse; 5, McLean; 6, Stock (Philadelphia, 1915). Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK NATIONALS.



Snodgrass out at third; Niehoff, third baseman.

fourth. They were very anxious to win it, too, for it would establish a modern record in Base Ball and one, perhaps, which might not be equaled for the better part of a century.

The Giants frittered away a lead which would easily have given them the honor that they coveted, until that time came when a matter of a few victories would settle the outcome of the championship race. It so happened that the Philadelphia series with Boston and the Philadelphia series with New York had a great deal to do with the question of the championship at its most vital period. The study of those games is very interesting.

It was not the best nor was it the worst season in the history of the National League. In some respects the results of the year were far superior to the predictions of its more sanguine members. In no instance did anything which happened during the season cause any unusual surprise, or undue anxiety, as under the conditions which existed, the possibilities of the year had been discounted from the first day of January, 1914. From the standpoint of playing alone, the most extraordinary incident of 1914, unquestionably, was the defeat of the New York club for the championship and the manner in which it was accomplished, yet that did not fall upon the club supporters as if it had been a sensation dropping from a clear sky. There had been too many advance portents in the Base Ball firmament.

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Reference has been made to the players and reference must be made again. To some of them there is due the highest praise for the admirable part which they played in a season of damaging unrest—damaging every bit as much to them and to their interests as to those of their employers.

To others the rod should not be spared. They are guilty of injuring their own cause and that of their fellow players. They have placed the national pastime before the public in an odorous and unsavory atmosphere. They have been guilty of trying to wreck, injure and scandalize a sport which made them and not they the sport. There is no fit punishment for a contract breaker except expulsion from organized Base Ball. To some this may seem too harsh. It is time that more birch and less oil was applied to Base Ball. Years ago, when certain ball players were expelled from the organization of the national pastime, there were those who declared the punishment too harsh. It was nothing of the kind. It was the salvation of the game. It came by the direction of a man who saw that



1, C. Miller; 2, Whitted; 3, Miller J. Huggins, Mgr.; 4, Beck; 5, Butler; 6, O'Connor; 7, Niehaus; 8, Robinson; 9, Dressen; 10, Williams; 11, Perritt; 12, Roach; 13, Sallee; 14, Griner; 15, Snyder; 16, Hopper; 17, Dolan; 18, Brower; 19, Wilson; 20, Cruise; 21, Cather; 22, Doak; 23, Steele; 24, Lee Magee; 25, Mascot; 26, Wingo; 27, Hageman; 28, Glenn; 29, J. Miller.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1914.

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Robertson out at third; Niehoff, third baseman.

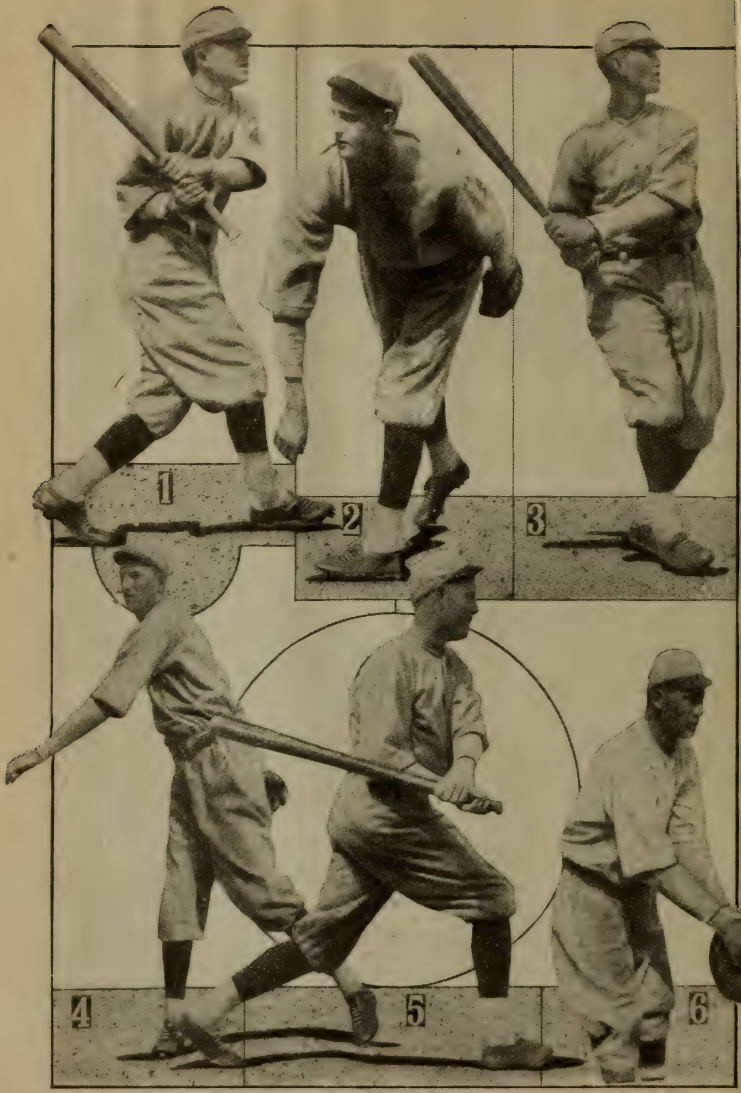
nothing but the most rigid honesty could apply to a pastime which was not to be limited by the confines of a few cities. Contract jumping, which is dishonest, is condoned because in these modern days there are perverted ideas of honesty which consider it smart for the employe always to get the better of the employer, even if the straining point of honor and justice is stretched. It has well been said that a man who will break a contract will do worse. If the moral fiber of a player is cankered there is none who knows how deeply the canker has eaten its way into the soul. Everything which savors of implied dishonesty should be as religiously barred from Base Ball as that which is openly dishonest.

The threat of a strike in the middle of the season, which was the outcome of a disagreement between the Players' Fraternity and the major leagues, was the most impolitic and the most foolish move which has been made by players of organized Base Ball since the game assumed anything of its present importance.

In one brief day it removed all the glamour from the Base Ball idol and did more to disassociate and differentiate one type of player from what he is, and what he had been supposed to be, than could have been accomplished if these players had sought in every conceivable manner to establish before the public that they were not exponents of a sport, but an association seeking to control the sport for their own aggrandizement. The Kraft case was not worthy the importance which was given to it and could have been handled far differently from the manner in which it was handled, and without involving the ball players in a threat to withdraw from the various base ball fields—the ball player not realizing that he was engaged in giving amusement and entertainment and not in assisting in providing for the necessaries of life. The club owner, in his dullest moment, never is foolish enough to pretend that he is lending his financial and moral support to a necessity of life. He takes the platform that he is backing an amusement which he hopes will be well appreciated, and which he will try to make well appreciated, and if he cannot be successful he will try to bear his losses with as much equanimity as he will take care of his profits, should there chance to be any. And bear in mind that the losses of one year can easily devour the profits of three years.

□ □ □

Not the least interesting of the incidents of the National League championship race of 1914 was the picturesque manner in which



1, Huggins; 2, Doak; 3, Wilson; 4, Sallee; 5, Wingo; 6, Snyder.
Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS NATIONALS.



Robertson sliding into third base.

the various teams flirted with the lead. They turned and twisted on their way throughout the Summer like the tortuous course of a stream which is finding its way through precipitous mountains. Broadly speaking, New York in a measure seemed predominant, yet the Giants were in every place in the race while the fight was in progress.

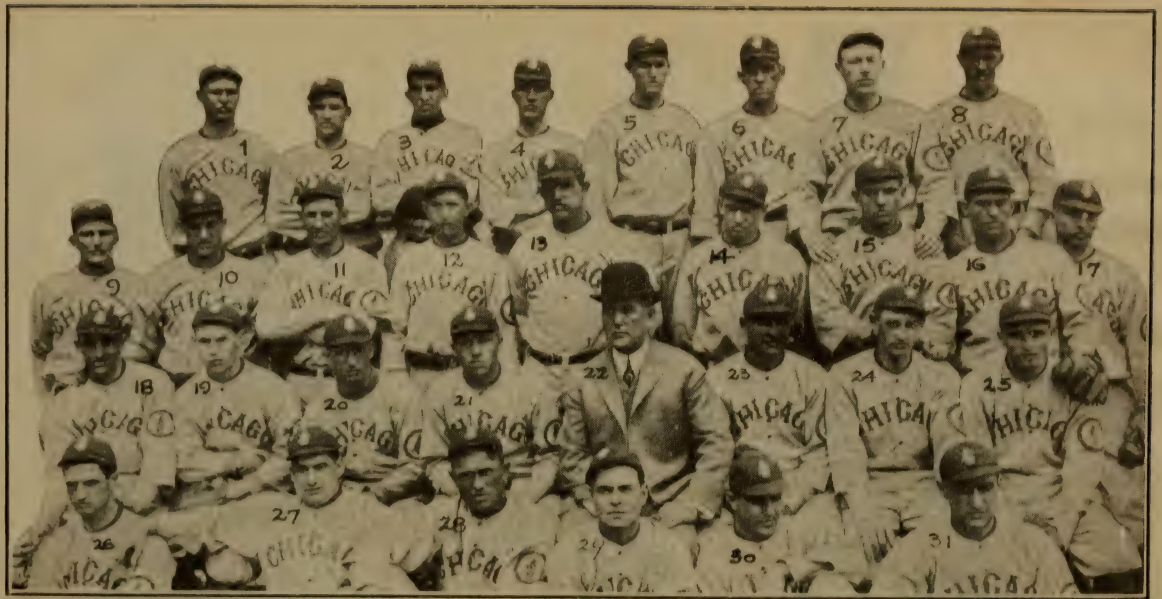
At the very start Cincinnati was in first place. It is not unusual to find the team which has experienced the greatest run of propitious weather leading the league in April. Clubs which have several postponed games of course find it out of the question to make any headway when they are unable to take the field. However, the Giants, much heralded as the champions of 1914, really found it out of the question to get a start, even when they could take the field. They lost with more regularity than they won.

Cincinnati did not hold the lead long enough to make it a task and after a few hours or so resigned it to Pittsburgh. The Pirates bolted like a team of colts sighting their first railroad train. They took the bits in their teeth and galloped madly up the line from last place to first. There they remained until almost the end of May. Two teams were on their heels—New York and Cincinnati. The Giants, after their panicky start, pitched and tossed around for almost a month. Then the old fighting spirit came back again and finally they landed in second place. They never dropped lower than second for the remainder of the year.

Cincinnati came striding along toward the top of the league as the Giants were making their fight and the Reds were troublesome until they met the New York team on the Polo Grounds in May. In that series they were badly worsted. Nevertheless there was fight left in the team and it continued to hold its own, even advancing to second place after the Giants had taken the lead, until the latter part of June. Then Cincinnati, exhausted and worn by the stress of the campaign, weakened by the loss of players, some of whom had jumped their contracts, others of whom had been traded because they seemed to have lost their usefulness under the then existing management, fell back little by little. Toward the end of the season the team dropped into eighth place and remained there, but it was due greatly to the fact that almost all young material composed the nine. Manager Herzog was experimenting with his men for the season of 1915.

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When Pittsburgh was in the lead, with game after game being won by a display of heavy batting and accurate fielding, there were



1, Zabel; 2, Humphries; 3, Koestner; 4, Good; 5, Williams; 6, Smith; 7, Stack; 8, Mollwitz; 9, Needham; 10, Zimmerman; 11, Sweeney; 12, Utrecht; 13, Vaughn; 14, Stewart; 15, Saier; 16, Lavender; 17, Corriden; 18, Schulte; 19, Hargrave; 20, Leach; 21, Johnston; 22, Henry O'Day, Mgr.; 23, Bronkie; 24, Allison; 25, Keating; 26, Pierce; 27, Bresnahan; 28, Cheney; 29, Tyree; 30, Phelan; 31, Archer.

CHICAGO NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1914.

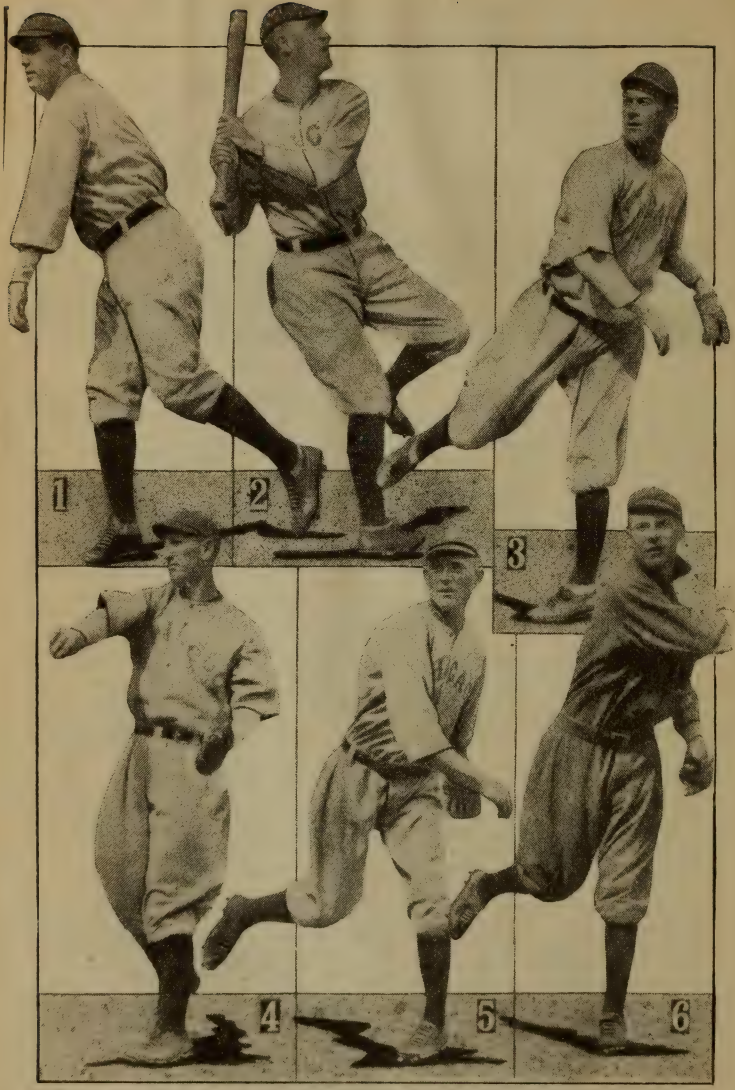


Fletcher safe at third base.

not a few who insisted that the Pirates would make a runaway race for the championship. There is absolutely no doubt that the work of the Pittsburghs in the early part of the season was impressive. They did win their games handsomely, and they seemed for the moment to be a Pittsburgh team which would bring back to the city the lost glory of days earlier in the national pastime. In judging the work of the Pittsburghs at that particular time, the principal neglect on the part of the judges in forming their opinions was overlooking the fact that the Pittsburghs were not facing the faster game which they would be sure to meet later in the year, and that they had not shown a tendency to make runs except by the hardest of batting. The hardest of batting is not so apt to follow when the more important pitchers of a league come to their mid-season effectiveness.

It fell to the lot of the Giants to meet Pittsburgh in May on the grounds of the latter club. In three games out of four the New York club won. That was the real beginning of the upward fight of the champions. They played as well, or better, against Pittsburgh in those four games as they had played in any season in which they had won a pennant, and judging their work at that time by the possibility that they would continue to improve, it is no wonder that many at once took the ground that it was New York and not Pittsburgh which would make a runaway race for the championship. It is not out of place to say that if the Giants had played with the dash and the steadiness that they did in the first four games in Pittsburgh, and in subsequent games which were played on the first western trip, they would have won the championship.

In some respects the quality of Base Ball which they played on the first western trip was the best which they played at any time during the year. Now and then after that, flashes of their first speed were in evidence, but there was too much uncertainty about their work and a great deal of confidence among themselves, which was never borne out by their performances on the field. Perhaps there was no team in the league which was more sanguine of its ability, and generally speaking, more conservative as to its possibilities, yet neither a sanguine mood nor a fair percentage of winning possibilities produced the quality of Base Ball which was demanded by their manager, and early in the year he bluntly informed the players in Cincinnati—it was during the time of the possible strike—that they would speedily have to show more Base Ball and less "hope for tomorrow" if they expected to win the pennant for the fourth time in succession.



1, Vaughn; 2, Good; 3, Lavender; 4, Sweeney; 5, Cheney; 6, Corriden. Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF CHICAGO NATIONALS.



Fletcher out at the plate.

While New York, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Brooklyn were flirting with the first three positions in the race—for the early work of the Brooklyns must not be overlooked—Boston was a very dismal eighth. But bear in mind, not an eighth without hope, and it may also be said a club that was quite universally conceded a place in the first division. Eventually, of course, it made the first division, to the joy of its owner and manager, but during the early weeks of the season its reverses followed with enough frequency to have daunted a club less plucky.

When the first of July began the Giants were in the lead and two factors had sprung up to take the places which had been vacated by Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. These were the St. Louis and the Chicago clubs. At various times the St. Louis club had shown ability to win tight games. In other words, there was a latent strength in the club which always was to be feared in a close contest. Had the St. Louis team been possessed of a second high-class pitcher earlier in the championship contest it might have been more of a menace to the peace of mind of all of the other teams. It is possible that three winning pitchers from the very start of the year would have enabled St. Louis to be more of a contender than it proved to be, for there were games in which St. Louis, with its strength in making runs, could have added to its winning percentage if it could have held its opponents with a firmer grip. As the season progressed St. Louis added another veteran pitcher to its ranks and its younger pitchers showed more strength. This enabled the Cardinals to hold their own and they were always in evidence in the fight. At any moment, when the situation was intense and the distance between clubs so small that a victory added to the excitement, St. Louis might be expected to step in with a defeat over some other nine, which would add to the uncertainty of the final outcome.

The whole campaign of the Cardinals was one of credit to the club. At all times they were fighting for a place in the race. When they were third, they aspired to be second, and when they were second their aspirations were as keen to be in the lead. There was one moment when it looked as if they might gain the lead. A great deal was staked against the New York team on the St. Louis grounds. There were those who thought that if Manager Huggins had been less keen to wrest the lead from the New Yorks in the last series which was played by the champions in St. Louis and had maneuvered his pitchers so as to retain more strength for the team which was following, he would have gained a game or two in the general run of the season. That gain might have so shifted



1, Stengel; 2, McCarty; 3, Pfeffer; 4, Kraft; 5, Wilbert Robinson, Mgr.; 6, Schmutz; 7, Wagner; 8, Ragan; 9, Reulbach; 10, Cutshaw; 11, Daubert; 12, O'Mara; 13, Brown; 14, Allen; 15, Fischer; 16, Rucker; 17, Aitchison; 18, Miller; 19, Hummel; 20, Egan; 21, Wheat; 22, Riggert; 23, Erwin; 24, Elberfeld; 25, Kelly; 26, Steele; 27, Getz; 28, Dalton; 29, Myers.

Waddell, Photo.

BROOKLYN NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1914.



Grant puts out Cutshaw at third base.

results as to have increased the interest in the race if it were possible to do so. The St. Louis manager, however, chanced a great deal upon throwing New York out of the lead, and failed to do so. The champions left the west still in the front for the pennant and were finally beaten out of it on the various Base Ball grounds of the eastern section of the league.

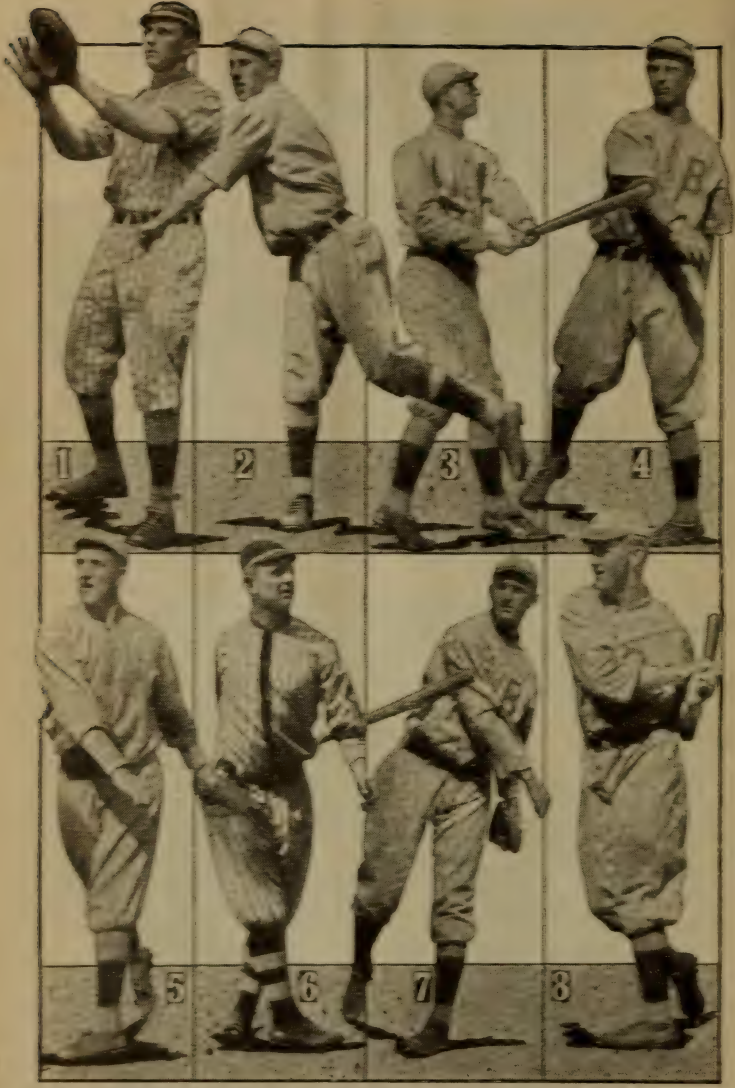
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Chicago, with its bad start, at length pulled together, and like any team which is composed of players who graduate widely between good and average, played its games with a large percentage of uncertainty. One day it would give every indication of being a championship organization. The next the quality of its Base Ball would be only mediocre. This has ever been the rule of Base Ball clubs constituted as were the Chicagos. A hopelessly bad Base Ball team will never play anything but unsatisfactory Base Ball. A very good Base Ball team will play very bad Base Ball only exceptionally. A team which has players of both degrees, will play with corresponding disregard to form. On Monday its enthusiastic supporters will swear by it, and on Tuesday it will drive its backers to the side streets to escape the jeers of their fellow fans, only to restore confidence on Wednesday with a sensational finish in a game which possesses everything that the Base Ball spectator admires.

While only the very optimistic went so far as to look upon the Chicagos as pennant factors, there were few rival managers who looked upon the performances of the team with any equanimity, for no one knew when they were likely to break loose with their high-class Base Ball, and play the mischief with any calculations which had been made as to the future. There was no such thing as ever expecting with confidence to take a series from them and the manager who reckoned as to the chances of a week ahead, found it simply impossible to go further with Chicago than to trust to luck not to lose, and to warn his players again and again that nothing short of their best would keep Chicago down.

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Philadelphia did not play a prominent part in the race, except as an unexpected buffer to some team which was about ready to vault



1, McCarty; 2, Ahrbiaux; 3, Fischer; 4, Cutshaw; 5, Getz; 6, Stengel; 7, Heathcote; 8, O'Mara. Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF BROOKLYN NATIONALS.



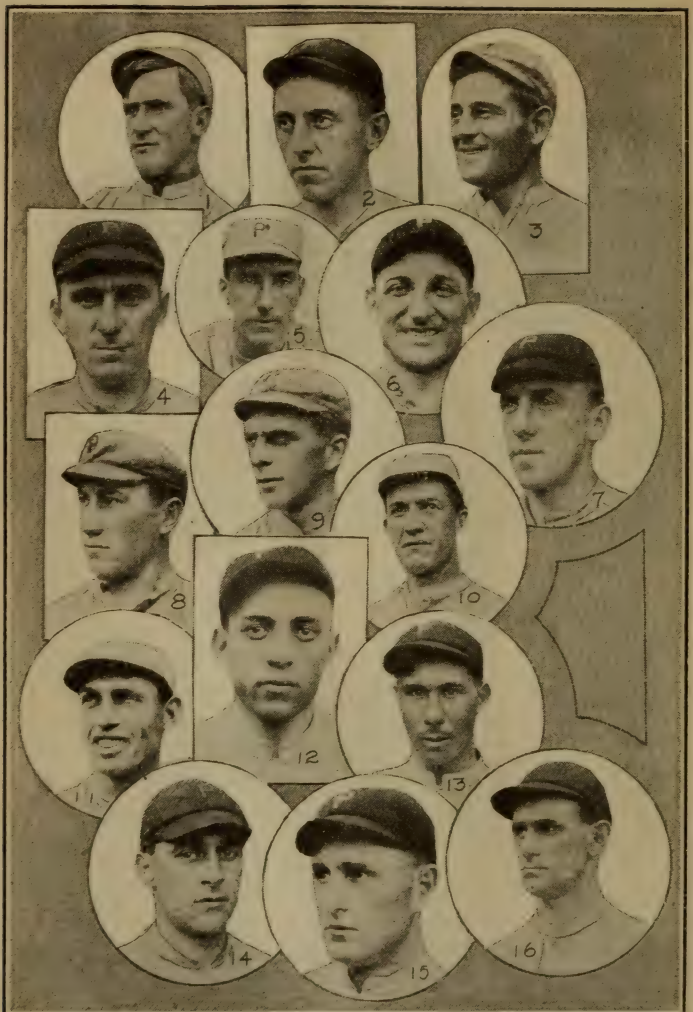
Daubert out at the plate on a close play.

a foot higher than the team next to it. Not infrequently the Phillies at this particular moment would take it into their heads to curb such ambition by a display of batting which would leave two or three pitchers high and dry and also leave some startled ball players gasping for breath.

So, too, with Brooklyn. Like other Brooklyn teams that of 1914 had any but a bad start. The team could bat and it could score runs. It was not a team which lasted. Had it been, the chances are that it would have been in the first division instead of the second.

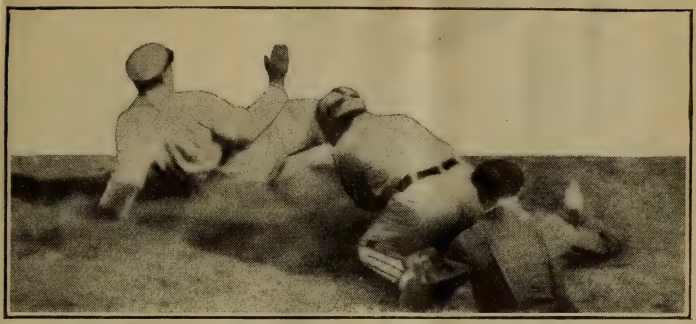
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It was a little after the middle of July that the Bostons finally got out of last place in the championship race—and for the benefit of all aspiring and ambitious young ball players who have said that it is out of the question for a major league club to advance from eighth place to the championship after half of the season has been played, let it be said that Boston did that very thing, and did it so well that it made itself one of the most popular clubs in the history of the national game, no matter whether any one may think it is the greatest or not the greatest championship club which was ever organized. Long after some of the clubs with the great reputations which belong to championship players have passed out of mind, the performance of the Boston youngsters and oldsters will remain in the memories of the Base Ball enthusiasts. It is not that the Americans love a winner solely because he is a winner, but it is for the reason that Americans love a winner who is a fighter. The Bostons would not be downed. Some of the players frankly say that they never expected to win the championship, but they did expect to win something, and they kept playing to win, and by and by victories came to them in such proportion that they were in the lead. When they once obtained the lead they clung to it because they would not give up trying. If another team got ahead of them in the race they played fast and loose to beat the other team if they could. If they had to lose, they did lose, but if they could win they were determined to win, and they bore carefully and constantly in mind the old adjunct about a ball game never being over until the third hand is out in the ninth inning. That is why the Boston Base Ball club of the National League has covered itself with glory, and when other ball players sit around and among themselves tell one



1, Dooin; 2, Becker; 3, Cravath; 4, S. R. Magee; 5, Rixey; 6, Lobert; 7, Byrne; 8, Luderus; 9, Killifer; 10, Alexander; 11, Paskert; 12, Mayer; 13, Tincup; 14, Burns; 15, Marshall; 16, Matteson. Conlon, Photo.

PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1914.



Meyers puts out Von Kolnitz; Klem, umpire.

another that they can't see how the Bostons did it, they are not flattering to themselves, because Boston did it by the best of all methods—plain, old fashioned hard work.

It was not until the latter part of August that Boston was in first place, and then only briefly and tied with the Giants. But the amazing truth was then before the Base Ball public that in spite of the fine lead which the Giants enjoyed in the early part of the season, and for a great part of the season, they were not invincible. They could not improve their lead. They had every chance to do so but they failed.

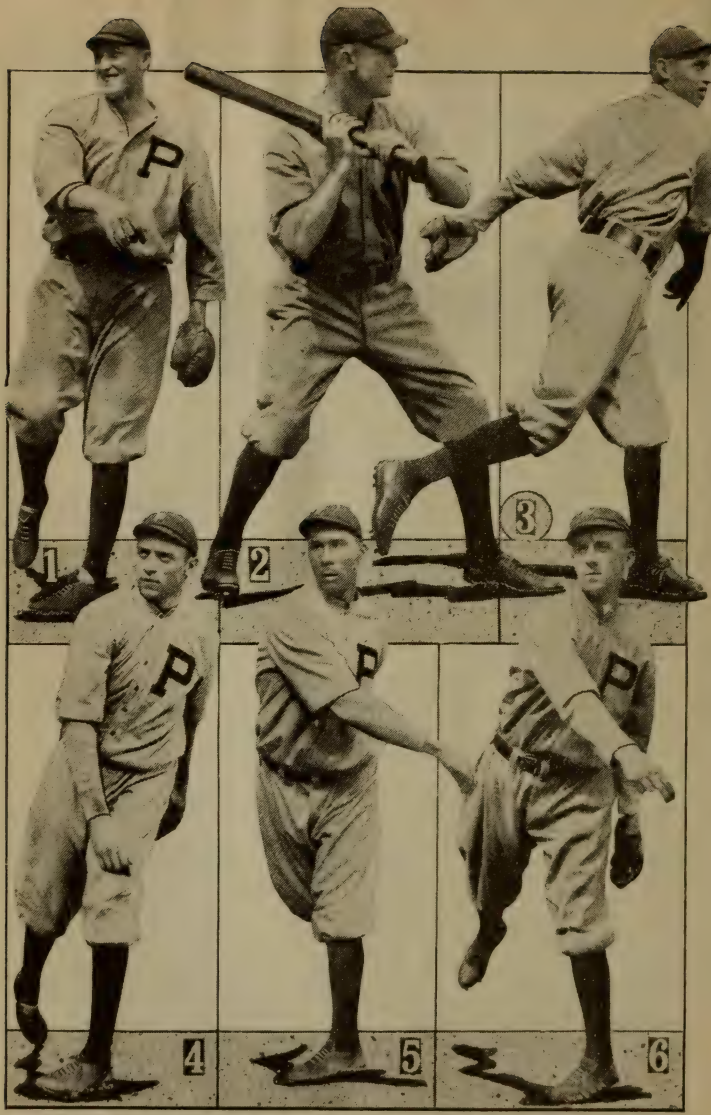
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When September began the fight had narrowed down to New York and Boston. St. Louis had gone about as far as it could. It was conceded that the championship would remain in the east, but the question most paramount was whether the Giants had left another of those old fashioned rallies which had made them dreaded by every team in the league.

There was an important series played in Boston, part of it on Labor Day. Had the Giants won the morning game, which they lost in the ninth inning, there might have been a different story to the championship struggle of 1914. That defeat, perhaps, was the most significant of the year. True, the Giants won from Boston before they left the city on that trip, but they had failed to hold their own when they had victory within their grasp and that is a bad sign.

Boston took the lead on September 8, the Giants sharing it with them for a few days prior to that. Once in the lead the Boston club remained there. With four weeks to go, the Giants could not gain on their rivals. It is true that they never permitted them to get very far away, but they could not overtake and pass them, as they had been wont to do with clubs in the past when they entered upon one of those pushing runs of victory for which they were famed. Six straight victories in succession might have done wonders for the Giants about then, but while they could win, they could also be defeated, and in the final series of the year with Boston on the Polo Grounds the Giants were compelled to play second fiddle to a team which in the past they had beaten with ease.

The reason, therefore, or a great deal of the reason, at least, was due to the fact that the Bostons never considered themselves beaten, whether the score was 2 to 1 or 8 to 1 against them. That trait



1, Luderus; 2, Dooin; 3, Paskert; 4, Mayer; 5, Tincup; 6, Byrne.
Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.



Byrne safe on third; Rigler, umpire.

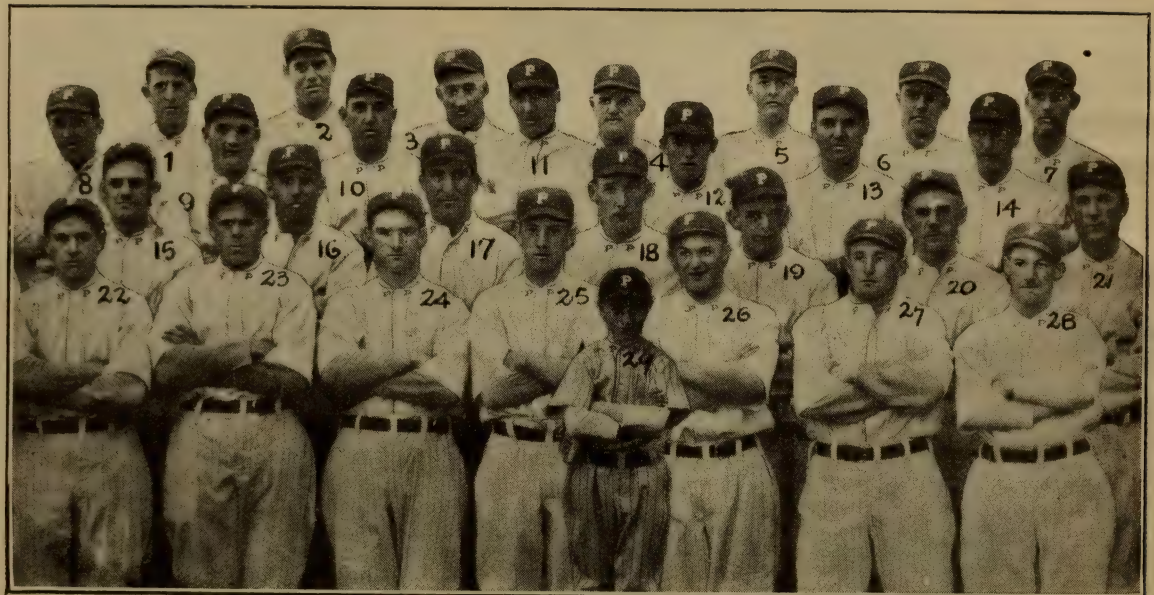
is the most commendable in Base Ball which can be imagined. It is Base Ball for the sport which is in the game and not Base Ball for the remuneration to the player. It is probable that the Boston club of 1914 did Base Ball a lasting benefit, a benefit which will endure longer than the lives of the players who composed the team. It demonstrated that there is such a thing as winning for the love of the sport. It always has been contended and rightly that our Base Ball is conducted on an amateur spirit through a professional administration. In years there has been no better proof that such is the case. The Bostons, never picked for champions, though often selected for a first division club, won the championship because they played Base Ball with all the pluck and skill which they possessed and with hearts that never faltered. They were not beaten until the game was over. That is the kind of sport which is dearest to the American heart, and it is no wonder that Americans gloried a lot in the victory of the Boston team.

□ □ □

One feature about the success of the Boston club is most commendatory. Try as hard as one may, it is simply out of the question to give one player praise without giving all of the players praise. The lowly utility man, even though his was not the principal part in the drama all the time, was as zealous and as inspired when he was on duty as the trio of pitchers—James, Rudolph and Tyler—with their succession of victories. The coach of the pitchers—Mitchell—the player often seen on the base lines, never seen within the boundaries of the actual field of play, day after day persisted in his effort to bring the pitchers to that degree of perfection which meant triumph over powerful rivals.

No matter what Stallings, the manager, may have thought as to the outcome of the season, he did not permit his opinions to be a drag upon his energy. In defeat he was severe, caustic and sarcastic, but not despondent. A beating meant a more determined effort upon the morrow and, undaunted by a run of reverses in the early part of the year that would justifiably have given him foundation for excuse upon excuse, he returned doggedly to the task of making the Boston car move forward, and one day the wheels began to revolve in the right direction and complacently continued to do so.

Let it be conceded that Boston was a lucky team, for it certainly



1, Fred C. Clarke, Mgr.; 2, Gibson; 3, Wagner; 4, Mowrey; 5, McQuillan; 6, Adams; 7, McArthur; 8, Fraser, Coach; 9, Joe Kelly; 10, Coleman; 11, Branegan; 12, Duffy; 13, Kantlehner; 14, Conzelman; 15, Carey; 16, Hyatt; 17, Konetchy; 18, Delhi; 19, Mamaux; 20, Harmon; 21, Mitchell; 22, Jim Kelley; 23, Kafora; 24, O Toole; 25, Cooper; 26, Leonard; 27, Viox; 28, Mensor; 29, Tommy Dunn.

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PITTSBURGH NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1914.



Killifer (Cincinnati) out at the plate; Meyers catching.

was. That is not a negative factor in its success. For many years the writer has contended and proved that no team without the luck of the game ever won a championship, and it may be added in the same breath that championship teams make a great deal of their own luck. Review the Base Ball reviews of the past twenty years and it will be ascertained that it is the rare exception when the critic—not of the city in which the championship was won—has not prefaced or concluded his able remarks by declaring the champions to be "lucky, or they never would have won."

Umpires of the National League informed the Editor of the GUIDE that they never had seen a club luckier than Boston. This occurred even as early as August. "That being the case," replied the writer, "it looks as if they will win the pennant, doesn't it?"

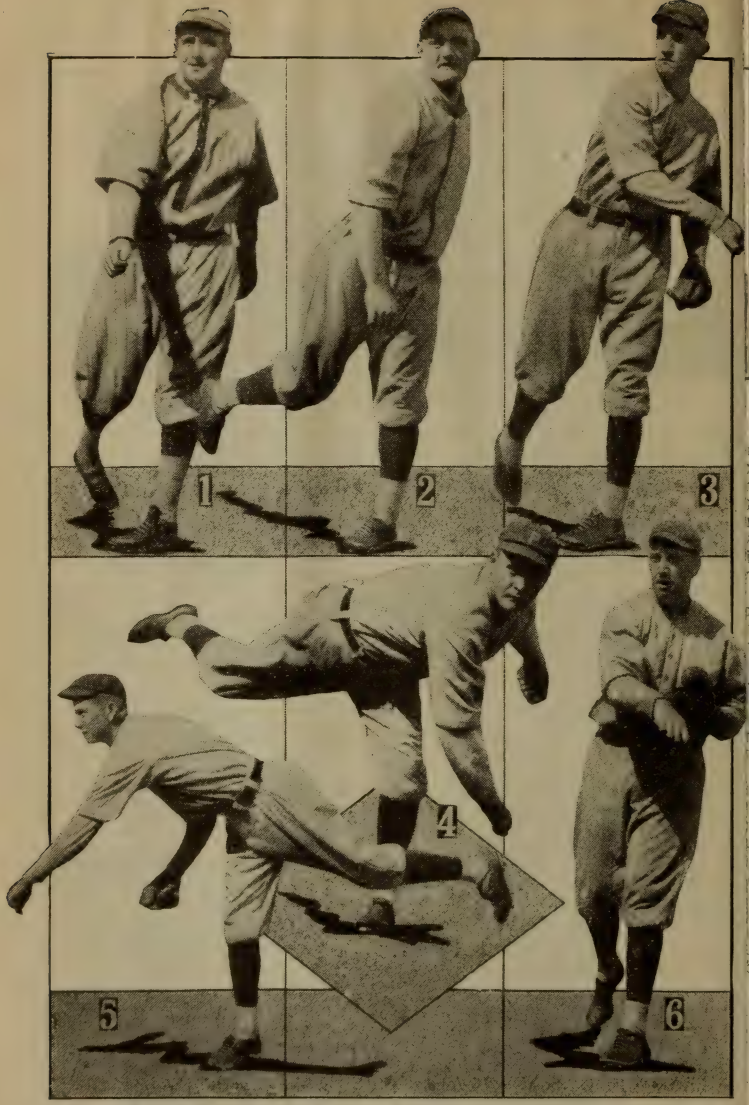
"Yes, but they don't seem as good as the Giants, or the Cardinals, or the Cubs. Still they win. Something always happens just right for them."

Undoubtedly true. Something always is very likely to "happen just right" for the Base Ball team that is playing as a team and with the courage that makes American pluck a national trait of which we have a right to be fond.

It was the team work and the enthusiastic vim of Gowdy, James, Rudolph, Tyler, Evers, Maranville and others that kept the team going when the days were darkest and drove it when the sun began to emerge from behind the clouds.

There is no doubt that much of the lusty dash of the team was ably seconded by the strong defense thrown up by James, Rudolph and Tyler, the three pitchers who were the mainstays of a pitching staff that looked none too formidable in June. They usually managed to hold the games after they had once been won. It was not an easy task to overcome in the innings after the first half of a contest. They kept runs to a low total and thus made it easier for the bats of their fellow players to win, thus demonstrating, as has been demonstrated before, that a championship may be won through the medium of strong pitching, average batting and average fielding, as championships have been won by average pitching, average fielding and strong batting. Fielding seems to be the medium between pitching and batting, for it is not on record that any team of marvelous fielders with average pitchers and average batters ever won a pennant.

Perhaps not a team played Boston, suffering defeat at the hands of the Boston club, but did not murmur among themselves that they could not understand how Boston did it, but Boston did win, and therein lies the proof of the eaten pudding.



1, Viox; 2, Joe Kelly; 3, McCarthy; 4, McQuillan; 5, Cooper; 6, Coleman.
Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF PITTSBURGH NATIONALS.



Snodgrass sliding into third base.

Credit must be given to an infield that worked marvelously well in emergencies. The Boston infielders rose to emergencies like a hungry trout to the fly. Counseled by the experienced Evers, who had been through other campaigns of a like character, the players tried for the desperate chances with the sturdy zeal of men who were bent upon trying whether they succeeded or lost, and the fact that they were eager and willing to try, even if not always successful, brought its reward. It was the fulfillment of the old proverb, "Nothing venture, nothing have."

Manager Stallings devolved one system of play never before pushed to its limit as in the Boston club of 1914. He retained throughout most of the season two complete sets of outfielders, one to be employed against left-handed pitchers and one against right-handed pitchers. It is true that it was expensive, and in a measure a radical departure from the old theory of "nine men to a club," but it was the logical outcome of the expansion of Base Ball from the rudimentary idea of a nine-player team to a team of experts sufficiently large in number to cope with the various situations which have arisen with the growth of the national game.

In summarizing the work of the team it is but justice to call attention to the performances of Gowdy. First placed behind the bat in major league company by Manager McGraw, Gowdy ripened rapidly. By no means a polished catcher, even at the top of his game in 1914, what he lacked in mechanical perfection he compensated for in a burst of enthusiastic effort that fairly upset his opponents, whether they were pitchers whose delivery he faced, batters whom he was trying to delude, or runners whose strategy he sought to offset by strategy of his own. His manner was infectious and his high spirits were encouraging. In homely words, he "ripped into the game and sought to bust it up." The conditions were right for that sort of thing and he served well.

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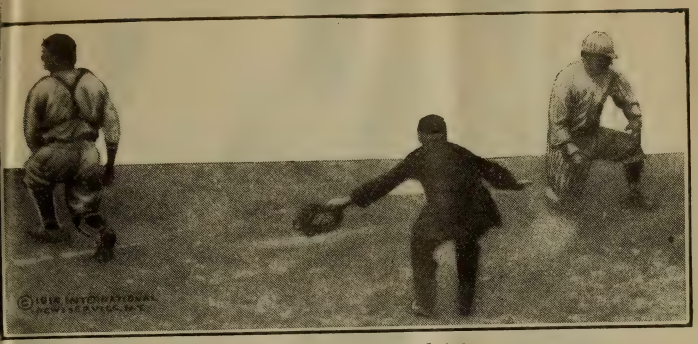
Mention has already been made of a weakness manifest in the New York club—the lack of a "punch." Analyzed very closely, there were other defects in the general work of the team, but there was none which had so much bearing upon the work of the club as a whole. There were games with Boston, games with Cincinnati, games with Philadelphia, games with St. Louis and perhaps not so



1, Kellogg; 2, Ingersoll; 3, Douglass; 4, Benton; 5, Davenport; 6, Yingling; 7, Rawlings; 8, Graham; 9, Miller; 10, Johnson; 11, Rowan; 12, Clarke; 13, Von Kolnitz; 14, Uhler; 15, Adams; 16, Lear; 17, Niehoff; 18, Mullaney; 19, Brahm; 20, Berghammer; 21, Groh; 22, Hoblitzell; 23, Ames; 24, Gonzalez; 25, C. L. Herzog, Mgr.; 26, Moran; 27, Marsans; 28, Bates; 29, Burke, Mascot.

Boellinger, Photo.

CINCINNATI NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1914.



Stock safe at home plate.

many with the other three teams—although one or two with Pittsburgh—which were within reach of the Giants. They failed to grasp them because they could not bring their runners home when the odds were in their favor.

The pitching fell off. For the first twenty-five games in which Mathewson took part he made the best record of his career. Of these he should have won all but two. In other words, of the four or five defeats which he met—it was about that number—he pitched a losing game but twice. For a time it appeared as if he would go through the season with the best record in the history of major league Base Ball, but toward the close of the season his percentage lowered, in part because of parts of games which he finished, and in part because he was batted more timely.

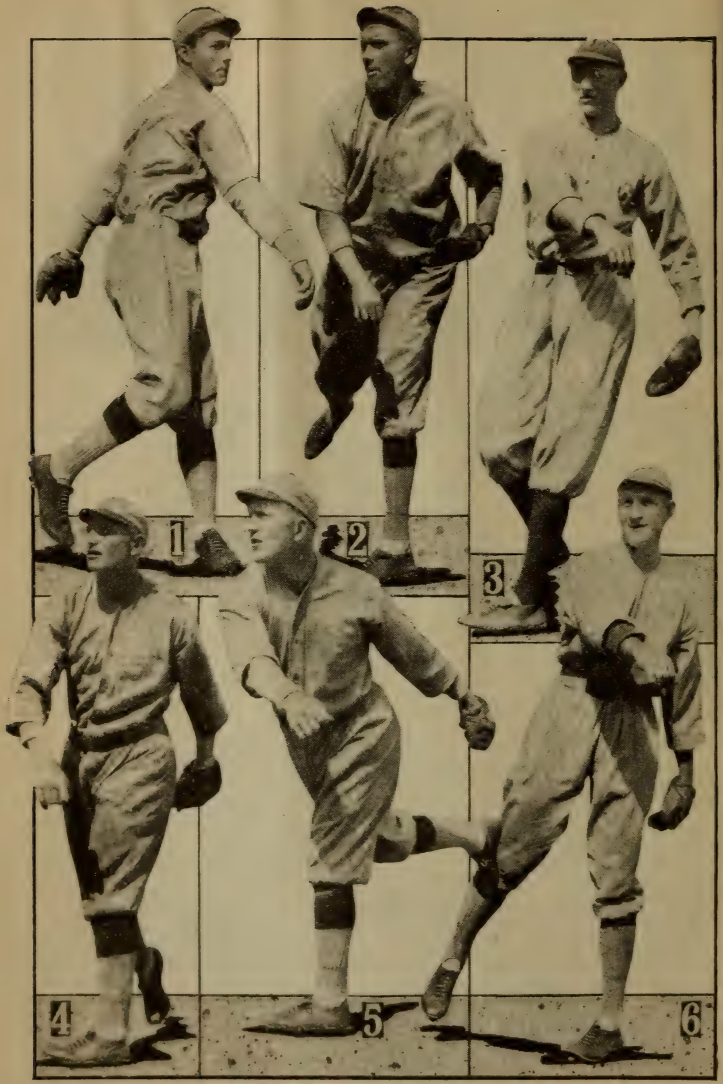
Demaree and Marquard were disappointments, the former because he lost control of the ball, the exact opposite of his work in 1913, when his control was one of the most admirable characteristics of his pitching, and the latter because his team failed to score behind him in some of the best pitched games of the year and because he, himself, pitched less and less effectively as the season waned.

A telling falling off in batting on the part of some of the best batters of the team had fully as much to do with the non-success of the Giants as the reduced efficiency in the pitching department. Meyers, Merkle and Doyle, all natural and powerful batters, failed together, and it was a blow too severe to be overcome even by a team so resourceful as the Giants under Manager McGraw. In the outfield the admirable work of Burns was offset to some degree by the ill luck of Bescher, whose blunders, by an improvidential dispensation of fate, either occurred at the most inopportune time or were succeeded by others that culminated in disaster for the day.

Early in the year the team, after its somewhat slow start, played as strong and impressive a game as the Giants had played in 1912 or 1913, but could not maintain it. Some have said there were too many outside issues about which the players conjectured. That may be true. It is probable that the outside issues did not do them any good.

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St. Louis held much of its prestige by uniformly good team work. The spirit that animated Boston permeated St. Louis. Had three pitchers of the same strength as those which developed at Boston also been developed by St. Louis, perhaps the race would have been closer.



1, Schneider; 2, Douglass; 3, Mollwitz; 4, Niehoff; 5, Daniels; 6, Kellogg.
Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF CINCINNATI NATIONALS.



Burns out at third—Giants vs. New York Americans.

The Cardinals did not bat with the effectiveness of Boston nor with the maximum strength of New York, but they had a habit of making their hits tell.

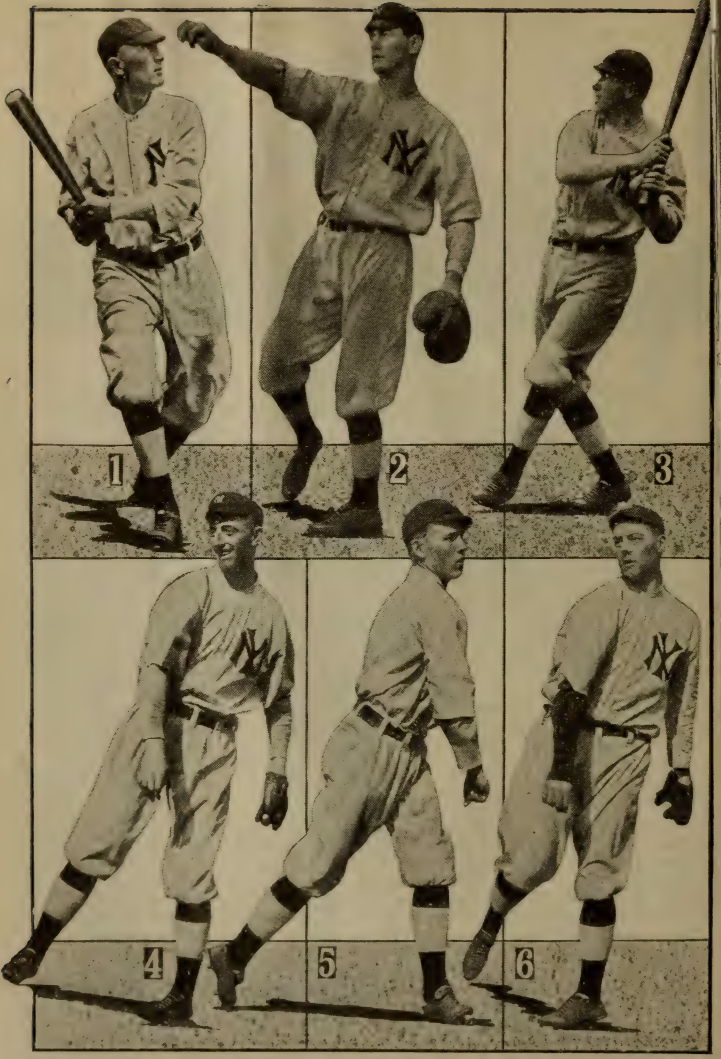
For the earlier part of the season—indeed until late in May—Wilson did not meet the ball with much success, but when his eye finally found itself he helped his team out of more than one ticklish situation. Two positions on the infield gave Manager Huggins a great deal of vexation. These were first base and shortstop. Miller could play first handily enough, but there was bad luck at short, and when Miller was transferred to short Huggins could not develop a first baseman to his liking. Dolan, who was first tried at third, proved a failure, and Beck, who supplanted him, a success, considering it was his first major league year. One of the best moves made in all the season by Huggins was when he put Beck on third base and Dolan in left field. The latter, who had failed in a previous trial in major league company, did remarkably well, adding strength in base running and batting. Huggins had good material behind the bat, which helped him not a little. Snyder, although slow, caught well and threw magnificently, and Wingo showed improvement over his previous year, not a little of it due to added Base Ball experience when he made the trip around the world.

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The great weakness of the Chicago team was at shortstop, second base and in the pitcher's box. The infield always was shaky. Sweeney had a very bad year at second and it seemed almost impossible to get a good man at short. Yet Chicago was dangerous. No team was better served behind the bat and when one of the Chicago pitchers was at his best it was a most laborious task to beat the club, for there were two or three dangerous batters on the team likely at any time to clear the bases if occupied by runners.

With all the erratic work of Zimmerman, the tall third baseman, with a two-base hit or a triple he might drive home the winning run, and Schulte, long in years in the game, had not lost the knack of making long hits when most needed. Saier, too, was another dangerous clean-up batter.

It would not take much to make Chicago a championship factor, which may be said with equal truth of New York and St. Louis, constituted as they were in 1914. Yet it needed the experience and the test of 1914 to demonstrate where the weaknesses existed.



1, Cook; 2, Sweeney; 3, Nunamaker; 4, McHale; 5, Warhop; 6, Keating.
Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK AMERICANS.



Merkle crossing plate after home run drive—Giants vs. New York Americans.

Brooklyn was strictly a batting team and one of the customary ill luck which befalls Brooklyn teams so often. Rucker, the pitching standby, most of the year was useless. That was a great discouragement of itself. The young catchers did fairly well and improved. The infield would have finished the season better had O'Mara not been injured. The outfield was strong in fielding and batting on Wheat's side and fairly dangerous in batting in the other two positions.

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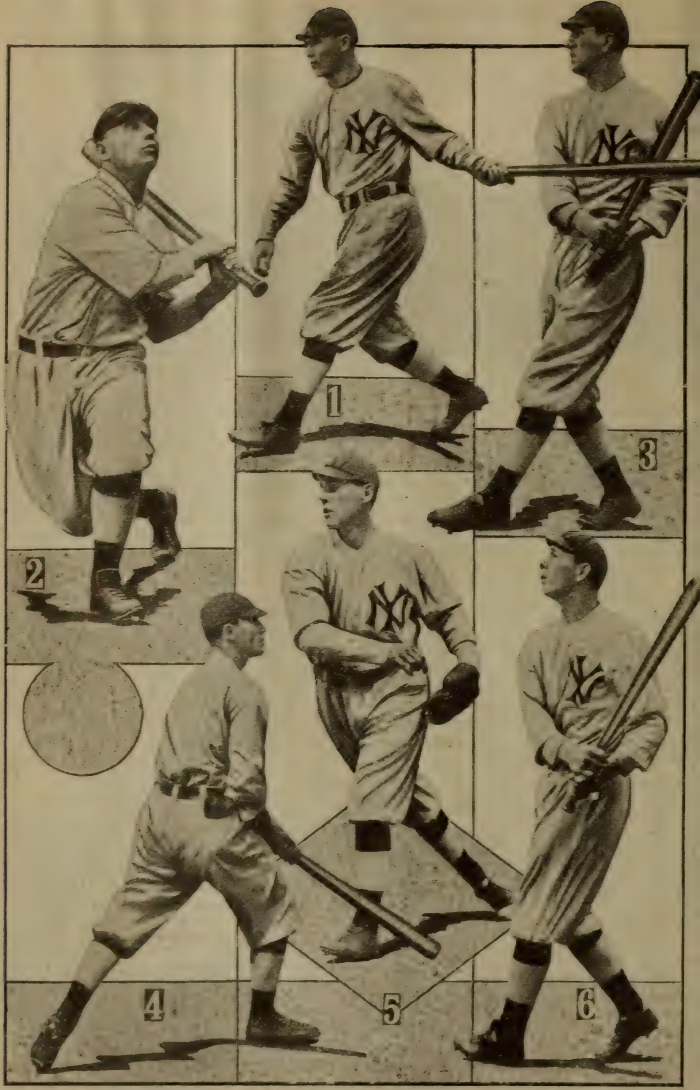
At times the Philadelphia team was a match for any of the other league clubs. Alexander pitched excellently and willingly and was ably supported by Killifer behind the bat. A heavy hitting outfield helped the club, because Philadelphia is now the club with the shortest outfields in the league, and was second last year only to Boston. The latter club will have new grounds.

The infield was hurt severest of all, as the position of shortstop always was weak and first base handicapped to some extent by injuries to Luderus.

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After its brave start Pittsburgh faded away to a mechanically excellent defensive team with no attack. Nothing shows more conclusively the condition of the club as a playing aggregation than the number of games which it lost to Boston by the score of 1 to 0. One who would have predicted that any major league team would lose that number to any one other major league team in a single season would have been considered unbalanced, yet the record stands at seven.

Konetchy failed at first base, not as a fielder, but as a batter. Mowrey was released in mid-season. Wagner could not bat with the wonderful strength that the magnificent old chap had exhibited in other years. The outfield was flighty—good usually on the defensive, but not so good when it came to the making of runs. The pitchers might have been better, although it was asking too much of them to hold up games in which their own team mates were so feeble with the bat. The base-running was not above the average when the season was fairly on its way, and all of these reasons were enough to affect the work of any club.



1, Maisel; 2, Cree; 3, Peckinpaugh; 4, Hartzell; 5, Mullen; 6, Boone.
Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK AMERICANS.



Cree out at the plate—Giants vs. New York Americans.

That Cincinnati did as well as it did under all existing conditions is the highest compliment to be paid to the team. The club was the target of an attack by outside influences and the exaggerated importance in which some players held their services resulted in their desertion.

Some good pitching talent was developed and Groh had a fine opportunity to prove his worth as a second baseman, and these were the principal fruits of the club's season.

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Artistically it was not a season which developed any wonderful individual stars. On the other hand, the playing of the first three clubs in the race—all of them teams which are exponents of team work in Base Ball—never has been excelled from the standpoint of team work alone. Stallings, McGraw and Huggins each employed a different method, yet each presented to the public day after day a contest "chuck full" of thrills because it embodied team work which, after all, is the greatest thing in Base Ball.

The semi-monthly percentage standing of the various teams in the National League during the championship contest of 1914, was as follows:

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 1.

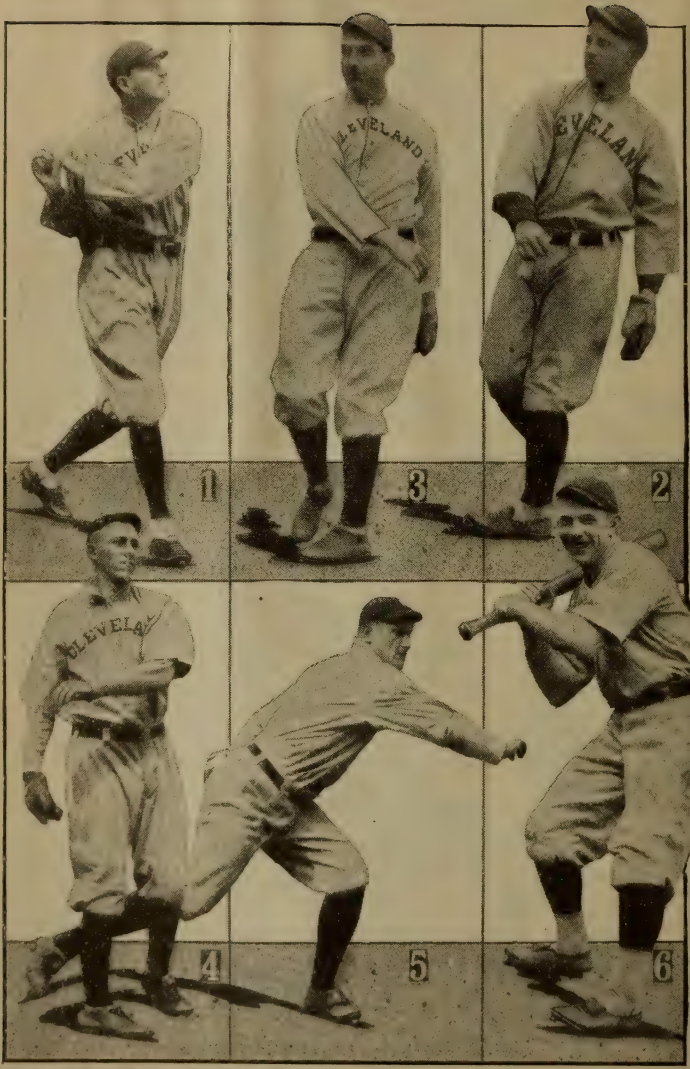
Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Pittsburgh	11	2	.846	Cincinnati	7	7	.500
Philadelphia	7	3	.700	Chicago	5	5	.357
Brooklyn	5	4	.556	St. Louis	5	10	.333
New York	5	4	.556	Boston	2	8	.200

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 15.

Pittsburgh	15	6	.714	Cincinnati	13	11	.542
New York	11	6	.647	St. Louis	11	15	.423
Philadelphia	10	8	.556	Chicago	10	14	.417
Brooklyn	10	8	.556	Boston	3	15	.167

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 1.

New York	22	11	.667	Chicago	19	22	.463
Cincinnati	26	15	.634	St. Louis	19	24	.442
Pittsburgh	21	15	.583	Philadelphia	15	19	.441
Brooklyn	16	18	.471	Boston	10	24	.294



1, Jackson; 3, Lajoie (Athletics, 1915); 2, Leibold; 4, Mitchell; 5, Blanding; 6, Graney.

A GROUP OF CLEVELAND AMERICANS.

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 15.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
New York	27	18	.600	Chicago	26	26	.500
Cincinnati	29	22	.569	Philadelphia	22	23	.489
Pittsburgh	24	23	.511	Brooklyn	20	25	.444
St. Louis	27	26	.509	Boston	17	29	.370

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 1.

New York	37	23	.617	Philadelphia	30	31	.492
Chicago	36	31	.537	Pittsburgh	30	32	.484
St. Louis	35	34	.507	Brooklyn	27	33	.450
Cincinnati	33	33	.500	Boston	26	37	.413

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 15.

New York	44	31	.587	Philadelphia	36	38	.486
Chicago	43	37	.538	Pittsburgh	34	38	.472
St. Louis	42	39	.519	Brooklyn	33	38	.465
Cincinnati	39	40	.494	Boston	33	43	.434

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 1.

New York	52	36	.591	Cincinnati	45	48	.484
Chicago	52	42	.553	Philadelphia	42	49	.462
St. Louis	51	45	.531	Brooklyn	39	49	.443
Boston	45	45	.500	Pittsburgh	39	51	.433

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 15.

New York	58	43	.574	Philadelphia	48	55	.466
Boston	54	46	.540	Brooklyn	47	54	.465
Chicago	54	50	.519	Pittsburgh	47	55	.461
St. Louis	56	52	.519	Cincinnati	47	56	.456

STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 1.

New York	63	50	.558	Philadelphia	53	61	.465
Boston	63	51	.553	Brooklyn	53	62	.461
St. Louis	64	57	.529	Cincinnati	54	64	.458
Chicago	63	57	.525	Pittsburgh	52	63	.452

STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 15.

Boston	75	55	.577	Pittsburgh	62	68	.477
New York	72	59	.550	Philadelphia	61	71	.462
St. Louis	71	62	.534	Brooklyn	58	73	.443
Chicago	71	63	.530	Cincinnati	56	75	.427

STANDING OF CLUBS ON OCTOBER 1.

Boston	90	56	.616	Philadelphia	73	76	.490
New York	80	68	.541	Brooklyn	72	76	.480
St. Louis	78	69	.531	Pittsburgh	65	83	.439
Chicago	75	73	.507	Cincinnati	58	90	.392

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Bos.	N.Y.	St.L.	Chic.	Brook.	Phila.	Pitts.	Cin.	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	..	11	15	16	9	12	17	14	94	59	.614
New York	11	..	9	13	13	12	13	13	84	70	.545
St. Louis	6	13	..	12	17	14	7	12	81	72	.529
Chicago	6	9	10	..	12	12	12	17	78	76	.506
Brooklyn	13	9	5	10	..	11	16	11	75	79	.487
Philadelphia	10	10	8	10	11	..	12	13	74	80	.481
Pittsburgh	5	9	15	10	6	10	..	14	69	85	.448
Cincinnati	8	9	10	5	11	9	8	..	60	94	.390

Game remaining unplayed—At Boston: Tie game of September 18 with St. Louis.



1, Engle; 2, Scott; 3, Cady; 4, Shore; 5, Speaker; 6, Thomas; 7, Collins; 8, Lewis; 9, Hooper; 10, Janvrin; 11, Wagner; 12, W. F. Carrigan, Mgr.; 13, Gainor; 14, Rehg; 15, "Doc" Green; 16, Jerry, Mascot; 17, Bedient; 18, Foster; 19. Henriksen; 20, Gardner; 21, Yerkes; 22, Leonard; 23, Wood; 24, Hoblitzel; 25 Gregg.

BOSTON AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1914.

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AMERICAN LEAGUE

By Irving E. Sanborn, Chicago.



IRVING E. SANBORN,
Chicago.

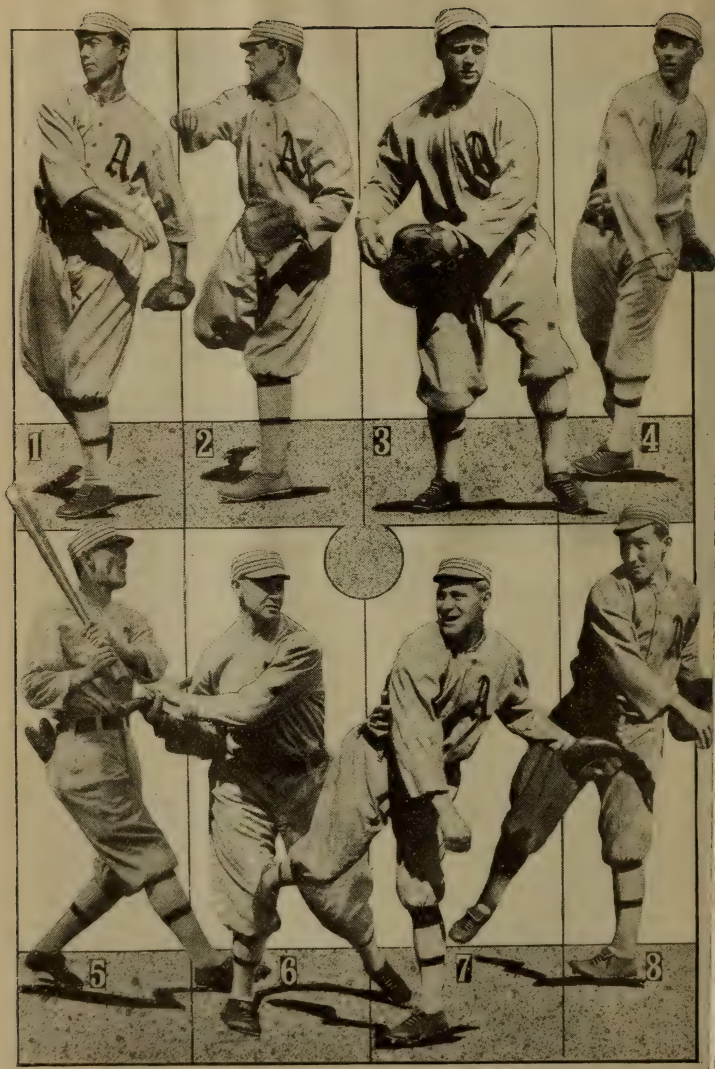
Sherman's definition of war applies as well to Base Ball as it does to all humanity, and, with warfare raging in its own ranks as well as throughout Europe, Base Ball has suffered along with the rest of the world. But the American League, which finished its fifteenth diamond campaign last October, had many reasons to be thankful that things were no worse.

Some of the club owners lost money during the season of 1914, but, under the conditions, the wonder was that all of them did not. The fact the majority of the eight clubs showed an even break or better, in the face of the fact that the championship team failed to earn a reasonable return for its owners, is proof of the high esteem in which the American public, as a whole, holds its favorite pastime, and to the share of that esteem possessed by the organization piloted by Byron Bancroft Johnson.

The outbreak of the European war in the middle of the season caused a tremendous depression in all kinds of business, which was bound to be reflected at the turnstiles of all the Base Ball parks of America. On top of that the great concessions made to the players in the matter of long term contracts operated to reduce their ambition and produced a lethargy on the diamond which was so noticeable that many patrons, not seriously affected by the business upheaval, turned away from the sport for lack of interest in the kind of games that were being played.

The inevitable composite result of this increased cost and decreased revenue was bound to be a deficit in the treasuries of some of the clubs, but this depressing combination was offset to a great degree by a pennant race of more than ordinary interest in the American League. And because enthusiasm is contagious in the world of fans, the remarkable championship struggle which came out of the National League aided materially in increasing the revenues of the younger organization, particularly in those cities in which teams of both major leagues are located, during the last half of the season.

Without developing anything like the sensationalism which featured the record-breaking contest in the National League, the American had a much more interesting race in its own field than that of the year previous. Although nothing eventuated that could



1, Baker; 2, McInnis; 3, Schang; 4, Barry; 5, E. Murphy; 6, Strunk; 7, Oldring; 8, Lapp. Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF "ATHLETICS"—AMERICAN LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.



Bodie sliding home safely.

be compared in exciting issues with some of the previous campaigns of the younger league, like that of 1908, for instance, there was sufficient uncertainty at both the start and finish of the 1914 race to rouse and sustain interest.

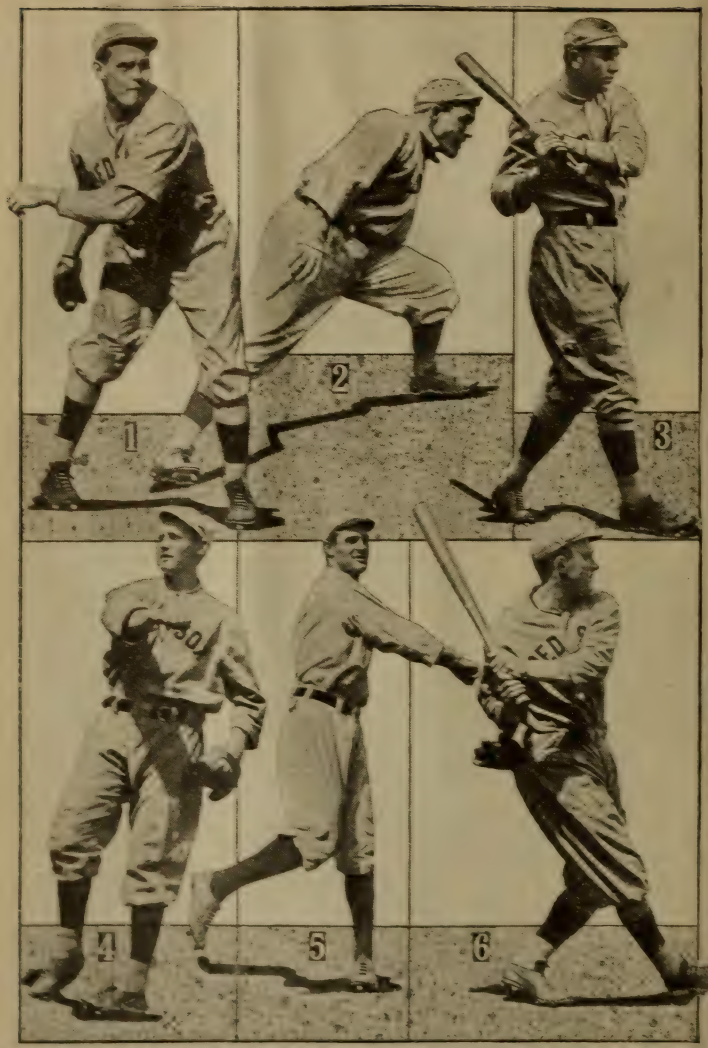
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Philadelphia's Athletics were considered the logical winners of the 1914 pennant and they won it. But there were weeks at the outset when other teams led the van, no less than three of them sharing that honor with the Mackmen. Then, after the champions had apparently established their claim to the flag indisputably, still another team came from out of the second division and made everybody, including Connie Mack, sit up and look around for a while. In addition to these fond hopes, raised by the three disappointing contenders at the start and by the strong finisher, one other team showed such improvement over 1913 that it roused its followers to much enthusiasm, although it never actually was considered seriously in the hunt for the flag.

Chicago's White Sox were the first to raise premature hopes that were foredoomed to be disappointed. The Comiskey team started with a rush and led all the rest for a period of two weeks at the beginning. Detroit was the next team to threaten the supremacy of the Mackmen. The Tigers displaced the White Sox from the lead before the first of May and set the pace for all the rest during a period of nearly a month.

During that time the Philadelphia and Washington teams were making a strong fight to dislodge the Tigers, but it was not until close to the end of May that either of them succeeded. Then it was the men from the national capital who twisted the leaders' tails so hard that they had to let go of the top rung. But Washington's leadership was doomed to be brief. The Senators enjoyed their view of the scenery for only four days before they were crowded down by the Athletics on Decoration Day. Washington came back gamely and took the lead again on June 6, but could retain it only forty-eight hours. At the end of those two days, the Mackmen established themselves in the lead with a determination to hold it. That was on June 8 and from there to the end of the season—four months lacking a day—Philadelphia was not out of first place.

At different times during those four months the Athletics were challenged bravely by different teams. Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago



1. Leonard; 2. Carrigan; 3. Speaker; 4. Wood; 5. Hoblitzel; 6. Gardner. Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF BOSTON AMERICANS.



Bush out trying to steal second; Peckinpaugh, shortstop.

and Washington all took a turn at second place during the warm months of the battle. Then Boston's Red Sox, who had not been given a great deal of attention, shot into second position near the end of July and stuck there with such adhesiveness that no one could displace them. Moreover, they played so strong a game that they kept the followers of Mack on the anxious seat, for Philadelphia fell into a slump along in September which threatened for a time to upset the best of calculations. The slump did not last, but Boston made the race so interesting that the Mackmen were unable to cinch their pennant until September 27, although they held a commanding lead on the first of that month.

Without actually enjoying the ride on the front seat at any time, the St. Louis team was another one to arouse high hopes in the hearts of its adherents. Under the leadership of Branch Rickey, the one new face in the pilot houses of the American League last year, the Browns developed a speed and belligerent spirit which made them interesting factors in the campaign and carried them into second place several times.

The showing of the Browns was all the more interesting because of the new features Rickey introduced in the way of managing. Because of religious scruples, which were thoroughly respected by all, he took no part in any of the Sunday games played, even as a spectator, leaving the handling of the team in those games to Jimmy Austin, his third baseman and lieutenant. Without employing the usual manner of speech, considered so necessary by most managers in dealing with recalcitrant players, Rickey enforced discipline quite as successfully as any one else in the league, and it was a hard season to enforce discipline, as every one agreed. Because of the spirit engendered by their manager, the Browns played far beyond their 1913 speed during the greater part of the season and occupied a higher position than that to which their individual abilities seemed to entitle them. Toward the end they settled back nearer normal, but finished well ahead of the usual St. Louis position in the last decade.

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The paradox of a world's champion team winning its fourth pennant in five years and failing to make good money for its owners was furnished by the Athletics, and of the many reasons assigned for it one seemed to be most generally accepted. The inability of the club management to take care of all the patrons who



1, Johnson; 2, Milan; 3, Foster; 4, Gandil; 5, McBride; 6, Moeller; 7, Morgan; 8, Shanks; 9, Ainsmith; 10, Henry; 11, Boehling; 12, Harper; 13, Ayres; 14, Shaw; 15, Williams; 16, Mitchell; 17, Bentley; 18, Smith.

WASHINGTON AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1914.
Conlon, Photo.



Eddie Murphy safe on third; Gardner, third baseman.

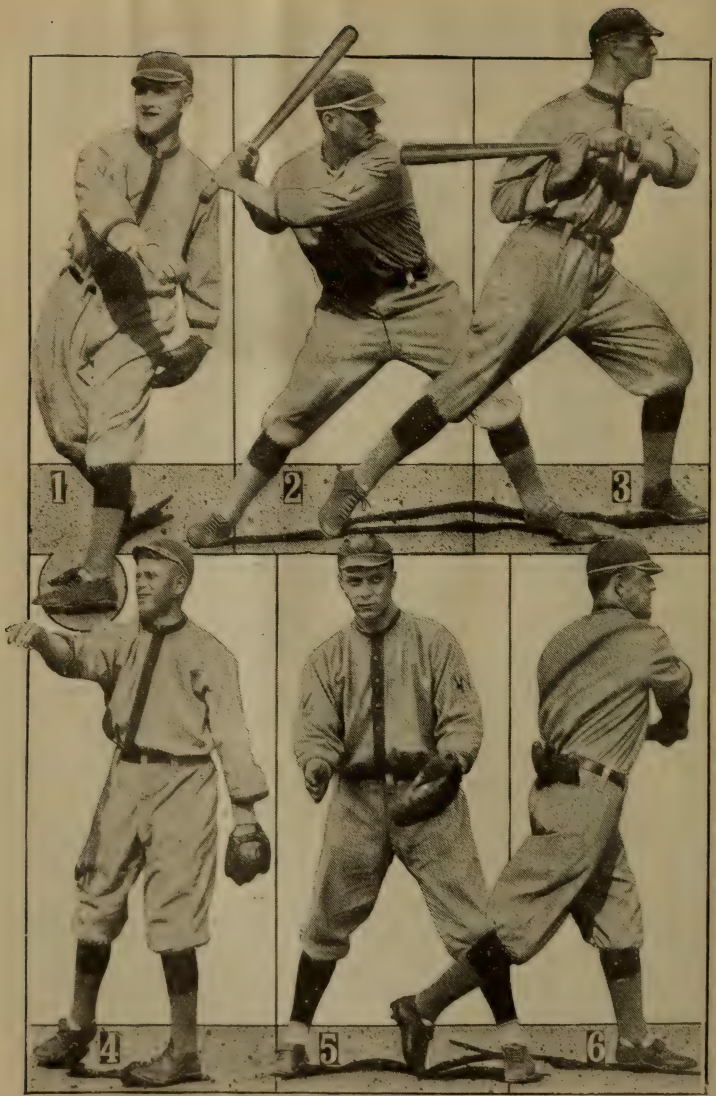
wanted to see world's series games, on account of the restricted size of its plant, caused much grumbling in Philadelphia. This handicap on the owners was made more severe by the wise ruling which prevented filling the outfield with spectators during the world's series combats.

If the Athletics had won pennants less frequently the disappointment of the fans who failed to get world's series accommodations might have been forgotten between the series, but the Mackmen took part in so many of these contests for the ultimate honors in a short period of time that the complaints of the fans became cumulative. This, added to the natural relaxation of interest when a team continues to win for any number of consecutive years, produced an apathy for which Philadelphia was not really to blame. The same thing has happened before in other cities under the same circumstances.

The Athletics have made a remarkable record in the American League by winning six championships in fourteen years. They have annexed the bunting in 1902, 1905, 1910, 1911, 1913 and 1914. In addition they have won three world's championships—in 1910, 1911 and 1913. There was no world's series in 1902, consequently the Mackmen have been defeated for the highest honors only twice in five attempts. The New York Giants defeated them in 1905, and the Boston Braves surprised the whole world with their record-breaking victory over the Athletics last fall in four straight games. In the fourteen years of their existence the Athletics have been below the .500 mark in games only once. That was in the season of 1908.

The winning of the 1914 pennant was a little more difficult than it was in the previous year. The Athletics started the season with three straight defeats, then they won two in succession, but it was not until the first of May that they climbed into the first division. It required some more weeks for the manager to shake out of his players the complacency which usually fastens itself on a champion team during a winter of constant adulation. All through May the Mackmen fought for position, gravitating between second and fourth places, never higher, never lower, and on Decoration Day they mounted into first place for the first time. They remained there with the exception of a couple of days early in June, when Washington fought its way to the fore. But from June 8 until October there was nothing ahead of Philadelphia.

The pennant really was won in the latter part of July and August. The Athletics "wet" their 1913 world's pennant on July 15,



1, Morgan; 2, Shanks; 3, Henry; 4, Moeller; 5, Ainsmith; 6, Foster.
Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF WASHINGTON AMERICANS.



Speaker sliding into third; Austin, third baseman.

and it was a realistic wetting, because a terrific storm interrupted a double-header, of which the Mackmen won the first and only game played. Following that cloudburst the Athletics won eleven games, giving them a run of twelve straight before they met defeat. They kept on going and won thirty-nine out of forty-five games played up to the time they met the Red Sox of Boston, in the latter part of August. Boston then defeated the Mackmen in four straight games, which cut quite a hole in the lead of twelve and a half games which the Philadelphians had established up to that time.

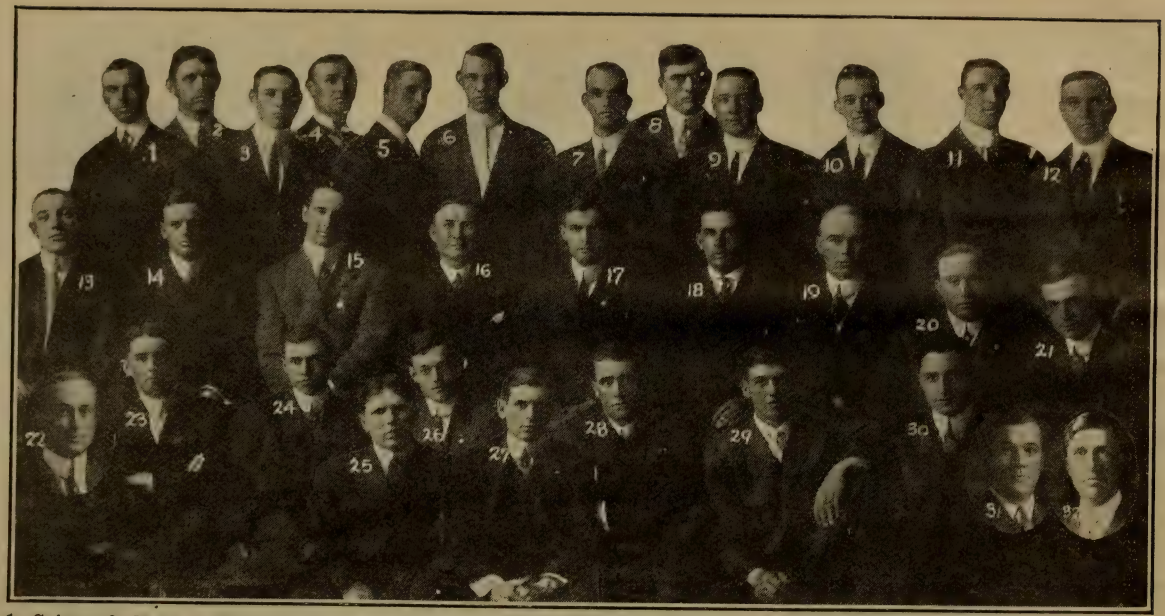
For a while after this the Athletics had tough sledding. They continued losing ground until their lead was reduced to five and a half games and they had to make a Western trip on top of that. But they got going again while on the road and recovered their stride in time to cinch their pennant ten days before the finish. This left them plenty of time to prepare for the world's series, and no chance for an alibi for their overwhelming defeat which dimmed some of the luster of their previous performances.

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The Red Sox were considerable of an enigma. From a wretched start, which kept them out of all calculations during more than half the season, they sprang suddenly into the contender's position and made themselves almost as much talked about as their own townsmen, the Boston Braves. Perhaps Carrigan's men were inoculated by some of the pepper that was shaken off the uniforms of Stallings' men, after the latter began using the American League park in Boston because of the inadequacy of the old South End grounds to hold all the enthusiasm which the Braves aroused in the Hub.

The sickness of Joe Wood and Heinie Wagner was largely responsible for the poor start of the Red Sox. They did not make any showing in the race for weeks. On May 1 they were in seventh place, and rather a poor seventh at that. All through that month Boston struggled along indifferently, sometimes crowding an opponent out of sixth place for a few days and once rising as high as fifth near the end of May. But the first of June found the Bostonians in sixth place, where they remained without change until the end of that month, with the exception of a single day—June 16—when they were fifth.

The Fourth of July saw the Red Sox in shape for the first time



1, Gainor; 2, Hall; 3, Heilman; 4, Crawford; 5, Reynolds; 6, Cavet; 7, Moriarty; 8, Veach; 9, Fitzsimmons; 10, Burns; 11, Boehler; 12, Tuthill, Trainer; 13, Kavanagh; 14, Ralph; 15, Dubuc; 16, Hugh Jennings, Mgr.; 17, Baker; 18, J. B. Williams; 19, McGuire, Scout; 20, Burke, Scout; 21, Coveleskie; 22, Cobb; 23, C. Williams; 24, Vitt; 25, McKee; 26, High; 27, Purtell; 28, Bush; 29, Gibson; 30, Dauss; 31, Stanage; 32, Main.

DETROIT AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1914.



Engle (Boston) sliding into bag; Baker, third baseman.

and they started their brace right there. They were crowded back into sixth place shortly afterward, but were fighting all the time and won their way permanently into the first division on July 17. Five days later they were in second place and they never surrendered that spot during the rest of the race. At one time they fought their way to within five and a half games of the leading Mackmen, who previously had more than double that lead over their nearest competitors.

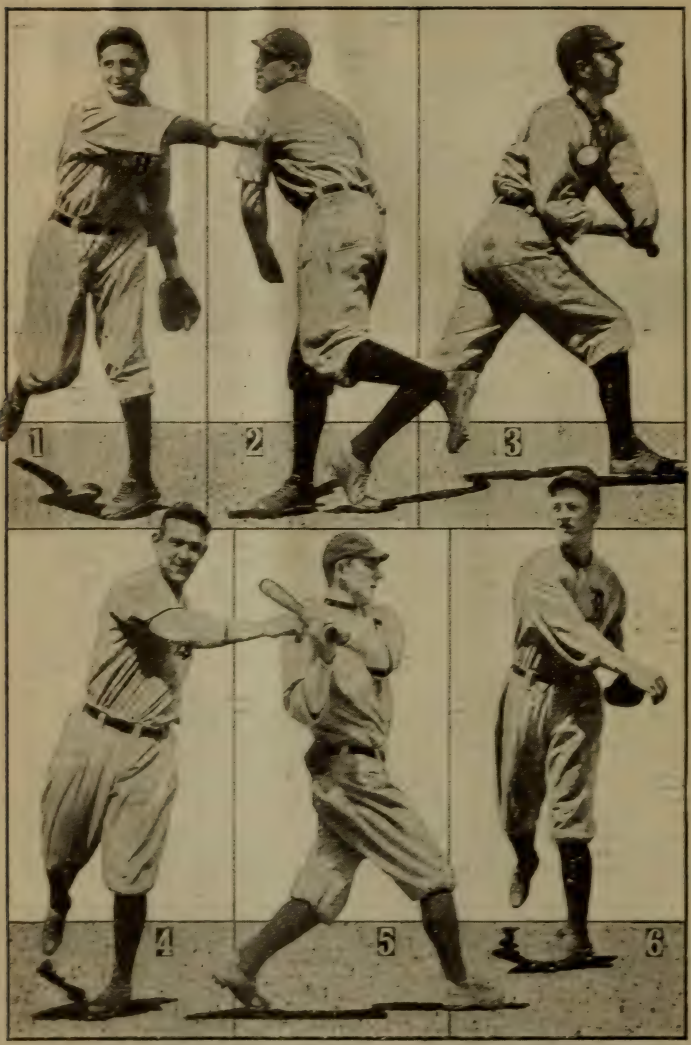
Following their disappointing season in 1913, when they slumped from world's champions to a fourth place outfit, the showing of the Red Sox in 1914 made new friends for them in Boston, and in the last half of the season they drew enough patronage to help the club owners pay off some more of the cost of erecting palatial Fenway Park for the comfort of Hub fans.

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The Washington team was something of a disappointment because of the promises it held out in the season of 1913 and to which it did not altogether live up. Manager Griffith had a lot of bad luck to contend with and it included injuries to such dependable men as Milan and Foster. Before Boehling developed the ability which he later displayed Washington hung around the second division most of the time. It was there the first of May, but gradually improved its position in that month until it was in second place soon after May 15. A fast spurt enabled the Senators to climb into first place, displacing Detroit on May 26. They could not maintain the gait, however, and succumbed to Philadelphia four days later.

Griffith's men still persisted and on June 6 went back into the lead, but only for a couple of days. Then they began dropping back. By the middle of June the Senators were in third place and three days later the slump carried them down to fourth. They stopped their downward career right there, but for a time they had a tough battle for position. St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit kept disputing the first division berths with Washington, without actually dropping the Senators below fourth position.

Soon after the middle of July Griffith's men took a firm hold on third place and refused to be dislodged from that creditable spot until near the middle of September. On the thirteenth of that month, Washington was forced back into fourth place, but recovered the lost ground just before the season ended. The team



1, Dauss; 2, Coveleskie; 3, McKee; 4, Stanage; 5, Veach; 6, Burns.
Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF DETROIT AMERICANS.



Daley scoring; Lapp, catcher.

reclaimed the third round of the ladder on September 24 and stuck to it until October 7.

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The Detroit team was a decided improvement over that of the previous season. Not only were the Tigers one of the early season leaders, but they were contenders until the season was more than half gone. This inspiration to Michigan fandom before the bottom fell out of business gave the Detroit club a sufficient surplus for the first half of the season to make up for the falling off in receipts later on, although the Tigers never were a bad ball team, as their position in fourth place at the finish proved.

Manager Jennings produced a stronger pitching staff than the Tigers had possessed for some time. The development of Coveleskie and Dauss made a lot of difference on the slab. Kavanaugh, at second base, started out like a budding world's champion and hit like one, too. This new strength surrounding the famous batting pair, Cobb and Crawford, enabled the Tigers to get a fine start in the race. They stopped the White Sox in the first fortnight and were tied for the lead with Chicago as early as April 26. This tie lasted two days, then Detroit assumed the lead on April 28 and defended it successfully against all comers for nearly a month. During that time substantial hopes were fostered in the hearts of Michiganders that the palmy days of 1907, 1908 and 1909 had come back and these hopes were enhanced by the failure of the Athletics to get going.

Detroit was crowded out of first place on May 26 by the Washington team and never regained it, but they kept within striking distance for weeks. For a while in the latter part of May and early June, the team was in third place, practically all the way. On June 15 Jennings' men had the pleasure of knocking Washington out of second place, which position the Tigers held very consistently for over a month. St. Louis, Washington and Chicago kept challenging Detroit, and each of those three teams displaced the Jennings tribe from the runner-up position for a day or two at a time, only to be driven back by the Tigers themselves.

Then came Boston's Red Sox shortly after the middle of July, and crowded Detroit so hard that it dropped back into fourth place, giving way to both Boston and Washington. There the Tigers remained for nearly two months. Just before the middle of September they put on some extra steam and forced Washington out of third place on September 13, but the spurt did not last quite long



1, Rumler; 2, Agnew; 3, Shotten; 4, Austin; 5, Hamilton; 6, Witte; 7, Manning; 8, Enzenroth; 9, Crossin; 10, Pratt; 11, Hoch; 12, Wallace; 13, Leary; 14, C. Walker; 15, Branch Rickey, Mgr.; 16, Clemens; 17, Baumgardner; 18, E. Miller; 19, Weilman; 20, James; 21, G. Williams; 22, Taylor, 23, Bold; 24, McAllister; 25, Howard; 26, Mitchell; 27, Sugden; 28, Leverenz; 29, E. Walker; 30, D. Walsh; 31, Jenkins; 32, Messenger; 33, Bisland; 34, Wares; 35, C. Roche; 36, Barrett, Scout; 37, Dr. Lawler, Trainer.

ST. LOUIS AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1914.

Copyright, 1914, by G. E. Palfrey.



Larry Gardner slides home under Nunamaker.

enough. Less than a fortnight before the finish the Senators reclaimed third place and compelled Detroit to be content with the last spot in the first division.

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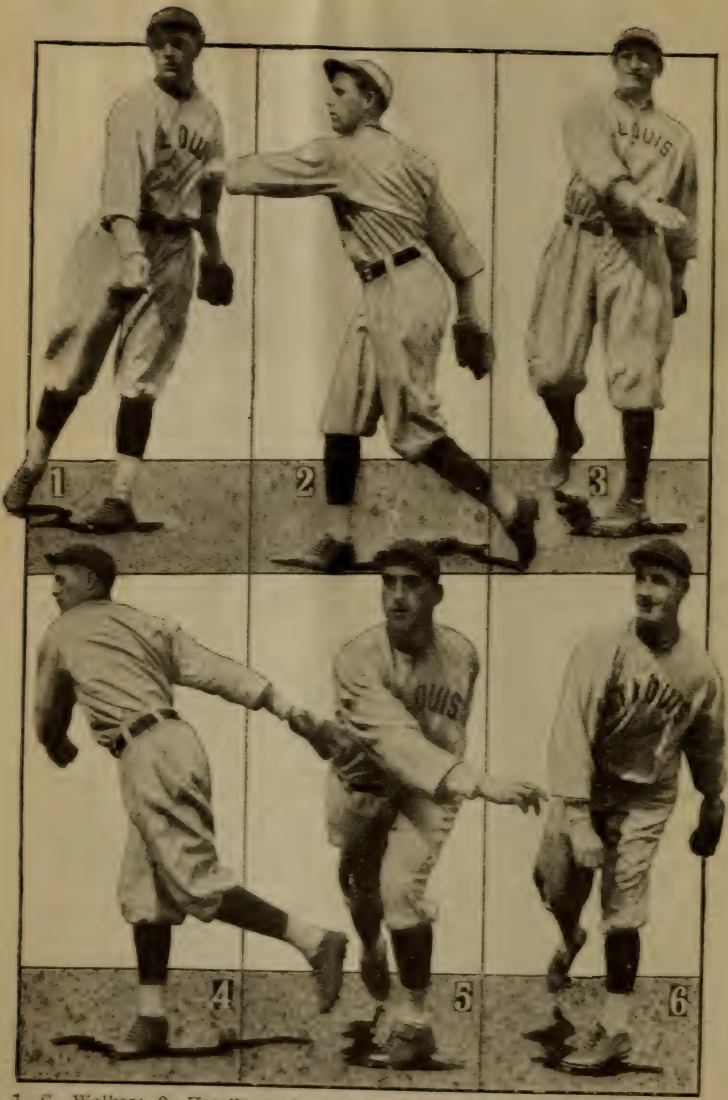
With practically no additional strength over the previous season, but with a new pilot at the wheel, the St. Louis Browns gave their supporters a run for their money such as Col. Hedges' patrons had not enjoyed for several seasons. During the first half of the race the Browns were in the first division or fighting for a place in it, although at no time did they rise above second. This was so marked an improvement over the tailenders, or near-tailenders, with which Sportsman's Park had been infested, that the fans flocked there to experience the novelty while it lasted.

The end of the first week found St. Louis in the second division, but by May 1 the team was in fourth place, and on the following day it was third. A week later the Browns were second, but only for a couple of days. Back to third place they went for two days, then to fourth for two more, and down into fifth place for one day on May 14. All this time there was a grand little fight on, with Philadelphia, New York and Washington scrapping for position and a chance to get at the leading Detroit team. Through the latter part of May and the first half of June, the Browns plodded along in fourth place, with an occasional drop into the second division for twenty-four hours at a time. June 18 saw St. Louis climb into third spot for a week, then into second for two days, but the fight proved too warm for Rickey's men and they were back at the end of the first division on July 1.

About that time Boston came up through the ruck and combined with other teams to make it interesting for the Browns, who were forced back into fifth place on July 8 and to sixth on July 14. From there on St. Louis never rose above the second squad, but engaged in a hot combat with the White Sox during the remainder of the season. Fifth and sixth positions were the stakes for which they scrapped and the Browns eventually won, but not until close to the end of the race.

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Chicago's White Sox made the poorest race they have made for a good many years. With the prestige of a world's tour to enhance their drawing power and with a spring trip, in which California outdid itself in the matter of weather, the White Sox started out



1, C. Walker; 2, Hamilton; 3, Austin; 4, Leverenz; 5, Baumgardner; 6, Shotten. Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS AMERICANS.



H. Williams running back to third; Stanage, catcher.

like world beaters and roused enough enthusiasm to last until well into the race. This, combined with the great personal popularity of Charles A. Comiskey, their owner, permitted the team to show a comfortable balance on the right side.

The White Sox began with a rush, winning five straight games, which enabled them to hold the lead until April 28, when the Detroiters tied them. Chicago followed that sprint by losing eight consecutive games, which not only cost the team the lead but dropped it back into the second division with considerable suddenness. May 1 found the Chicagoans in sixth place and a week later they were seventh. From this blow the team never recovered, and it was all the more severe because the supposed strength of the White Sox proved a weak spot. The pitching staff, which had been rated by some as the best in the land in 1913, and had showed up in the official averages as the most effective in the American League, failed to repeat. The veterans lost some of their effectiveness, and it was not until Manager Callahan began gambling with the younger members of the slab staff that there was an improvement in the team's work.

Until after the first of June the White Sox meandered along in seventh place. Then there was a brace, which raised them to sixth on June 3. Here Chicago rested for nearly a month. The Fourth of July brought a more pronounced brace, and in the short space of five days the White Sox climbed from sixth into second place in the race, jumping consecutively over St. Louis, Boston Washington and Detroit in that ascension. It proved only a desperate spasm, however. Chicago held the contender's position for only one day, then fell back rapidly.

The middle of July found the White Sox in fourth spot, and at the end of the month in fifth place after a spell spent one notch below that. From August 1 on Chicago alternated with St. Louis in fifth and sixth places. The Callahans led the second division continuously from August 24 until well into September and seemed to have a firm grip on that spot, only to fall into a slump at the finish. This dropped them back until the best they could do at the end was a tie for sixth place with the then orphaned New York Yankees.

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For some weeks at the outset it looked as if Frank Chance was going to make a showing with the Yankees somewhere nearly commensurate with his reputation as a Peerless Leader. In the



1, Chase; 2, Walsh; 3, Gleason; 4, Sullivan; 5, Kuhn; 6, Schalk; 7, Weaver; 8, Jasper; 9, Benz; 10, Bodie; 11, Cicotte; 12, Faber; 13, Demmitt; 14, Daley; 15, Wolfgang; 16, Mayer; 17, Alcock; 18, Collins; 19, Fournier; 20, Lord; 21, J. J. Callahan, Mgr.; 22, Russell; 23, Blackburne; 24, Scott.

CHICAGO AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1914.



Speaker sliding safely back to first base.

early scramble the New York team was well up among the first four, although never higher than second. Four different times in the first month the Yankees crowded into second place, but only for brief periods. By the middle of May New York began to slump and fell back into the second division so fast that on June 4 it reached the seventh level, apparently to be anchored there.

Right at the end of June the Yankees were relegated to the tail-end, but for only forty-eight hours. They recovered enough ground to put a safe margin between themselves and the bottom. But defections in the ranks brought discouragement to the manager and finally Chance resigned, being paid in full to the end of the season and his contract for 1915 cancelled. Roger Peckinpaugh, who was placed at the helm of the drifting craft, injected some new life into the crew and led a spurt which landed the Yankees in sixth place before the end of September. But a reaction followed and the outcome was a tie with Chicago for sixth spot.

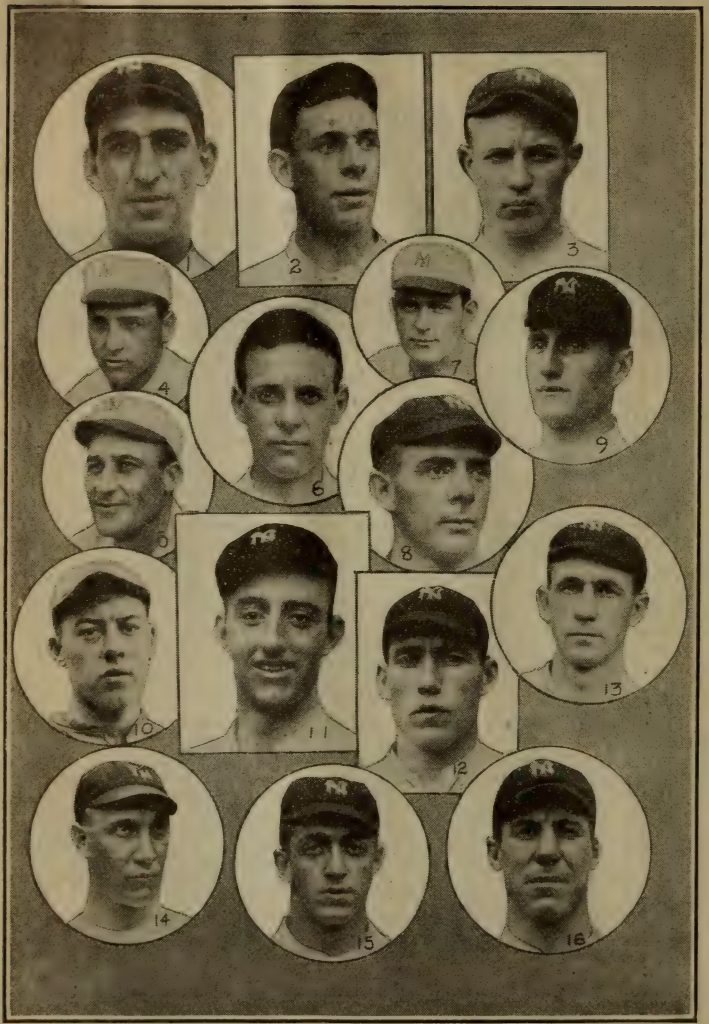
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One of the season's features in the negative voice was the tremendous and unexplained slump of the Cleveland team. From a pennant contender in 1913 the Ohioans, under the same management that had inspired such high hopes the year before, fell down hard and gravitated to the bottom at once. A long row of consecutive defeats at the outset put the Naps in last place and anchored them there. Only once during the entire season did Cleveland rise above the lowest round of the ladder. On June 30, Birmingham's tribe crowded New York into the jumping off spot, but even that small comfort did not last long. Two days later Cleveland was last again. This time it was for good.

The accident which robbed the Cleveland infield of Chapman, and the loss of a pitcher, were jointly responsible for some of the marked deterioration of the team, but not all of it, and before the end of the season Birmingham started rebuilding. The continuous disappointment resulted in a deficit in the Cleveland club's treasury, but it was made up gamely from the pockets of Charles W. Somers, the man who financed the American League during its infancy, when that kind of financing required a lot of courage.

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There was a marked increase over 1913 in the effectiveness of the American League pitchers, as a whole, in 1914. This was



1, R. Peckinpaugh, Mgr.; 2, Boone; 3, Maisel; 4, Cree; 5, Hartzell; 6, Mullen; 7, Sweeney; 8, Nunamaker; 9, Holden; 10, Keating; 11, McHale; 12, Warhop; 13, Fisher; 14, Cole; 15, Caldwell; 16, Williams.

NEW YORK AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1914.
Conlon, Photo.



McInnis sliding into third; Maisel, third baseman.

shown by the greater number of low-hit games and by the addition of two names to the no-hit roster. Those names were James Scott and Joseph Benz, both of the Chicago White Sox, and they performed their hitless feats, respectively, against the Washington and Cleveland teams. The number of shut-out games nearly doubled over 1912 and increased nearly fifty per cent over 1913. The longest game in the league lasted sixteen innings, and the highest total of base hits in one game was twenty-two, made by New York against Detroit. The complete account of the extra inning games, games of few hits, games of many hits, high score, drawn and shut-out games, and all the rest of the compilations so dear to the heart of the fan, will be found completely detailed in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD for 1915.

The semi-monthly standing of the race by percentages follows:

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 1.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Detroit	11	4	.733	Washington	6	6	.500
New York	6	4	.600	Chicago	7	8	.467
Philadelphia	6	5	.545	Boston	4	7	.364
St. Louis	7	6	.538	Cleveland	3	10	.231

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 15.

Detroit	19	7	.731	New York	10	11	.476
Philadelphia	12	8	.600	Boston	9	12	.429
Washington	12	11	.522	Chicago	11	16	.407
St. Louis	12	12	.500	Cleveland	8	16	.333

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 1.

Philadelphia	22	14	.611	Boston	18	19	.486
Washington	23	16	.590	New York	17	20	.459
Detroit	24	17	.585	Chicago	18	23	.439
St. Louis	19	19	.500	Cleveland	13	26	.333

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 15.

Philadelphia	32	18	.640	Boston	27	24	.529
Detroit	32	23	.582	Chicago	23	29	.442
Washington	29	22	.569	New York	18	31	.367
St. Louis	28	24	.538	Cleveland	17	35	.327



1, J. L. Birmingham, Mgr.; 2, Jackson; 3, Johnston; 4, Turner; 5, Graney; 6, Leibold; 7, O'Neill; 8, Chapman; 9, Steen; 10, Hagerman; 11, Mitchell; 12, Lajoie; 13, Collamore; 14, Blanding; 15, Bowman; 16, Kirke.

Conlon, Photo.

CLEVELAND AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1914.

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 1.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Philadelphia	39	26	.600	Boston	35	32	.522
Detroit	39	31	.557	Chicago	34	33	.507
Washington	36	30	.545	Cleveland	24	42	.364
St. Louis	37	32	.536	New York	22	40	.355

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 15.

Philadelphia	45	32	.584	Boston	44	38	.537
Detroit	45	37	.549	St. Louis	42	38	.525
Washington	43	36	.544	New York	30	47	.390
Chicago	43	37	.538	Cleveland	26	53	.329

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 1.

Philadelphia	60	33	.645	Chicago	47	49	.490
Boston	55	41	.573	St. Louis	45	49	.479
Washington	52	42	.553	New York	44	52	.458
Detroit	49	48	.505	Cleveland	30	68	.306

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 15.

Philadelphia	69	35	.663	Chicago	54	55	.495
Boston	59	47	.557	St. Louis	51	53	.490
Washington	56	49	.533	New York	48	59	.449
Detroit	54	53	.505	Cleveland	36	76	.321

STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 1.

Philadelphia	83	38	.686	Chicago	60	63	.488
Boston	69	49	.585	New York	56	66	.459
Washington	61	57	.517	St. Louis	55	66	.455
Detroit	62	61	.504	Cleveland	39	85	.315

STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 15.

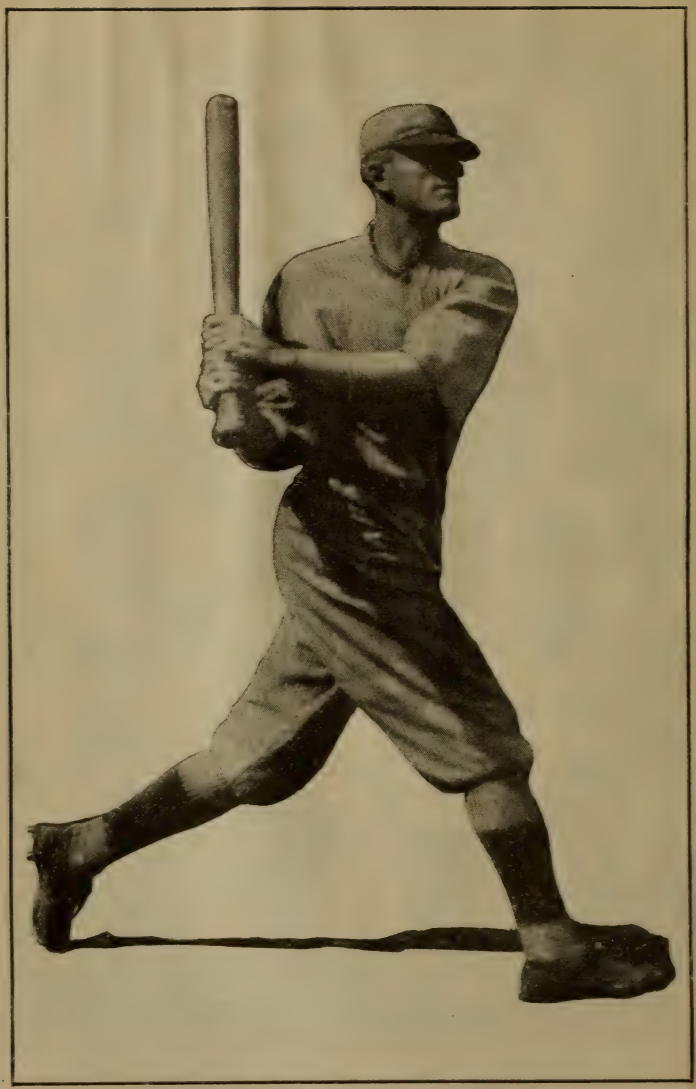
Philadelphia	88	46	.657	Chicago	63	69	.477
Boston	79	53	.598	St. Louis	59	72	.450
Detroit	72	63	.533	New York	60	75	.444
Washington	68	63	.519	Cleveland	43	91	.321

STANDING OF CLUBS ON OCTOBER 1.

Philadelphia	97	50	.660	St. Louis	69	80	.463
Boston	89	59	.601	New York	68	81	.456
Washington	77	72	.517	Chicago	68	82	.453
Detroit	78	73	.517	Cleveland	51	100	.338

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Phila.	Bos.	Wash.	Det.	St. L.	Chic.	N. Y.	Cleve.	Won.	PC.
Philadelphia	..	9	13	12	15	17	14	19	99	.651
Boston	12	..	11	15	13	13	11	16	91	.595
Washington	9	11	..	12	13	10	15	11	81	.526
Detroit	9	7	10	..	9	16	13	16	80	.523
St. Louis	7	9	9	13	..	9	11	13	71	.464
Chicago	5	9	12	6	13	..	12	13	70	.455
New York	8	11	7	9	11	10	..	14	70	.455
Cleveland	3	6	11	6	8	9	8	..	51	.333
Lost	53	62	73	73	82	84	84	102		



JAKE DAUBERT,
Brooklyn,
Leading Batsman, National League, 1914.

National League

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1871—Athletics*	.759	1885—Chicago	.770	1900—Brooklyn	.603
1872—Boston*	.830	1886—Chicago	.726	1901—Pittsburgh ..	.647
1873—Boston*	.729	1887—Detroit	.637	1902—Pittsburgh ...	.741
1874—Boston*	.717	1888—New York ..	.641	1903—Pittsburgh ...	.650
1875—Boston*	.899	1889—New York ..	.659	1904—New York ...	.693
1876—Chicago	.788	1890—Brooklyn	.667	1905—New York ...	.668
1877—Boston	.646	1891—Boston	.630	1906—Chicago	.765
1878—Boston	.683	1892—Boston	.680	1907—Chicago	.704
1879—Providence ..	.702	1893—Boston	.667	1908—Chicago	.643
1880—Chicago	.798	1894—Baltimore	.695	1909—Pittsburgh ...	.724
1881—Chicago	.667	1895—Baltimore	.669	1910—Chicago	.676
1882—Chicago	.655	1896—Baltimore	.698	1911—New York ...	.647
1883—Boston	.643	1897—Boston	.795	1912—New York ...	.682
1884—Providence ...	.750	1898—Boston	.685	1913—New York ...	.664
*National Association.		1899—Brooklyn	.682		

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Bos.	N.Y.	St.L.	Chic.	Brook.	Phila.	Pitts.	Cin.	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	..	11	15	16	9	12	17	14	94	59	.614
New York.....	11	..	9	13	13	12	13	13	84	70	.545
St. Louis.....	6	13	..	12	17	14	7	12	81	72	.529
Chicago	6	9	10	..	12	12	12	17	78	76	.506
Brooklyn	13	9	5	10	..	11	16	11	75	79	.487
Philadelphia	10	10	8	10	11	..	12	13	74	80	.481
Pittsburgh	5	9	15	10	6	10	..	14	69	85	.448
Cincinnati	8	9	10	5	11	9	8	..	60	94	.390

Game remaining unplayed—At Boston: Tie game of September 18 with St. Louis.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Following are the Official Batting Averages of National League players who participated in any manner in at least fifteen championship games during the season of 1914:

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Geo. Wiltse, New York.....	21	3	..	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	.667
Chas. Piez, New York.....	35	8	9	3	5	..	1	..	..	4	.375
Ross Erwin, Brooklyn-Cin...	21	46	5	16	22	3	..	1	..	1	.348
Paul Strand, Boston.....	18	24	2	8	10	2	..	..	..	..	.333
*Jake Daubert, Brooklyn....	126	474	89	156	205	17	7	6	33	25	.329
Beals Becker, Philadelphia..	138	514	76	167	229	25	5	9	10	16	.325
Zack Wheat, Brooklyn.....	145	533	66	170	241	26	9	9	19	20	.319
Jack Dalton, Brooklyn.....	128	442	65	141	173	13	8	1	17	19	.319
Chas. Stengel, Brooklyn.....	126	412	55	130	175	13	10	4	10	19	.316
Sherwood Magee, Phila.....	146	544	96	171	277	39	11	15	14	25	.314
Joseph Connolly, Boston....	120	399	64	122	197	28	10	9	13	12	.306
George Burns, New York...	154	561	100	170	234	35	10	3	14	62	.303
Ivy Wingo, St. Louis.....	80	237	24	71	101	8	5	4	4	15	.300
Wm. M. Steele, St.L.-Brook.	25	20	3	6	9	3	..	..	2	..	.300
R. T. Fisher, Chicago.....	15	50	5	15	21	2	2	..	3	2	.300
C. C. Cravath, Philadelphia	149	499	76	149	249	27	8	19	19	14	.298
A. Marsans, Cincinnati.....	36	124	16	37	40	3	..	..	6	13	.298
Daniel Costello, Pittsburgh..	21	64	7	19	20	1	..	..	1	2	.297
H. Zimmerman, Chicago....	146	564	75	167	236	36	12	3	12	17	.296
John Miller, St. Louis.....	155	573	67	166	225	27	10	4	18	16	.290
K. M. Hageman, St.L.-Chic.	28	31	2	9	10	1	..	..	..	..	.290
Henry Groh, Cincinnati.....	139	455	59	131	163	18	4	2	17	24	.288
Ted Cather, St. Louis-Bos..	89	244	30	70	92	18	2	..	10	11	.287
Arthur Fletcher, New York	135	514	92	147	195	26	8	2	20	15	.286
J. T. Meyers, New York....	134	381	33	109	135	13	5	1	5	4	.286

* Champion batsman. Of the four batsmen preceding Daubert in the table none played in 15 complete games.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Harry H. Myers, Brooklyn..	70	227	35	65	86	3	9	..	9	2	.286
Chas. Schmidt, Boston.....	147	537	67	153	191	17	9	1	23	14	.285
Geo. Gibson, Pittsburgh....	102	274	19	78	97	9	5	..	7	4	.285
Lee Magee, St. Louis.....	142	529	59	150	187	23	4	2	35	36	.284
Arthur Phelan, Chicago....	25	46	5	13	17	2	1	..	2	..	.283
Chas. L. Herzog, Cincinnati	138	498	54	140	173	14	8	1	15	46	.281
John J. Evers, Boston.....	139	491	81	137	166	20	3	1	31	12	.279
Roger Bresnahan, Chicago..	101	248	42	69	87	10	4	..	12	14	.278
Edw. Grant, New York.....	88	282	34	78	87	7	1	..	11	11	.277
Wade Killifer, Cincinnati..	42	141	16	39	47	6	1	..	6	11	.277
John Lobert, Philadelphia..	135	505	83	139	176	24	5	1	24	31	.275
Kenneth Nash, St, Louis...	24	51	4	14	19	3	1	..	1	..	.275
Wilbur Good, Chicago.....	154	580	70	158	202	24	7	2	24	31	.272
J. C. Smith, Brooklyn-Bos.	150	537	69	146	212	27	9	7	27	15	.272
Robert Byrne, Philadelphia	126	467	61	127	141	12	1	..	10	9	.272
Robt. Bescher, New York..	135	512	82	138	187	23	4	6	8	36	.270
Lawrence Gilbert, Boston..	72	224	32	60	83	6	1	5	10	3	.268
D. Robertson, New York...	82	256	25	68	92	12	3	2	7	9	.266
Robt. Coleman, Pittsburgh	73	150	11	40	49	4	1	1	2	3	.266
James Viox, Pittsburgh....	143	506	52	134	165	18	5	1	15	9	.265
G. N. Rucker, Brooklyn....	16	34	6	9	12	1	1	..	3	..	.265
George Paskert, Phila.....	132	451	59	119	165	25	6	3	19	23	.264
John Hummel, Brooklyn.....	73	208	25	55	81	8	9	..	6	5	.264
Thos. Leach, Chicago.....	153	577	80	152	215	24	9	7	19	16	.263
Miller Huggins, St. Louis..	148	509	85	134	162	17	4	1	14	32	.263
Milton Stock, New York....	115	365	52	96	124	17	1	3	11	11	.263
Fred Snodgrass, New York	113	392	54	103	131	20	4	..	10	25	.263
Oliver O'Mara, Brooklyn...	67	247	41	65	82	10	2	1	7	14	.263
Thos. Clarke, Cincinnati...	113	313	30	82	115	13	7	2	5	6	.262
Larry Doyle, New York....	145	539	87	140	190	19	8	5	16	17	.260
John McLean, New York...	79	154	8	40	46	6	..	..	2	4	.260
J. Owen Wilson, St. Louis	154	580	64	150	228	27	12	9	10	14	.259
Edw. Burns, Philadelphia..	70	139	8	36	47	3	4	..	5	5	.259
Fred Merkle, New York....	146	512	71	132	192	25	7	7	7	23	.258
James Archer, Chicago.....	79	248	17	64	77	9	2	..	5	1	.258
Geo. Cutshaw, Brooklyn....	153	583	69	150	202	22	12	2	18	34	.257
Wm. C. Fischer, Brooklyn..	43	105	12	27	32	1	2	..	3	1	.257
Wilson Collins, Boston.....	27	35	5	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	.257
Wm. L. James, Boston.....	49	129	9	33	36	3	..	..	5	..	.256
Roy Miller, Cincinnati.....	93	192	8	49	60	7	2	..	4	4	.255
D. D. Griner, St. Louis.....	37	55	4	14	18	4	..	..	3	1	.255
Lewis McCarty, Brooklyn..	90	284	20	72	93	14	2	1	10	1	.254
H. H. Mowrey, Pittsburgh..	79	284	24	72	92	7	5	1	8	8	.254
John Wagner, Pittsburgh..	150	552	60	139	175	15	9	1	11	23	.252
Ed. Konetchy, Pittsburgh..	154	563	56	140	193	23	9	4	25	20	.249
Josh Devore, Phila.-Boston	81	181	27	45	54	6	..	1	7	2	.249
F. Luderus, Philadelphia...	121	443	55	110	172	16	5	12	7	2	.248
Gus Getz, Brooklyn.....	55	210	13	52	62	8	1	..	6	9	.248
Leslie Mann, Boston.....	126	389	44	96	146	16	11	4	11	9	.247
W. Maranville, Boston....	156	586	74	144	191	23	6	4	27	28	.246
Geo. Whitted, St. L.-Bos...	86	249	39	61	87	12	4	2	21	11	.245
John Bates, Cin.-Chic.....	67	163	31	40	63	7	5	2	6	4	.245
J. H. Moran, Cin.-Boston...	148	549	67	134	162	13	6	1	12	30	.244
John Martin, Boston-Phila..	116	377	36	92	105	7	3	..	17	6	.244
Max Carey, Pittsburgh.....	156	593	76	144	206	25	17	1	10	38	.243
H. H. Gowdy, Boston.....	128	366	42	89	127	17	6	3	8	14	.243
J. A. Niehoff, Cincinnati...	142	484	46	117	163	16	9	4	11	20	.242
Edgar Collins, Pittsburgh..	49	182	14	44	46	2	..	..	5	3	.242
Frank Schulte, Chicago.....	137	465	54	112	163	22	7	5	18	16	.241
Walter Gerber, Pittsburgh..	17	54	5	13	16	1	1	..	1	..	.241
Victor Saier, Chicago.....	153	537	87	129	223	24	8	18	23	19	.240
Albert Dolan, St. Louis....	126	421	76	101	135	16	3	4	18	42	.240
Chas. Tesreau, New York..	42	117	9	28	35	5	1	..	4	..	.239
Harold Irelan, Philadelphia	67	165	16	39	50	8	..	1	3	3	.236

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Bert Humphries, Chicago..	35	55	4	13	13	..	..	..	3	..	.236
Wm. Killifer, Philadelphia	98	299	27	70	82	10	1	..	10	3	.234
Mike Mitchell, Pittsburgh..	76	273	31	64	91	11	5	2	7	5	.234
Grover Alexander, Phila....	48	137	18	32	35	3	..	..	2	..	.234
Otto Hess, Boston.....	31	47	5	11	15	1	..	1	2	..	.234
M. A. Gonzalez, Cincinnati	95	176	19	41	47	6	..	..	5	2	.233
G. F. Twombly, Cincinnati.	68	240	22	56	66	..	5	..	9	12	.233
Lee Dressen, St. Louis.....	46	103	16	24	28	2	1	..	3	2	.233
Zinn Beck, St. Louis.....	137	457	42	106	152	15	11	3	15	14	.232
James Murray, Boston.....	39	112	10	26	34	4	2	..	2	2	.232
Otto Miller, Brooklyn.....	54	169	17	39	47	6	1	..	3	..	.231
H. F. Sallee, St. Louis.....	46	91	6	21	22	1	..	..	6	..	.231
John Corriden, Chicago.....	107	318	42	73	101	9	5	3	17	13	.230
Frank Snyder, St. Louis....	100	326	19	75	101	15	4	1	15	1	.230
Dawson Graham, Cincinnati	25	61	5	14	15	1	..	..	1	1	.230
Harry LaRoss, Cincinnati..	22	48	7	11	12	1	..	..	..	4	.229
James Johnston, Chicago...	50	101	9	23	33	3	2	1	5	3	.228
Walton Cruise, St. Louis...	95	256	20	58	85	9	3	4	6	3	.227
James R. Kelley, Pitts.....	32	44	4	10	14	2	1	..	2	..	.227
R. J. Egan, Brooklyn.....	106	337	30	76	95	10	3	1	17	8	.226
Arthur Fromme, New York	38	31	2	7	8	1	..	..	3	..	.226
Claud Derrick, Cin.-Chic...	31	102	7	23	29	4	1	..	3	3	.226
Norman Elberfeld, Brook...	30	62	7	14	15	1	..	..	1	..	.226
J. J. Murray, New York....	86	139	19	31	43	6	3	..	7	11	.223
M. Berghammer, Cincinnati	77	112	15	25	27	2	..	..	1	4	.223
Jos. H. Kelley, Pittsburgh..	141	508	47	113	153	19	9	1	19	21	.222
E. F. Hargrave, Chicago...	23	36	3	8	10	2	..	..	1	2	.222
Al Von Kolnitz, Cincinnati..	41	104	8	23	25	2	..	..	1	4	.221
Bert Daniels, Cincinnati...	71	269	29	59	82	9	7	..	8	14	.219
C. Mathewson, New York..	41	105	8	23	28	3	1	..	4	4	.219
Wm. Sweeney, Chicago.....	134	463	45	101	128	14	5	1	24	18	.218
John Rawlings, Cincinnati..	33	60	9	13	14	1	..	..	4	1	.217
Ham. R. Hyatt, Pittsburgh	74	79	2	17	25	3	1	1	2	1	.215
Maurice Uhler, Cincinnati..	46	56	12	12	14	2	..	..	..	4	.214
Howard Lohr, Cincinnati...	18	47	6	10	13	1	1	..	1	2	.213
Chas. Deal, Boston.....	79	257	17	54	71	13	2	..	15	4	.210
Rich. Hoblitzell, Cincinnati	78	248	31	52	74	8	7	..	20	7	.210
Bert Whaling, Boston.....	60	172	18	36	43	7	..	..	4	2	.209
A. W. Cooper, Pittsburgh..	40	92	5	19	22	1	1	..	3	..	.207
Milton Reed, Philadelphia..	44	107	10	22	26	2	1	..	5	4	.206
J. A. Riggert, Brook.-St.L.	61	172	15	35	57	6	5	2	6	6	.203
Fred Williams, Chicago....	55	94	12	19	25	2	2	..	2	2	.202
Edw. Mensor, Pittsburgh..	44	89	15	18	25	2	1	1	5	2	.202
George Tyler, Boston.....	38	94	6	19	20	1	..	..	6	..	.202
Arthur Butler, St. Louis...	86	274	29	55	76	12	3	1	11	14	.201
Martin O'Toole, Pitts.-N.Y.	29	40	4	8	13	1	2	..	1	..	.200
Joseph Leonard, Pittsburgh	53	126	17	25	31	2	2	..	7	4	.198
E. J. Pfeffer, Brooklyn.....	44	116	8	23	25	2	..	..	1	..	.198
R. Aitchison, Brooklyn.....	26	51	4	10	10	..	..	..	3	..	.196
J. E. Mayer, Philadelphia..	48	108	10	21	30	4	1	1	3	..	.194
Chas. Miller, St. Louis.....	36	36	4	7	8	1	..	..	..	2	.194
James Thorpe, New York..	30	31	5	6	7	1	..	..	..	1	.194
O. J. Dugey, Boston.....	58	109	17	21	26	2	..	1	2	10	.193
Earl Yingling, Cincinnati..	61	120	9	23	28	2	..	1	1	3	.192
Chas. Lear, Cincinnati.....	17	16	2	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	.188
Chas. Schmutz, Brooklyn..	18	16	2	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	.187
G. W. Zabel, Chicago.....	29	38	2	7	7	..	..	..	2	..	.184
H. E. Matteson, Phila.....	15	22	2	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	.182
Lawrence Cheney, Chicago.	50	100	8	18	24	2	2	..	5	1	.180
R. Marquard, New York...	39	84	3	15	15	..	..	..	5	..	.179
Chas. Dooin, Philadelphia..	53	118	10	21	26	2	..	1	5	4	.178
Peter Schneider, Cincinnati	31	45	1	8	12	1	..	1	1	..	.178
Wm. Kellogg, Cincinnati...	71	126	14	22	24	..	1	..	4	7	.175
James Lavender, Chicago..	37	63	8	11	16	3	1	..	3	2	.175

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
J. L. Robinson, St. Louis..	26	35	3	6	6	..	..	..	3	..	.171
Ben Tincup, Philadelphia...	31	53	3	9	12	1	1	..	2	..	.170
Chas. Adams, Pittsburgh...	40	97	8	16	23	..	2	1	2	..	.165
Mike Donlin, New York....	35	31	1	5	11	1	1	1	..	..	.161
F. Mollwitz, Chic.-Cin.....	45	131	12	21	23	2	..	..	2	3	.160
Alex. McCarthy, Pittsburgh	57	173	14	26	31	..	1	1	7	2	.150
Rich. Crutcher, Boston.....	33	54	5	8	9	1	..	..	1	1	.148
Hub Perdue, Boston-St. L..	31	62	2	9	11	..	1	..	6	..	.145
James Vaughn, Chicago.....	42	97	10	14	22	3	1	1	4	2	.144
J. C. Benton, Cincinnati...	41	91	4	13	17	2	1	..	3	1	.143
W. D. Perritt, St. Louis....	41	92	4	13	16	1	1	..	7	2	.141
Robt. Harmon, Pittsburgh	44	86	6	12	15	..	..	1	5	..	.140
Roy Marshall, Philadelphia	27	43	1	6	6	..	..	..	3	..	.140
Phil. Douglass, Cincinnati..	45	73	5	10	12	2	..	..	4	..	.137
Patrick Ragan, Brooklyn...	38	75	4	10	12	2	..	..	1	1	.133
Al Demaree, New York.....	38	68	5	9	9	..	..	..	2	..	.132
Pete Knisely, Chicago.....	37	69	5	9	11	..	1	..	1	..	.130
Frank Kafora, Pittsburgh..	21	23	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	.130
Leon Ames, Cincinnati.....	47	94	6	12	16	1	..	1	5	1	.128
Frank Allen, Brooklyn.....	37	47	4	6	11	1	2	..	3	..	.128
Richard Rudolph, Boston...	43	120	10	15	21	4	1	..	5	1	.125
James McAuley, Pittsburgh	15	24	3	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	.125
Ed. Reulbach, Brooklyn....	44	74	3	9	12	1	1	..	3	1	.122
Wm. Doak, St. Louis.....	36	85	3	10	13	3	..	..	3	..	.118
Jos. Conzelman, Pittsburgh	33	27	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	.111
Thos. Griffith, Boston.....	16	48	3	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	.104
Walter Keating, Chicago..	20	30	3	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	.100
E. Cocreham, Boston.....	15	10	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	.100
Chas. E. Smith, Chicago...	16	11	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	.091
George Pierce, Chicago.....	30	45	2	4	5	1	..	..	2	..	.089
Jos. Oeschger, Philadelphia	32	40	2	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	.075
Geo. McQuillan, Pittsburgh	45	73	3	5	6	1	..	..	8	..	.068
E. Kantlehner, Pittsburgh..	21	15	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	.067
S. Baumgartner, Phila.....	15	19	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	.053
Eppa Rixey, Philadelphia..	24	26	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	.038

Note—Most runs, George Burns, 100; stolen bases, Burns, 62; sacrifice hits, Lee Magee, 35; home runs, Cravath, 19; three-base hits, Carey, 17; two-base hits, Sherwood Magee, 39.

CLUB BATTING.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Brooklyn	154	5152	622	1386	1831	172	90	31	190	173	.269
New York	156	5146	672	1363	1793	222	59	30	139	239	.265
Philadelphia	154	5110	651	1345	1846	211	52	62	161	145	.263
Boston	158	5206	657	1307	1745	213	60	35	221	139	.251
St. Louis	157	5046	558	1249	1681	203	65	33	187	204	.248
Chicago	156	5050	605	1229	1699	199	74	41	191	164	.243
Cincinnati	157	4991	530	1178	1496	142	64	16	149	224	.236
Pittsburgh	158	5145	503	1197	1557	148	79	18	156	147	.233

RUNS SCORED BY CLUBS AGAINST OPPONENTS.

Read across columns to find total runs scored by each club against every other club.

Club.	N.Y.	Bost.	Phila.	Brook.	Chic.	St. L.	Cin.	Pitts.	Tot.
New York	..	114	93	95	108	81	104	77	672
Boston	99	..	103	89	111	90	71	94	657
Philadelphia	98	94	..	102	104	82	88	83	651
Brooklyn	78	91	122	..	77	59	107	88	622
Chicago	84	75	105	77	..	84	101	79	605
St. Louis.....	85	63	96	93	88	..	81	52	558
Cincinnati	69	53	91	106	75	69	..	67	530
Pittsburgh	63	58	77	56	75	75	99	..	503
Total of opponents....	576	548	687	618	638	540	651	540	4798

BASE-ON-BALLS AND STRIKE-OUT RECORDS, 1914.

The Official Club Records of Bases on Balls and Strike-outs, graded according to most bases on balls and least strike-outs, respectively, are as follows:

CLUB BASE-ON-BALLS RECORD.				CLUB STRIKE-OUT RECORD.			
Club.	G.	BB.	PC. to Game.	Club.	G.	SO.	PC. to Game.
Chicago	156	501	3.21	New York	156	479	3.07
Boston	158	502	3.18	Brooklyn	154	559	3.63
Philadelphia	154	472	3.06	Chicago	156	577	3.70
New York	156	447	2.87	Philadelphia	154	570	3.70
St. Louis	157	445	2.83	Pittsburgh	158	608	3.85
Cincinnati	157	441	2.81	Boston	158	617	3.91
Pittsburgh	158	416	2.63	St. Louis	157	618	3.94
Brooklyn	154	376	2.44	Cincinnati	157	627	3.99

Following are the Base-on-Balls and Strike-out Records of players who played in at least 40 games, arranged according to number of games played. Most bases on balls: Huggins, 105 in 148 games; Saier, 94 in 153 games; Geo. Burns, 89 in 154 games; Evers, 87 in 139 games:

Name and Club.	G.	BB.	SO.	Name and Club.	G.	BB.	SO.	Name and Club.	G.	BB.	SO.
Carey, Pitts.	156	59	56	Daubert, Brook.	126	30	34	Bates, Cin.-Chic.	67	29	18
Maranville, Bos.	156	45	56	Mann, Boston.	126	24	50	Irelan, Phila.	67	21	22
J.B. Miller, St.L.	155	34	52	Luderus, Phila.	121	33	31	O'Mara, Brook.	67	16	26
G. Burns, N.Y.	154	89	53	Connolly, Boston	120	49	36	Riggert, Br.-St.L	61	9	34
Good, Chicago.	154	53	74	J.Martin,Bos-Ph.	116	33	36	Yingling, Cin.	61	9	15
Wilson, St. L.	154	32	66	Stock, New York	115	34	21	Whaling, Boston.	60	21	28
Konetchy, Pitts.	154	32	48	Snodgrass, N. Y.	113	37	43	Dugey, Boston.	58	10	15
Saier, Chicago.	153	94	61	Clarke, Cin.	113	31	30	McCarthy, Pitts.	57	6	17
Leach, Chicago.	153	79	50	Corriden, Chic.	107	35	33	Williams, Chic.	55	13	13
Cutshaw, Brook.	153	30	32	Egan, Brooklyn.	106	22	25	Getz, Brooklyn.	55	2	15
J.C.Smith,Br-Bos	150	58	50	Gibson, Pitts.	102	27	27	O. Miller, Brook.	54	7	20
J. Wagner, Pitts	150	51	51	Bresnahan, Chic.	101	49	20	Leonard, Pitts.	53	12	21
Cravath, Phila.	149	83	72	Snyder, St. Louis	100	13	28	Dooin, Phila.	53	4	14
Huggins, St. L.	148	105	63	Killifer, Phila.	98	8	17	Cheney, Chicago.	50	8	35
Moran, Cin.-Bos.	148	58	40	Cruise, St. Louis	95	25	42	Johnston, Chic.	50	4	9
Schmidt, Boston.	147	43	55	Gonzalez, Cin.	95	13	16	Collins, Pitts.	49	8	10
S. Magee, Phila.	146	55	42	R. Miller, Cin.	93	16	18	James, Boston.	49	..	20
Merkle, N. Y.	146	52	80	McCarty, Brook.	90	14	22	Mayer, Phila.	48	6	24
Zimmerman, Chic	146	20	46	Cather, St.L.-Bos	89	10	43	Alexander, Phila	48	3	12
Doyle, New York	145	58	25	Grant, New York	88	23	21	Ames, Cin.	47	2	33
Wheat, Brook.	145	47	50	Butler, St. Louis	86	39	23	Dressen, St. L.	46	11	20
Viox, Pitts.	143	63	33	Whitted, StL-Bos	86	18	21	Uhler, Cin.	46	5	11
L. Magee, St. L.	142	42	24	Murray, N. Y.	86	9	7	Sallee, St. Louis	46	3	17
Niehoff, Cin.	142	38	77	Robertson, N. Y.	82	10	26	McQuillan, Pitts.	45	6	24
J.H.Kelley,Pitts.	141	39	59	Devore, Phil-Bos.	81	22	19	Mollwitz, Chi-Cin	45	3	12
Evers, Boston.	139	87	26	Wingo, St. Louis	80	18	17	Douglass, Cin.	45	2	20
Groh, Cincinnati.	139	64	28	Mowrey, Pitts.	79	22	20	Mensor, Pitts.	44	22	13
Herzog, Cin.	138	42	27	Deal, Boston.	79	20	23	Reulbach, Brook.	44	11	28
Becker, Phila.	138	37	59	Archer, Chicago.	79	9	9	Reed, Phila.	44	10	13
Schulte, Chicago	137	39	55	McLean, N. Y.	79	4	9	Harmon, Pitts.	44	5	22
Beck, St. Louis.	137	28	32	Hoblitzell, Cin.	78	26	26	Pfeffer, Brook.	44	2	31
Lobert, Phila.	135	49	32	Berghammer, Cin	77	10	18	Rudolph, Boston.	43	11	19
Bescher, N. Y.	135	45	48	Mitchell, Pitts.	76	16	16	Fischer, Brook.	43	8	12
Fletcher, N. Y.	135	22	37	Hyatt, Pitts.	74	7	14	Killifer, Cin.	42	20	18
Sweeney, Chic.	134	53	15	Hummel, Brook.	73	16	25	Vaughn, Cin.	42	5	33
Meyers, N. Y.	134	34	25	Coleman, Pitts.	73	15	32	Tesreau, N. Y.	42	4	12
Paskert, Phila.	132	56	68	Gilbert, Boston.	72	26	34	Mathewson, N.Y.	41	11	12
Dalton, Brook.	128	53	39	Daniels, Cin.	71	19	40	Von Kolnitz, Cin.	41	6	16
Gowdy, Boston.	128	48	40	Kellogg, Cin.	71	14	28	Perritt, St. Louis	41	3	30
Stengel, Brook.	126	56	55	Burns, Phila.	70	20	12	Benton, Cin.	41	1	31
Dolan, St. Louis.	126	55	74	Myers, Brooklyn.	70	7	24	Adams, Pitts.	40	3	29
Byrne, Phila.	126	45	44	Twombly, Cin.	68	14	27	Cooper, Pitts.	40	2	17

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
L. Magee, St. L....	30	412	28	1	.998	W. Kellogg, Cin....	38	311	14	4	.988
E. Konetchy, Pitts.	154	1576	93	8	.995	V. Saier, Chicago..	153	1521	59	22	.986
J. Daubert, Brook..	126	1097	48	8	.993	L. Dressen, St. L...	38	258	13	5	.982
J. Miller, St. Louis	91	1019	57	8	.993	J. Hummel, Brook..	36	310	17	6	.982
C. Schmidt, Boston	147	1485	88	16	.990	F. Luderus, Phila..	121	1102	76	30	.975
F. Merkle, N. Y...	146	1463	88	16	.990	S. Magee, Phila....	32	296	32	10	.970
F. Mollwitz, Ch-Cin	36	339	21	4	.989	D. Graham, Cin....	25	187	9	8	.961
R. Hoblitzell, Cin..	75	802	31	10	.988						

SECOND BASEMEN.

J. J. Evers, Boston	139	301	397	17	.976	H. K. Groh, Cin....	134	252	394	44	.936
M. J. Huggins, St.L	147	328	428	28	.964	R. Byrne, Phila....	101	187	312	35	.934
G. Cutshaw, Brook..	153	455	444	38	.959	G. Whitted, StL-Bos	16	39	45	6	.933
L. Doyle, New York	145	307	379	29	.959	E. L. Grant, N.Y..	16	24	28	4	.929
W. J. Sweeney, Chic	134	301	426	35	.954	H. Irelan, Phila....	44	98	142	24	.909
J. Viox, Pittsburgh	138	250	400	42	.939	O. J. Dugey, Bos...	16	26	23	6	.891

THIRD BASEMEN.

A. McCarthy, Pitts.	36	39	79	3	.975	Z. Beck, St. Louis..	122	141	264	28	.935
H.H. Mowrey, Pitts	78	83	156	10	.960	J. Wagner, Pitts..	17	17	33	4	.926
G. Getz, Brooklyn..	55	69	134	11	.949	J. A. Niehoff, Cin..	134	154	272	35	.924
J. C. Martin, Bos...	26	31	43	4	.949	A. VonGolnitz, Cin.	20	20	44	6	.914
C. A. Deal, Boston..	74	86	133	12	.948	J. H. Leonard, Pitts	38	29	51	8	.909
E. L. Grant, N.Y..	52	44	101	8	.948	R. Byrne, Phila....	22	35	37	8	.900
J. B. Lobert, Phila.	133	188	174	22	.943	H.Zimmerman, Chic	118	141	197	39	.896
M. Stock, New York	113	95	261	23	.939	T. W. Leach, Chic..	16	25	26	7	.879
J.C. Smith, Br.-Bos.	150	220	332	37	.937	A. Dolan, St. Louis	27	23	49	14	.837

SHORTSTOPS.

J. Wagner, Pitts...	132	322	424	39	.950	W. Gerber, Pitts....	17	31	62	8	.921
J. Miller, St. Louis	60	152	182	20	.944	O. O'Mara, Brook..	63	110	183	26	.918
R. T. Fisher, Chic.	15	20	46	4	.943	R. J. Egan, Brook..	55	150	232	36	.914
C. L. Herzog, Cin..	137	324	474	52	.939	M.Berghammer, Cin	33	33	63	10	.906
W.J.Maranville, Bos	156	407	574	65	.938	N. Elberfeld, Brook.	18	31	33	7	.901
S. Magee, Phila....	39	95	119	15	.934	J.M. Corriden, Chic	91	174	212	46	.894
Z. Beck, St. Louis..	16	41	54	7	.931	C. Derrick, Cin-Chic	30	69	92	19	.894
J. C. Martin, Phila.	83	185	251	33	.930	E. Grant, N. Y.....	21	29	62	11	.892
A. Butler, St. Louis	83	155	228	30	.927	M. Reed, Phila.....	22	25	38	8	.887
A. Fletcher, N. Y..	135	299	446	63	.922	H.Zimmerman, Chic	15	30	37	10	.870

OUTFIELDERS.

J. J. Murray, N.Y..	49	56	2	..	1000	R. Bescher, N. Y..	126	298	14	13	.960
J.E.Hummel, Brook	19	28	4	..	1000	G. Paskert, Phila..	128	303	19	14	.958
M. Mitchell, Pitts..	76	174	11	3	.984	G.Whitted, StL-Bos	41	84	4	4	.957
J. O. Wilson, St.L.	154	312	34	6	.983	A. Dolan, St. Louis	96	182	10	9	.955
L. Gilbert, Boston..	60	79	14	2	.979	F. M. Schulte, Chic.	134	217	9	11	.953
F.C.Snodgrass, N.Y.	96	200	11	5	.977	L. Mann, Boston....	123	273	24	15	.952
W. Cruise, St. L...	81	158	6	4	.976	G. J. Burns, N.Y...	154	326	19	18	.950
R. Miller, Cin.....	47	79	2	2	.976	J.H.Moran, Cin-Bos	148	234	15	13	.950
P. Knisely, Chicago	17	36	3	1	.975	D. Robertson, N.Y.	71	101	13	6	.950
J. Connolly, Boston	118	168	19	5	.974	B. Becker, Phila...	126	270	17	16	.947
B. Daniels, Cin.....	71	144	7	4	.974	J. H. Kelley, Pitts.	139	319	15	19	.946
L. Magee, St. Louis	102	210	14	7	.970	J. Murray, Boston..	32	31	1	2	.941
D. Costello, Pitts...	20	29	3	1	.970	F. Williams, Chic..	27	46	2	3	.941
E. Mensor, Pitts...	25	61	2	2	.969	S. Magee, Phila....	67	137	3	9	.940
T. Leach, Chicago..	136	321	16	11	.968	O. J. Dugey, Boston	16	26	2	2	.933
G.F.Twombly, Cin..	68	111	11	4	.968	M. Uhler, Cin.....	36	40	1	3	.932
W. Killifer, Cin....	37	55	5	2	.968	W. Good, Chicago..	154	242	25	20	.930
M. Carey, Pitts.....	154	318	23	12	.966	C. C. Cravath, Phila	143	205	34	18	.930
T. Cather, StL.-Bos	76	106	8	4	.966	L. Johnston, Chic...	28	58	7	5	.929
J.Riggert, Br.-St.L.	50	78	6	3	.966	H. S. Lohr, Cin....	17	24	1	2	.926
J. Dalton, Brooklyn	116	240	7	9	.965	J.Devore, Phila-Bos	51	65	7	6	.923
C. Stengel, Brook...	121	173	15	7	.964	J.W.Bates, Cin-Chic	57	96	4	9	.917
H. H. Myers, Brook	60	102	4	4	.964	W. Collins, Boston..	19	22	..	2	.917
Z. Wheat, Brook...	144	331	21	14	.962	A. Marsans, Cin....	36	72	4	7	.916
E. Collins, Pitts....	49	92	8	4	.962	H. LaRoss, Cin.....	20	15	2	6	.739

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—(Continued.)

PITCHERS.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
C. Adams, Pitts....	40	13	62	..	1000
J. Conzelman, Pitts.	33	4	33	..	1000
M.O'Toole, Pitts-NY	29	1	28	..	1000
G.N. Rucker, Brook	16	4	29	..	1000
C. Smith, Chicago..	16	1	10	..	1000
S.Baumgartner, Ph.	15	3	11	..	1000
HE.Matteson, Phila	15	1	7	..	1000
R. Harmon, Pitts..	37	11	59	1	.986
R. Crutcher, Boston	33	3	48	1	.981
D. D. Griner, St.L.	37	7	41	1	.979
J.H. Robinson, St.L	26	1	47	1	.979
G. Alexander, Phila	46	18	102	3	.976
G. McQuillan, Phils	45	11	68	2	.975
H. Sallee, St. Louis	46	3	71	2	.974
J. Lavender, Chic..	37	5	71	2	.974
R. Rudolph, Boston	42	13	96	3	.973
E. J. Pfeffer, Brook	43	4	65	2	.972
B. Humphries, Chic	34	10	55	2	.970
A. Demaree, N. Y..	38	3	58	2	.968
A. Fromme, N. Y...	38	6	53	2	.967
R. Marquard, N. Y.	39	5	77	3	.965
J. E. Mayer, Phila.	48	14	105	5	.960
H. Perdue, Bos-StL	31	2	41	2	.956
C. Mathewson, N.Y.	41	15	91	5	.955
P. Ragan, Brooklyn	38	8	51	3	.952
G. W. Zabel, Chic..	29	5	29	2	.944
C. Schmutz, Brook.	18	2	15	1	.944
J. C. Benton, Cin...	41	9	70	5	.940
G. Pierce, Chicago.	30	1	45	3	.939
L. Cheney, Chicago	50	7	84	6	.938
R. Marshall, Phila.	27	7	38	3	.938
C. Lear, Cin.....	17	1	14	1	.938
G. Tyler, Boston...	38	16	57	5	.935
F. Allen, Brook....	36	3	40	3	.935
K.Hegeman, StL-Ch	28	2	27	2	.935
E. Reulbach, Brook	44	11	71	6	.932
C. Tesreau, N. Y...	42	8	71	6	.929
W. Doak, St. Louis	36	9	93	8	.927
B. Tincup, Phila...	28	10	40	4	.926
W. Steele, St.L.-Br.	25	1	24	2	.926
G. Wiltse, N. Y....	20	2	10	1	.923
L. Ames, Cin.....	47	8	99	9	.922
J. Oeschger, Phila..	32	4	29	3	.917
A. W. Cooper, Pitts	40	12	72	8	.913
P. Douglass, Cin...	45	7	54	6	.910
E. Yingling, Cin...	34	6	44	5	.909
E. Kantlehner, Pitts	21	3	17	2	.909
P. Schneider, Cin...	29	6	32	4	.905
R. Aitchison, Brook	26	8	30	4	.905
W. James, Boston..	46	4	85	10	.899
W. D. Perritt, St.L.	41	8	67	9	.893
E. Cocreham, Bos..	15	1	6	1	.875
J. Vaughn, Chicago	42	11	75	13	.869
E. Rixey, Phila.....	24	5	29	6	.850
P. Strand, Boston..	16	..	13	3	.813

CATCHERS.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PB.	PC.
F. Kafora, Pitts.	17	27	5	..	1	1000
B. Whaling, Bos.	59	272	91	7	6	.981
F. Snyder, St. L.	98	419	130	12	8	.978
W.Killifer, Phila	90	464	154	14	2	.978
R.Bresnahan, Chi	85	365	113	11	10	.978
R.Coleman, Pitts	72	223	68	7	5	.977
G. Gibson, Pitts	101	358	126	13	10	.974
T. Clarke, Cin...	106	448	132	16	13	.973
J. Archer, Chic..	76	367	105	13	16	.973
J. McLean, N.Y..	74	211	42	7	2	.973
J.T.Meyers, N.Y.	126	487	150	20	5	.970
L.McCarty, Brook	84	398	117	16	8	.970
H.H. Gowdy, Bos	115	475	151	21	10	.968
C. Dooin, Phila...	40	150	52	7	3	.967
O. Miller, Brook..	50	233	65	11	7	.964
I. Wingo, St. L..	70	272	93	16	6	.958
W.C.Fisher, Brk.	30	136	45	8	4	.958
M.Gonzalez, Cin.	83	252	101	17	15	.954
E. Burns, Phila..	55	180	72	14	6	.947
E.Hargrave, Chic	16	34	6	3	1	.930

CLUB FIELDING.

Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	TC.	PB.	PC.
Pittsburgh	158	4211	2035	223	6469	22	.966
St. Louis	157	4271	2056	239	6566	14	.964
Boston	158	4262	2162	246	6670	17	.963
New York	156	4165	2032	254	6451	7	.961
Brooklyn	154	4112	1924	248	6284	19	.961
Cincinnati	157	4157	2097	314	6568	39	.952
Chicago	156	4150	1913	310	6373	29	.951
Philadelphia	154	4120	2016	324	6460	11	.950

Following are the official records of National League pitchers who participated in fifteen or more games during the season of 1914. In computing this record all runs scored were charged against the pitcher except those resulting from fielding errors and passed balls. No runs were charged that scored after chances had been offered fielders to retire the side. The percentage is based on the least number of earned runs per nine-inning game. To arrive at this percentage the total earned runs are divided by the number of innings pitched; then multiplied by nine to find the pitcher's average effectiveness for a complete game.

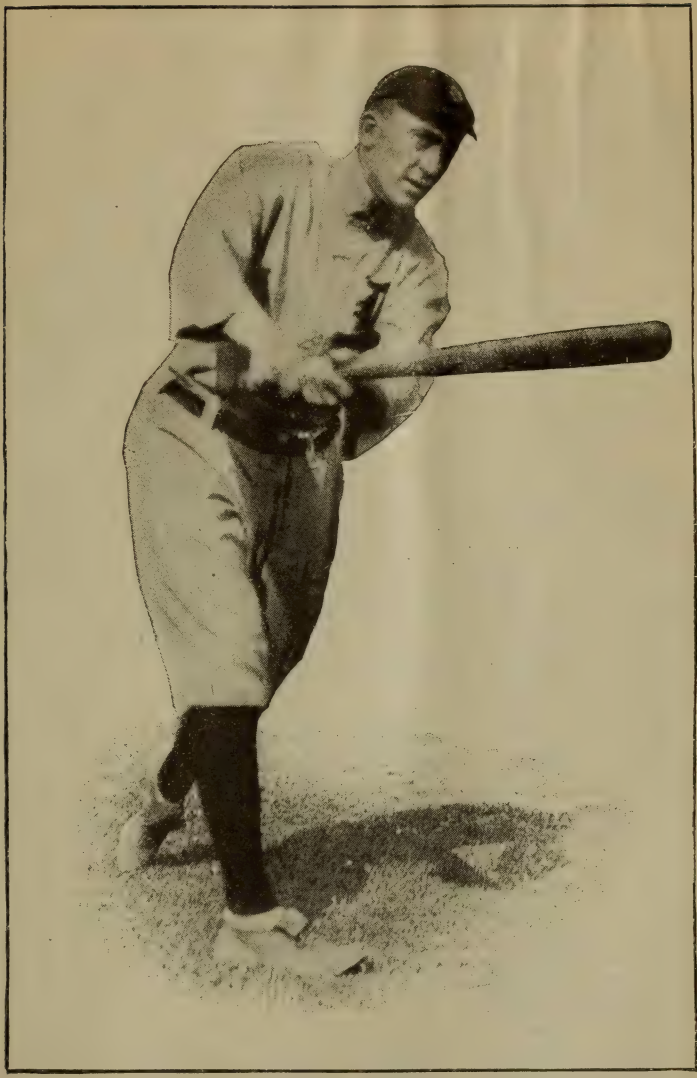
PITCHERS' RECORDS.

(At least fifteen complete games.)

Arranged According to Percentage of Earned Runs per Nine-Inning Game.

Name and Club.	Games Pitched In.	Comp. Games.	Inns. Pitched.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Shut-outs.	Batsmen Facing Pitcher.	Base Hits.	Hit Batsmen.	Passes on Balls.	Strike-outs.	Wild Pitches.	Total Runs.	Runs Earned Off Pitcher.	Average Runs.*
Wm. Doak, St. Louis	36	16	256	19	6	7	1016	193	7	87	118	7	79	49	1.72
W. James, Boston	46	30	332	26	7	4	1316	261	13	118	156	6	91	70	1.90
E. J. Pfeffer, Brooklyn	43	27	315	23	12	3	1268	264	7	91	135	3	99	69	1.97
James Vaughn, Chicago	42	23	293	21	13	4	1209	236	8	109	165	13	119	67	2.06
H. F. Sallee, St. Louis	46	18	282	18	17	3	1152	252	9	72	105	..	92	66	2.11
A. W. Cooper, Pittsburgh	40	19	267	16	15	..	1097	246	5	79	102	4	99	63	2.12
G. W. Zabel, Chicago	29	2	128	4	4	..	507	104	2	45	50	4	45	31	2.18
R. Rudolph, Boston	42	31	336	27	10	6	1302	288	4	61	138	7	105	88	2.36
W. D. Perritt, St. Louis	41	18	286	16	13	3	1165	248	15	93	115	2	106	75	2.36
G. Alexander, Philadelphia	46	32	355	27	15	6	1459	327	11	76	214	1	133	94	2.38
Charles Tesreau, New York	42	26	322	26	10	8	1299	238	7	128	189	6	104	85	2.38
Paul Strand, Boston	16	1	55	6	2	..	230	47	1	23	33	3	23	15	2.45
D. D. Griner, St. Louis	37	11	179	9	13	2	727	163	3	57	74	3	66	50	2.51
R. Harmon, Pittsburgh	37	19	245	13	17	2	987	226	7	55	64	3	84	69	2.53
L. Cheney, Chicago	50	21	311	20	18	6	1295	239	10	140	157	26	136	88	2.55
P. Douglass, Cincinnati	45	13	239	11	18	..	972	186	11	92	121	4	111	68	2.56
J. E. Mayer, Philadelphia	48	24	321	21	19	4	1343	308	13	91	116	2	135	92	2.58
Chas. Adams, Pittsburgh	40	19	283	13	16	3	1116	253	7	39	91	2	97	81	2.58
Ben Tincup, Philadelphia	28	9	155	8	10	3	659	165	4	62	108	2	71	45	2.61
Leon Ames, Cincinnati	47	18	297	15	23	3	1241	274	6	94	128	12	125	87	2.64
Ed. Reulbach, Brooklyn	44	14	256	11	18	3	1066	228	10	83	119	6	108	75	2.64
R. Aitchison, Brooklyn	26	8	172	12	7	3	720	156	3	60	87	9	71	51	2.67
B. Humphries, Chicago	34	8	171	10	11	2	707	162	2	37	62	1	80	51	2.68
George Tyler, Boston	38	21	271	16	14	5	1129	247	14	101	140	8	113	81	2.69
P. Schneider, Cincinnati	29	11	144	5	13	1	620	143	7	56	62	1	71	45	2.81
Geo. Wiltse, New York	20	..	38	1	1	..	161	41	..	12	19	1	21	12	2.84
K. M. Hegeman, St.L.-Chic.	28	2	102	3	5	..	428	87	8	32	38	7	50	33	2.91
Jos. Conzelman, Pittsburgh	33	4	101	5	6	1	409	88	3	40	39	2	39	33	2.94
J. C. Benton, Cincinnati	41	16	271	16	18	5	1115	223	11	95	121	11	124	89	2.96
Geo. McQuillan, Pittsburgh	45	15	259	13	17	..	1050	248	8	60	96	2	100	86	2.99
P. Ragan, Brooklyn	38	14	208	10	15	1	902	214	3	85	106	..	104	69	2.99
C. Mathewson, New York	41	29	312	24	13	5	1251	314	2	23	80	7	133	104	3.00
J. H. Robinson, St. Louis	26	6	126	7	8	1	528	128	4	32	30	..	61	42	3.00
Chas. Lear, Cincinnati	17	3	56	1	2	1	234	55	2	19	20	2	23	19	3.05
R. Marquard, New York	39	15	268	12	22	4	1086	261	2	47	92	12	117	91	3.06
Jas. Lavender, Chicago	37	11	214	11	11	2	909	191	11	87	87	8	106	73	3.07
Al. Demaree, New York	38	13	224	10	17	2	948	219	8	77	89	1	97	77	3.09
E. Kantlehner, Pittsburgh	21	3	67	3	2	2	287	51	3	39	26	3	33	23	3.09
Frank Allen, Brooklyn	36	10	171	8	14	1	707	165	3	57	68	1	79	59	3.10
H. E. Matteson, Phila	15	2	58	3	2	..	243	58	1	23	28	2	29	20	3.10
Arthur Fromme, New York	38	3	138	9	5	1	570	142	7	44	57	1	57	49	3.20
S. Baumgartner, Phila	15	2	60	2	2	1	248	60	2	16	24	..	29	22	3.30
Chas. Schmutz, Brooklyn	18	1	57	1	3	..	235	57	1	13	21	1	29	21	3.32
Wm. Steele, St. L.-Brook	25	..	70	2	3	..	293	72	3	14	19	1	46	26	3.34
G. N. Rucker, Brooklyn	16	5	104	7	6	..	449	113	2	27	35	1	57	39	3.38
Earl Yingling, Cincinnati	34	8	198	9	13	3	844	207	6	54	80	7	102	76	3.45
R. Crutcher, Boston	33	5	159	5	6	1	668	169	6	66	48	4	73	61	3.45
Geo. Pierce, Chicago	30	4	141	9	12	..	602	122	2	65	78	1	82	55	3.51
Hub Perdue, Boston-St.L.	31	14	205	10	13	..	832	220	8	46	56	5	95	81	3.56
Roy Marshall, Philadelphia	27	7	134	6	7	..	591	144	5	50	49	4	77	56	3.76
Jos. Oeschger, Philadelphia	32	5	124	4	8	..	546	129	10	54	47	5	74	52	3.77
Chas. Smith, Chicago	16	1	54	2	4	..	217	49	1	15	17	1	27	23	3.83
Eppa Rixey, Philadelphia	24	2	103	2	11	..	461	124	3	45	41	7	73	50	4.37
M. O'Toole, Pitts.-N.Y.	29	3	126	2	9	..	547	126	..	59	49	..	73	64	4.57
E. Cocreham, Boston	15	1	45	3	4	..	195	48	..	27	15	..	30	24	4.80

* Average runs earned per nine-inning game.



TYRUS R. COBB,
Detroit,
Leading Batsman, American League, 1914.

American League

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1900—Chicago	.607	1907—Detroit	.613
1901—Chicago	.610	1908—Detroit	.588
1902—Athletics	.610	1909—Detroit	.645
1903—Boston	.659	1910—Athletics	.680
1904—Boston	.617	1911—Athletics	.669
1905—Athletics	.621	1912—Boston	.691
1906—Chicago	.614	1913—Athletics	.627

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Ath.	Bos.	Wash.	Det.	St.L.	N.Y.	Chic.	Cleve.	Won.	PC.
Athletics	..	9	13	12	15	14	17	19	99	.651
Boston	12	..	11	15	13	11	13	16	91	.595
Washington	9	11	..	12	13	15	10	11	81	.526
Detroit	9	7	10	..	9	13	16	16	80	.523
St. Louis	7	9	9	13	..	11	9	13	71	.464
New York	8	11	7	9	11	..	10	14	70	.455
Chicago	5	9	12	6	13	12	..	13	70	.455
Cleveland	3	6	11	6	8	8	9	..	51	.333
Lost	53	62	73	73	82	84	84	102		

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	ER.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	PC.
T. R. Cobb, Detroit	97	345	69	47	127	177	22	11	2	6	35	57	22	.368
E. Collins, Philadelphia	152	526	122	95	181	238	23	14	2	28	58	97	31	.344
T. Speaker, Boston	158	571	100	74	193	287	46	18	4	13	42	77	25	.338
J. Jackson, Cleveland	122	453	61	46	153	210	22	13	3	13	22	41	34	.338
J. F. Lelivelt, Cleveland	32	64	6	5	21	28	5	1	..	1	2	2	10	.328
J. F. Baker, Philadelphia	150	570	84	67	182	249	23	10	8	8	19	53	37	.319
R. C. Hoblitzel, Boston	68	229	31	20	73	89	10	3	..	7	12	19	21	.319
S. Crawford, Detroit	157	582	74	54	183	281	22	26	8	22	25	69	31	.314
J. McInnis, Philadelphia	149	576	74	53	181	212	12	8	1	29	25	19	27	.314
J. Fournier, Chicago	109	379	44	34	118	168	14	9	6	14	10	31	44	.311
W. F. Cree, New York	77	275	45	31	85	113	18	5	..	9	4	30	24	.309
W. L. Barbare, Cleveland	15	52	6	6	16	22	2	2	..	3	1	2	5	.308
C. Walker, St. Louis	151	517	67	53	154	228	24	16	6	15	29	51	72	.298
E. Walker, St. Louis	71	131	19	13	39	53	5	3	1	2	6	13	26	.298
J. C. Milan, Washington	115	437	63	51	129	173	19	11	1	10	38	32	26	.295
R. Roth, Chicago	34	126	14	11	37	56	4	6	1	3	3	8	25	.294
G. Burns, Detroit	137	478	55	39	139	186	22	5	5	22	23	32	56	.291
W. H. Schang, Phila	107	307	44	34	88	124	11	8	3	7	7	32	33	.287
M. F. Mitchell, Wash	55	193	20	16	55	69	5	3	1	10	9	22	19	.285
L. A. Cook, New York	131	470	59	45	133	153	11	3	1	11	26	44	60	.283
D. B. Pratt, St. Louis	158	584	85	60	165	240	34	13	5	18	37	50	45	.282
E. C. Foster, Washington	156	616	82	66	174	216	16	10	2	6	31	60	47	.282
G. E. Lewis, Boston	146	510	53	40	142	203	37	9	2	24	22	57	41	.278
A. Williams, Washington	81	169	17	13	47	64	6	4	1	4	2	13	19	.278
R. N. Oldring, Phila	119	466	68	58	129	173	21	7	3	13	14	18	35	.277
H. F. Baker, Chicago	15	47	4	3	13	16	1	1	..	1	2	3	3	.277
R. Veach, Detroit	149	531	56	37	146	196	19	14	1	22	20	50	29	.275
A. Strunk, Philadelphia	122	404	68	41	111	138	15	3	2	20	25	57	38	.275
R. Chapman, Cleveland	106	375	59	44	103	145	16	10	2	18	24	48	48	.275
C. A. Russell, Chicago	39	62	6	5	17	20	1	1	..	..	..	1	14	.275
J. N. Bentley, Washington	23	40	7	5	11	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	.275
W. Kuhn, Chicago	17	40	4	3	11	12	1	..	..	..	2	8	11	.275
J. Collins, Chicago	154	598	61	45	164	225	34	9	3	21	30	27	49	.274
J. Kirke, Cleveland	67	242	18	12	66	83	10	2	1	4	5	7	30	.273
E. Murphy, Philadelphia	148	573	101	89	156	195	12	9	3	10	36	87	46	.272
R. Schalk, Chicago	135	392	30	20	106	123	13	2	..	21	24	38	24	.270
B. E. Shotten, St. Louis	154	579	82	57	156	193	19	9	..	10	40	64	66	.269
H. Chase, Chicago	58	206	27	19	55	75	10	5	..	6	9	23	19	.267
H. High, Detroit	80	184	25	22	49	60	5	3	..	9	7	26	21	.266

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	ER.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	PC.
J. L. Leary, St. Louis	144	533	35	21	141	183	28	7	..	6	9	10	71	.265
J. G. Graney, Cleveland	130	460	63	48	122	162	17	10	1	6	20	67	46	.265
H. Leibold, Cleveland	114	402	46	33	106	125	13	3	..	6	12	54	56	.264
L. G. Nunamaker, N. Y.	91	262	19	12	69	91	10	3	2	3	11	23	34	.263
J. Lavan, St. Louis	74	239	21	10	63	81	7	4	1	5	6	17	39	.263
C. G. Mullen, New York	93	323	33	21	84	92	8	..	..	21	11	33	55	.260
W. L. Gardner, Boston	155	553	50	39	143	213	23	19	3	11	16	35	39	.259
C. A. Gandil, Washington	145	526	48	40	136	189	24	10	3	38	30	44	44	.259
R. Demmitt, Chicago	146	515	63	42	133	176	13	12	2	15	12	61	48	.258
H. B. Hooper, Boston	141	530	85	65	137	193	23	15	1	7	19	58	47	.258
N. Lajoie, Cleveland	121	419	37	24	108	129	14	2	1	15	14	32	15	.258
F. L. Cady, Boston	61	159	14	10	41	49	6	1	..	4	2	12	22	.258
R. Morgan, Washington	147	491	50	39	126	167	22	8	1	14	24	62	34	.257
B. Acosta, Washington	38	74	10	6	19	25	2	2	..	..	3	11	18	.257
G. Moriarty, Detroit	130	465	56	41	118	150	19	5	1	25	34	39	27	.254
G. Williams, St. Louis	143	499	51	41	126	169	19	6	4	14	35	36	120	.253
T. F. Daley, Phila.-N. Y.	95	277	53	38	70	91	7	7	..	12	12	50	27	.253
S. F. O'Neill, Cleveland	86	269	28	24	68	84	12	2	..	2	1	15	35	.253
W. F. Carrigan, Boston	81	178	18	17	45	55	5	1	1	10	1	40	18	.253
O. Henriksen, Boston	61	95	16	12	24	32	3	1	1	1	5	22	12	.253
O. Bush, Detroit	157	596	97	72	150	176	18	4	..	10	35	112	54	.252
O. Vitt, Detroit	66	195	35	23	49	56	7	..	..	20	10	31	8	.251
D. Moeller, Washington	151	571	83	63	143	185	19	20	1	14	26	71	89	.250
H. Harper, Washington	22	12	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	.250
M. Kavanagh, Detroit	127	439	60	41	109	154	21	6	4	16	16	41	42	.248
G. D. Weaver, Chicago	136	541	64	44	133	177	20	9	2	10	14	20	40	.246
T. L. Turner, Cleveland	120	428	43	34	105	140	14	9	1	38	17	44	36	.245
W. R. Johnston, Cleveland	103	340	43	32	83	100	15	1	..	11	14	28	46	.244
T. C. Howard, St. Louis	81	209	21	18	51	61	6	2	..	8	14	28	42	.244
J. J. Barry, Philadelphia	140	467	57	35	113	125	12	..	..	31	22	53	34	.242
J. M Olson, Cleveland	89	310	22	15	75	88	6	2	1	7	15	13	24	.242
H. Coveleskie, Detroit	42	95	6	3	23	27	2	1	..	8	..	6	28	.242
H. Schaefer, Washington	25	29	6	4	7	8	1	..	..	1	4	3	5	.241
F. C. Maisel, New York	149	548	78	55	131	178	23	9	2	4	74	76	69	.239
E. Scott, Boston	144	539	66	47	129	160	15	6	2	26	9	32	43	.239
D. C. Gainor, Det.-Boston	39	84	11	10	20	39	9	2	2	3	2	8	14	.239
J. J. Boehling, Wash	27	71	10	8	17	21	2	1	..	2	..	5	17	.239
Lloyd Davies, Phila	19	46	6	5	11	16	3	1	..	3	1	5	13	.239
H. C. Janvrin, Boston	143	492	65	49	117	150	18	6	1	20	29	38	50	.238
J. P. Austin, St. Louis	130	466	55	42	111	135	16	4	..	16	20	40	59	.238
R. Wood, Cleveland	72	220	24	18	52	67	6	3	1	1	6	13	26	.236
R. Hartzell, New York	137	481	55	45	112	148	15	9	1	22	22	68	38	.233
T. D. Daly, Chicago	61	133	13	9	31	33	2	..	..	2	3	7	13	.233
J. W. Lapp, Philadelphia	69	199	22	14	46	57	7	2	..	10	1	31	14	.231
L. A. Chapnelle, Chicago	21	39	3	1	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	.231
F. Bodie, Chicago	107	327	21	15	75	103	9	5	3	34	12	21	35	.229
A. Egan, Cleveland	29	88	7	6	20	24	2	1	..	1	..	3	20	.227
J. A. Dubuc, Detroit	69	124	9	6	28	41	8	1	1	4	1	7	11	.226
L. Pezold, Cleveland	23	71	4	3	16	18	..	1	..	2	2	9	6	.226
H. E. Heilman, Detroit	67	182	25	18	41	57	8	1	2	12	1	22	29	.225
E. Ainsmith, Washington	58	151	11	8	34	41	7	..	..	1	8	9	28	.225
H. Shanks, Washington	143	500	44	36	112	166	22	10	4	30	18	29	51	.224
R. Peckinpaugh, N. Y.	157	570	55	43	127	162	14	6	3	13	38	51	73	.223
R. Blackburne, Chicago	144	474	52	42	105	128	10	5	1	31	25	66	58	.222
L. J. Boone, New York	106	370	34	23	82	94	8	2	..	10	10	31	41	.222
W. Johnson, Washington	54	136	23	17	30	45	4	1	3	5	2	10	27	.220
J. Walsh, N. Y.-Phila	110	259	48	39	77	119	12	9	4	24	12	59	48	.219
R. J. Wallace, St. Louis	96	73	3	3	16	20	2	1	..	4	1	5	13	.219
S. D. Yerkes, Boston	99	203	23	17	64	88	17	2	1	12	5	14	23	.218
W. P. Rehg, Boston	84	151	14	12	33	41	4	2	..	1	5	18	11	.218
W. A. Wamsganss, Cleve.	43	143	19	9	31	41	6	2	..	4	2	8	24	.217
G. Dauss, Detroit	43	97	8	8	21	28	4	..	1	5	..	11	24	.216
F. R. Carisch, Cleveland	40	102	8	5	22	29	3	2	..	3	2	12	18	.216
R. Bressler, Philadelphia	26	51	6	4	11	14	1	1	..	2	..	6	7	.216

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	ER.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	PC.
D. Baker, Detroit	43	70	4	3	15	19	2	1	..	2	..	6	9	.214
H. J. Pennock, Phila	27	56	7	6	12	16	..	2	..	1	..	2	11	.214
E. J. Sweeney, New York	87	258	25	19	55	68	8	1	1	9	19	35	30	.213
S. Agnew, St. Louis	113	311	22	18	66	79	5	4	..	6	10	24	63	.212
J. F. Breton, Chicago	81	231	21	13	49	60	7	2	..	12	9	24	42	.212
F. Truesdale, New York	77	217	23	14	46	50	4	..	..	4	11	39	35	.212
C. E. Wares, St. Louis	81	215	20	11	45	57	10	1	..	14	10	28	35	.209
J. R. Shawkey, Phila	34	82	6	3	17	19	2	..	..	4	..	4	22	.207
R. Mitchell, St. Louis	27	34	4	2	7	8	1	..	..	..	1	2	7	.205
G. F. McBride, Wash	156	503	49	34	102	122	12	4	..	22	12	43	70	.203
M. J. McHale, New York	30	60	5	3	12	14	..	1	..	2	1	4	15	.200
W. J. Steen, Cleveland	29	70	4	3	14	16	2	..	..	3	..	2	26	.200
W. Smith, Washington	45	97	11	8	19	25	4	1	..	2	3	3	12	.196
R. Caldwell, New York	58	113	9	5	22	26	4	..	..	5	2	7	24	.195
F. Coumbe, Bos.-Cleve	29	41	1	1	8	11	1	1	..	..	1	..	12	.195
C. Engel, Boston	55	134	14	11	26	28	2	..	..	2	4	14	11	.194
O. Stanage, Detroit	122	400	16	9	77	93	8	4	..	15	2	24	58	.193
C. D. Thomas, Boston	63	130	9	7	25	26	1	..	..	2	1	18	17	.192
S. Gregg, Cleve.-Boston	27	52	5	2	10	12	2	..	..	3	1	4	15	.192
L. Bush, Philadelphia	35	74	6	5	14	21	4	..	1	4	..	2	25	.189
W. L. Kopf, Philadelphia	35	69	8	6	13	19	2	2	..	5	6	8	14	.189
H. Lord, Chicago	21	69	8	6	13	19	1	1	1	4	2	5	3	.189
R. McKee, Detroit	32	64	7	4	12	15	1	1	..	2	1	14	16	.187
W. P. Holden, New York	50	165	12	9	30	37	3	2	..	3	2	16	26	.182
J. Bassler, Cleveland	43	77	5	4	14	17	1	1	..	..	3	15	8	.182
W. Leverenz, St. Louis	26	33	2	2	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	.182
E. Hamilton, St. Louis	43	85	6	5	15	19	4	..	..	7	1	13	24	.176
G. Boehler, Detroit	13	17	2	2	3	5	..	1	..	..	1	1	4	.176
G. Foster, Boston	30	63	4	4	11	12	1	..	..	5	1	4	14	.175
M. Wolfgang, Chicago	19	40	2	2	7	7	..	..	..	2	..	2	7	.175
W. Rumler, St. Louis	33	46	2	2	8	9	1	..	..	3	2	3	12	.174
F. Alcock, Chicago	54	156	12	8	27	35	4	2	..	5	4	7	14	.173
J. A. Thompson, Phila	16	29	3	3	5	7	..	1	..	1	1	7	8	.172
W. Purtell, Detroit	26	76	4	..	13	17	4	..	..	3	..	2	7	.171
J. E. Henry, Washington	91	261	22	18	44	59	7	4	..	10	7	37	47	.169
Y. W. Ayres, Washington	45	83	6	4	14	18	..	2	..	2	1	3	22	.169
R. Keating, New York	33	71	6	5	12	13	1	..	..	3	1	4	25	.168
W. Mayer, Chicago	39	85	7	5	14	19	3	1	..	2	1	14	23	.165
A. L. Williams, New York	59	178	9	5	29	41	5	2	1	3	3	26	26	.163
E. Cicotte, Chicago	42	86	5	4	14	16	2	..	..	6	..	3	18	.163
J. Scott, Chicago	41	86	3	3	14	17	3	..	..	2	..	3	19	.163
J. Berger, Chicago	47	148	11	10	23	28	3	1	..	5	2	13	9	.155
J. W. Wyckoff, Phila	32	73	7	2	11	14	..	..	1	1	3	4	15	.151
E. Plank, Philadelphia	30	60	6	4	9	11	2	..	..	7	1	4	14	.150
C. Weilman, St. Louis	39	101	5	3	15	15	..	..	..	2	1	7	27	.149
H. B. Leonard, Boston	32	68	3	3	10	11	1	..	..	9	..	4	11	.147
U. C. Faber, Chicago	33	55	3	3	8	9	1	..	..	2	..	10	16	.145
C. A. Bender, Philadelphia	24	62	4	4	9	13	1	..	1	4	..	4	13	.145
J. Warhop, New York	35	71	10	7	10	15	3	1	..	2	1	1	18	.141
J. Wood, Boston	20	43	2	2	6	7	1	..	..	1	1	3	14	.140
R. Collins, Boston	38	79	2	2	11	12	1	..	..	9	..	8	27	.139
E. Miller, St. Louis	34	58	8	6	8	10	..	1	..	4	1	4	13	.138
R. L. Fisher, New York	28	65	2	1	9	10	1	..	..	5	1	1	11	.138
R. Johnson, Boston	15	30	2	2	4	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	13	.133
G. Baumgardner, St. Louis	38	53	2	2	7	7	..	..	..	4	..	3	20	.132
J. D. Benz, Chicago	44	92	5	4	12	15	3	..	..	4	1	1	29	.130
J. L. Birmingham, Cleve	19	47	2	1	6	6	..	..	..	1	..	2	5	.128
C. Brown, Phila.-N. Y	34	64	1	..	8	13	3	1	..	3	..	4	27	.125
J. Jenkins, St. Louis	19	32	..	..	4	7	1	1	..	..	2	1	11	.125
F. P. Crossin, St. Louis	43	90	5	3	11	14	1	1	..	3	3	10	10	.122
J. A. Shaw, Washington	45	84	5	4	10	14	1	..	1	3	..	1	34	.119
J. Pieh, New York	13	17	1	1	2	3	1	..	..	1	..	2	8	.118
W. James, St. Louis	38	89	4	3	10	13	1	1	..	4	1	4	38	.113
J. W. Engel, Washington	30	27	4	4	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	8	14	.111

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	ER.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	PC.
T. H. Cavet, Detroit.....	29	47	3	2	5	6	1	..	..	2	..	2	22	.106
R. Bisland, Cleveland.....	18	57	9	6	6	7	1	..	..	1	2	6	2	.105
F. J. Blanding, Cleveland	27	39	2	1	4	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	.102
H. Bedient, Boston.....	36	50	3	1	5	5	..	..	..	1	..	4	34	.100
M. Main, Detroit.....	29	40	1	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	.100
E. G. Shore, Boston.....	19	50	1	1	5	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	20	.100
A. E. Collamore, Cleve....	21	32	1	..	3	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	7	.094
W. Mitchell, Cleveland....	35	81	5	3	7	8	1	..	..	3	..	8	22	.086
H. K. Hoch, St. Louis.....	12	18	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	.056
L. L. Cole, New York.....	25	42	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	2	..	1	20	.048
R. Reynolds, Detroit.....	20	21	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	.047
A. Bowman, Cleveland....	20	21	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	.047
M. Hall, Detroit.....	18	22	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	.045
G. Morton, Cleveland.....	20	35	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	10	.029
Z. Z. Hagerman, Cleveland	35	61	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	4	41	.016
W. Lathrop, Chicago.....	16	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	.000
W. James (Lefty) Cleve..	11	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	.000
H. M. Dillinger, Cleveland	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	.000

CLUB BATTING.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	ER.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	PC.
Philadelphia..	158	5123	749	580	1392	1801	165	80	28	217	229	545	519	.272
Detroit	157	5100	615	434	1318	1756	195	84	25	205	210	559	537	.258
Boston	160	5109	588	447	1279	1728	225	85	18	170	176	490	551	.250
Cleveland ...	157	5153	538	397	1262	1611	178	69	11	154	168	451	683	.245
St. Louis.....	159	5105	523	378	1242	1627	184	75	17	147	231	423	863	.243
Washington ..	158	5114	572	442	1245	1637	176	81	18	177	219	471	642	.243
Chicago	157	5039	487	352	1205	1565	161	71	19	204	166	408	611	.239
New York....	157	4994	538	384	1143	1432	149	52	12	140	252	577	711	.229

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
J. McInnis, Phila..	149	1423	85	7	.995	Jos. Burns, Detroit	137	1576	79	30	.982
C. Mullen, N. Y...	85	898	62	6	.994	D.C.Gainor, De.-Bo.	19	104	6	2	.982
C. Gandil, Wash...	145	1284	143	13	.991	H. Chase, Chicago..	58	632	43	13	.981
H. C. Janvrin, Bos.	56	531	43	6	.990	R. W. Wood, Cleve.	20	145	10	3	.981
J. Kirke, Cleveland	18	162	12	2	.989	R.C.Hoblitzell, Bos.	68	627	30	14	.979
J. L. Leary, St. L..	130	1256	75	17	.987	T. Fournier, Chi....	97	1025	78	25	.978
W. R. Johnston, Cl.	90	847	36	12	.987	E. Heilman, Det.	16	165	12	4	.978
I. Howard, St. L..	28	215	12	3	.987	H. Williams, N. Y.	58	577	25	15	.976
N. Lajoie, Cleve...	31	300	18	5	.985	A. C. Engle, Boston	29	280	10	7	.976

SECOND BASEMEN.

T. L. Turner, Cleve.	17	30	61	1	.989	N. Lajoie, Clev.....	80	187	215	17	.959
I. M. Olson, Cleve.	23	62	72	2	.985	R. Morgan, Wash..	146	290	379	37	.948
S. D. Yerkes, Bos..	91	177	241	12	.972	F. Truesdale, N. Y.	67	121	185	17	.947
E. T. Collins, Phila.	152	354	387	23	.970	R. Chapman, Cleve.	33	62	92	9	.945
O. Vitt, Detroit....	36	48	112	6	.964	D. B. Pratt, St. L..	152	358	423	46	.944
R. Blackburne, Chi.	143	239	433	26	.963	M. Kavanagh, Det.	115	228	333	43	.929
L. Boone, N. Y.....	90	238	294	22	.960	H. C. Janvrin, Bos.	57	92	136	20	.919

THIRD BASEMEN.

T. L. Turner, Cleve.	103	138	229	14	.963	J. P. Austin, St. L.	127	183	249	30	.935
G. Moriarty, Det..	126	125	312	20	.956	H. Lord, Chicago...	19	10	32	3	.933
J. F. Baker, Phila.	149	221	292	24	.955	E. Foster, Wash...	156	200	247	34	.929
O. Vitt, Detroit.....	16	15	42	3	.950	F. C. Maisel, N. Y.	148	206	245	35	.928
W. Purtell, Detroit	16	19	34	3	.946	J. F. Breton, Chic..	79	84	158	24	.910
W. L. Gardner, Bos.	153	187	312	31	.942	F. Alcock, Chicago	48	57	95	16	.905
I. M. Olson, Cleve.	19	42	32	5	.937	H. F. Baker, Chi...	15	7	22	4	.879
I. Howard, St. L..	33	37	51	6	.936	L. Pezold, Cleveland	20	21	41	13	.827

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—(Continued).

SHORTSTOPS.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
R. Bisland, Cleve..	15	31	45	3	.963	J. Berger, Chicago.	27	56	74	11	.922
G. McBride, Wash.	156	367	460	36	.958	W.A.Wambsg'ss, Cl.	36	65	109	15	.921
R.Peckinp'gh, N.Y.	157	356	500	39	.956	P. Lavan, St. Louis	73	178	193	34	.916
E. Scott, Boston....	143	324	408	39	.949	R. Chapman, Cleve.	72	161	187	33	.913
J. Barry, Phila.....	140	244	447	39	.947	C. Wares, St. Louis	68	128	196	35	.903
O. Bush, Detroit...	157	425	544	58	.944	R. J. Wallace, St.L.	19	26	46	9	.889
I. M. Olson, Cleve..	31	58	89	9	.942	H. C. Janvrin, Bos.	20	40	47	15	.853
G. D. Weaver, Chi.	134	367	389	59	.928						

OUTFIELDERS.

A. Strunk, Phila....	120	280	14	4	.987	H. Shanks, Wash...	139	276	14	14	.954
W. P. Holden, N.Y.	45	98	3	2	.981	R. Demmitt, Chic..	142	217	24	12	.953
W. P. Rehg, Boston	42	45	4	1	.980	G. E. Lewis, Boston	142	254	22	14	.952
S. Crawford, Detroit	157	193	18	5	.977	L. A. Cook, N. Y...	126	171	15	10	.949
W. Cree, New York	76	190	10	5	.976	C. Milan, Wash.....	113	230	10	13	.949
J. Kirke, Cleveland.	42	73	3	2	.975	T. R. Cobb, Detroit	96	177	8	10	.949
H. B. Hooper, Bos..	140	231	23	7	.973	O. Henriksen, Bos..	27	35	1	2	.947
R. Hartzell, N. Y..	128	241	15	7	.973	R. W. Wood, Cleve.	40	64	6	4	.946
C. Walker, St. L..	145	311	30	10	.972	J. E. Murphy, Phila	148	194	15	13	.941
J.P.Walsh,N.Y.-Ph.	97	188	11	6	.971	B. E. Shotten, St.L.	152	359	15	24	.940
J. Collins, Chicago..	154	268	21	9	.970	T.F.Daley, Ph.-N.Y.	81	74	16	6	.937
T. Speaker, Boston.	157	425	30	15	.968	J. G. Graney, Cleve.	127	274	15	20	.935
J. Jackson, Cleve...	119	195	13	7	.967	G. Williams, St. L.	141	200	24	16	.933
R. Veach, Detroit..	145	282	22	11	.965	D. Moeller, Wash..	150	208	19	17	.930
R. N. Oldring, Phila	117	215	7	8	.965	D. L. Roth, Chic...	34	54	7	5	.924
E.Walker, St. Louis	36	45	3	2	.960	T. D. Daley, Chic..	23	19	1	2	.910
F. Bodie, Chicago...	95	175	14	8	.959	H. Leibold, Cleve...	107	121	22	18	.888
H. High, Detroit...	53	92	2	4	.959	H. E. Heilman, Det.	29	35	5	6	.870
M.F.Mitchell, Wash	53	99	11	5	.957	B. Acosta, Wash...	22	24	6	5	.857

PITCHERS.

J. Wood, Boston....	18	13	28	..	1000	C. Brown, Phila-NY	34	10	69	5	.940
M. Hall, Detroit....	18	4	29	..	1000	H.J. Pennock, Phila	27	9	37	3	.939
W. Lathrop, Chic...	16	..	19	..	1000	V.Gregg, Cleve.-Bos	27	5	38	3	.935
H. Hoch, St. Louis..	12	4	23	..	1000	J. Pieh, New York.	13	1	13	1	.933
Wm. James, Cleve.	11	3	21	..	1000	R.J. Shawkey, Phila	34	6	63	5	.932
E. S. Plank, Phila.	30	7	36	1	.977	J. Scott, Chicago...	41	6	87	7	.930
W. James, St. L....	38	11	105	3	.975	J. N. Bentley, Wash	23	9	31	3	.930
J.J. Boehling, Wash	27	19	60	2	.975	R. Johnson, Boston.	15	1	24	2	.926
C.E. Weilman, St.L	39	15	88	3	.971	R. Mitchell, St. L..	27	5	32	3	.925
U. C. Faber, Chic..	33	7	58	2	.970	J. Benz, Chicago....	44	5	112	10	.921
R. Caldwell, N. Y..	30	14	45	2	.968	H. Bedient, Boston.	36	5	51	5	.918
M. Wolfgang, Chic.	19	7	53	2	.968	L. Cole, New York.	25	4	29	3	.917
W. Johnson, Wash.	50	30	102	5	.964	A.E.Collamore,Cleve	21	5	28	3	.917
E. Hamilton, St. L.	43	16	64	3	.964	J. A. Shaw, Wash..	45	18	72	9	.909
H. Covaleskie, Det.	42	12	123	5	.964	J. Warhop, N. Y....	31	5	60	7	.903
G.Baumgardner, StL	38	4	49	2	.964	T. Cavet, Detroit...	29	..	54	6	.900
C. A. Bender, Phila.	24	7	47	2	.964	F.J.Blanding, Cleve	26	2	43	5	.900
E. G. Shore, Boston	19	2	52	2	.964	J.W.Wyckoff, Phila.	30	4	31	4	.898
R. Keating, N. Y..	32	9	68	3	.962	J. Engel, Wash.....	30	4	39	5	.896
G. Dauss, Detroit...	43	9	89	4	.961	W. J. Steen, Cleve..	29	11	57	8	.895
H. B. Leonard, Bos.	32	6	41	2	.959	W. Mitchell, Cleve..	35	4	46	6	.893
R. W. Collins, Bos.	38	8	57	3	.956	F.N.Coumbe,Bos.-Cl.	28	11	39	6	.893
J. L. Bush, Phila...	35	8	55	3	.955	Y. W. Ayres, Wash	45	17	64	10	.890
R. Fisher, N. Y....	28	8	77	4	.955	A. Bowman, Cleve..	20	5	19	3	.889
E. Cicotte, Chicago	42	8	110	6	.952	Z.Z.Hagerman,Cleve	35	3	42	6	.882
G. Foster, Boston...	30	18	56	4	.949	H.M.Dillinger,Cleve	10	..	7	1	.875
G. Boehler, Detroit	13	3	15	1	.947	G. Morton, Cleve...	20	2	30	5	.865
C. A. Russell, Chic.	33	3	50	3	.946	R. Reynolds, Det...	20	5	19	4	.857
M. G. Main, Detroit	29	6	60	4	.943	W. Leverenz, St. L.	25	6	28	6	.850
J. A. Dubuc, Detroit	35	14	83	6	.942	M. J. McHale, N.Y.	29	3	45	9	.842
R. Bressler, Phila..	26	6	26	2	.941	H. Harper, Wash..	22	..	11	3	.786

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—(Continued).

CATCHERS.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
W. Kuhn, Chicago..	16	60	17	1	.987	C. D. Thomas, Bos.	61	235	47	10	.966
W. F. Carrigan, Bos	78	350	84	7	.984	J. L. Leary, St. L.	15	67	16	3	.965
J. Henry, Wash.....	91	513	124	13	.980	R. McKee, Detroit..	27	87	20	4	.964
E. Sweeney, N. Y..	78	369	120	10	.980	F. Carisch, Cleve....	38	183	44	9	.962
J. Lapp, Phila.....	67	330	88	10	.976	S. L. Agnew, St. L.	113	451	163	25	.961
A. Williams, Wash.	44	181	54	6	.975	O. Stanage, Detroit.	122	532	190	30	.960
A. Egan, Cleveland.	27	146	48	5	.975	W.H.Schang, Phila.	100	498	154	30	.956
R. Schalk, Chicago.	124	613	183	21	.974	S. O'Neill, Cleve....	81	393	134	24	.956
L.Nunamaker,Bo-NY	72	305	130	13	.971	J. Bassler, Cleveland	25	99	42	8	.946
F. L. Cady, Boston..	58	217	80	9	.971	F. Crossin, St. Louis	41	141	42	13	.934
E. Ainsmith, Wash.	51	290	55	11	.969	D. Baker, Detroit...	38	79	25	9	.921
W. Mayer, Chicago.	33	137	47	6	.968						

CLUB FIELDING.

Club.	G.	DP.	TP.	PB.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Philadelphia	158	125	1	25	4213	1937	213	.967
Boston	160	91	..	19	4270	1963	240	.963
New York	157	98	1	15	4188	2060	238	.963
Washington	158	113	2	20	4247	1931	252	.961
Detroit	157	103	..	23	4232	2272	286	.958
Chicago	157	95	..	16	4187	2222	289	.957
Cleveland	157	119	1	30	4165	1993	299	.954
St. Louis	159	116	..	30	4246	2032	310	.953

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	G.	IP.	Opp. AB.	Opp. H.	Opp. R.	H ER.	H B.	H BB.	W SO.	W P.	W Bk.	AvER prG.
H. B. Leonard, Boston.....	35	221 2-3	778	140	34	25	8	60	174	2	..	1.01
G. Foster, Boston.....	32	212 2-3	755	162	68	39	7	52	92	1	..	1.65
W. Johnson, Washington....	51	371 2-3	1321	287	88	71	11	74	225	14	1	1.71
R. Bressler, Philadelphia....	29	147 2-3	509	112	37	29	4	56	96	3	..	1.76
M. Wolfgang, Chicago.....	24	119 1-3	438	96	42	25	..	32	50	1	..	1.89
E. G. Shore, Boston.....	19	145 2-3	527	111	45	31	5	37	52	3	..	1.90
R. Caldwell, New York.....	31	213	745	153	53	46	4	51	92	1	..	1.94
E. Cicotte, Chicago.....	45	269 1-3	948	220	96	61	3	72	122	6	..	2.04
R. Reynolds, Detroit.....	26	78	270	62	26	18	6	39	31	1	1	2.08
C. E. Weilman, St. Louis....	45	307	1129	268	100	72	11	84	125	4	2	2.12
J. Benz, Chicago.....	48	283 1-3	1040	245	103	71	2	66	142	4	..	2.26
C. A. Bender, Philadelphia..	28	179	662	159	49	45	1	55	107	3	..	2.26
F. N. Coumbe, Bos.-Cleve....	32	118 2-3	426	108	51	30	4	33	29	1	2	2.26
R. Fisher, New York.....	29	209	734	177	65	53	4	61	86	10	1	2.28
J. Warhop, New York.....	37	216 2-3	774	182	75	57	11	44	56	4	..	2.36
J. N. Bentley, Washington..	30	125 1-3	441	110	49	33	3	53	55	3	..	2.37
T. Cavet, Detroit.....	31	151 1-3	541	129	61	41	9	44	51	4	..	2.44
H. Covaleskie, Detroit.....	44	303 1-3	1105	251	109	84	12	100	124	6	1	2.49
E. Hamilton, St. Louis.....	44	302 1-3	1110	265	111	84	10	100	111	5	..	2.50
R. W. Collins, Boston.....	39	272 1-3	977	252	96	76	..	56	72	1	..	2.51
Y. W. Ayres, Washington...	49	265 1-3	929	221	106	75	8	54	148	4	1	2.54
W. J. Steen, Cleveland.....	30	200 2-3	738	201	74	58	4	68	97	4	2	2.60
W. Lathrop, Chicago.....	19	47 2-3	170	41	20	14	2	19	7	..	..	2.62
J. Wood, Boston.....	18	113 1-3	410	94	38	33	..	34	67	5	..	2.62
M. G. Main, Detroit.....	32	138 1-3	506	131	51	41	3	59	55	2	..	2.67
U. C. Faber, Chicago.....	40	181 1-3	645	154	77	54	12	64	88	8	..	2.68
J. A. Shaw, Washington.....	48	257	915	198	99	77	8	137	164	10	2	2.70
M. Hall, Detroit.....	25	90 1-3	330	88	38	27	..	27	18	1	..	2.70
R. J. Shawkey, Philadelphia	38	237	848	223	88	72	2	75	89	..	..	2.73
H. J. Pennock, Philadelphia	28	151 2-3	548	136	56	47	2	65	90	8	1	2.79
G. Baumgardner, St. Louis..	45	183 2-3	663	155	72	57	8	84	93	7	..	2.79
W. James, St. Louis.....	43	276	1015	261	117	87	6	109	103	10	..	2.83
J. Scott, Chicago.....	43	253 1-3	928	228	109	80	5	75	138	2	..	2.84
G. Dauss, Detroit.....	45	302	1113	286	126	96	18	87	150	8	..	2.86

PITCHERS' RECORDS—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	IP.	Opp. AB.	Opp. H.	Opp. R.	ER.	H B.	BB.	SO.	W P.	Bk.	Av ER pr G.
E. S. Plank, Philadelphia...	34	185 1-3	660	178	68	59	6	42	110	4	..	2.87
C. A. Russell, Chicago.....	38	167 1-3	627	168	80	54	3	33	79	5	..	2.90
R. Keating, New York.....	34	210	783	198	94	69	5	67	109	11	..	2.96
M. J. McHale, New York....	31	191	728	195	82	63	4	39	75	3	..	2.97
J. Engel, Washington.....	35	124 1-3	425	108	53	41	5	75	41	6	1	2.97
H. Hoch, St. Louis.....	15	54	194	55	31	18	2	27	13	1	..	2.99
J. W. Wyckoff, Philadelphia	32	185	671	153	82	62	4	106	86	14	..	3.01
G. Morton, Cleveland.....	25	128	452	116	62	43	3	55	80	3	..	3.02
J. J. Boehling, Washington..	27	196	697	190	76	66	9	76	91	4	1	3.03
J. L. Bush, Philadelphia....	38	206	759	184	84	70	8	81	109	3	..	3.06
Z. Z. Hagerman, Cleveland..	37	198	712	189	98	68	5	118	112	8	..	3.08
R. Johnson, Boston.....	14	99 1-3	347	92	41	34	3	34	24	1	..	3.08
Wm. James, Cleveland.....	17	50 2-3	175	44	23	18	2	32	16	1	..	3.17
W. Mitchell, Cleveland.....	39	257	957	228	127	91	7	124	179	9	..	3.18
A. E. Collamore, Cleveland..	27	105 1-3	379	100	52	38	6	49	32	5	..	3.25
L. Cole, New York.....	33	141 2-3	524	151	63	52	1	51	43	2	..	3.29
W. Taylor, St. Louis.....	14	50	196	41	24	19	2	25	29	2	..	3.42
J. A. Dubuc, Detroit.....	36	224	839	210	124	86	6	76	70	4	..	3.45
H. Harper, Washington.....	23	57	213	45	29	22	5	35	50	3	..	3.47
C. Brown, Phila.-New York.	35	188 1-3	693	187	91	74	1	68	77	4	..	3.54
G. Boehler, Detroit.....	18	63	229	54	39	25	8	48	37	4	..	3.58
H. Bedient, Boston.....	42	177 1-3	685	187	97	71	5	45	70	4	..	3.60
V. Gregg, Cleveland-Boston.	29	157	573	151	85	63	3	51	73	4	..	3.60
W. Leverenz, St. Louis.....	27	111 1-3	406	107	67	47	4	63	41	6	..	3.80
F. J. Blanding, Cleveland...	29	116	442	133	82	51	1	54	35	7	..	3.96
R. Mitchell, St. Louis.....	28	103 1-3	419	134	77	50	6	38	38	5	..	4.36
A. Bowman, Cleveland.....	22	73 2-3	287	74	45	36	4	45	27	5	..	4.43
J. Pieh, New York.....	18	62 1-3	235	68	41	35	..	29	24	2	..	5.08

Official Club Rosters of 1914

NATIONAL LEAGUE

BOSTON.

George Stallings, Manager.

Pitchers	Eugene Cocreham	Otto Hess	Hub Perdue
	E. S. Cottrell	Thomas Hughes	Richard Rudolph
	Richard Crutcher	Wm. L. James	Paul Strand
	G. A. Davis, Jr.	Adolph Luque	George A. Tyler
Catchers	H. H. Gowdy	Fred Tyler	Bert Whaling
Infielders	W. G. Martin	John J. Evers	John C. Martin
	Chas. A. Deal	C. O. Kraft	Charles Schmidt
	*O. J. Dugey	W. J. Maranville	J. Carlisle Smith
Outfielders	Ted Cather	L. W. Gilbert	J. H. Moran
	Wilson Collins	Thos. H. Griffith	James Murray
	Joseph Connolly	Leslie Mann	G. B. Whitted
	Josh Devore		

*Also outfielder.

NEW YORK.

John J. McGraw, Manager.

Pitchers	Al. Demaree	R. W. Marquard	A. J. Schauer
	E. G. Erikson	C. Mathewson	F. M. Schupp
	Arthur Fromme	M. J. O'Toole	C. M. Tesreau
	A. Huenke, Jr.	W. H. Ritter	G. R. Wiltse
Catchers	Elmer Johnson	J. T. Meyers	J. H. Smith
	J. B. McLean		
Infielders	F. C. Merkle	Fred Brainard	Arthur Fletcher
	M. J. Stock	Larry Doyle	E. L. Grant
	Desmond Beatty	B. F. Dyer	Walter Holke
Outfielders	Robert Bescher	C. W. Piez	James Thorpe
	G. J. Burns	Davis Robertson	F. C. Snodgrass
	J. J. Murray		
Substitute	M. J. Donlin		

ST. LOUIS

Miller J. Huggins, Manager.

Pitchers	W. L. Doak	Richard Niehaus	H. F. Sallee
	D. D. Griner	Hub Perdue	W. M. Steele
	K. M. Hageman	W. D. Perritt	R. G. Williams
	W. B. Hopper	J. H. Robinson	
Catchers	P. F. O'Connor	Frank Snyder	Ivy B. Wingo
	Jack Roche		
Infielders	Zinn Beck	R. H. Daringer	J. B. Miller
	Albert Betzel	Lee A. Dressen	K. L. Nash
	A. E. Butler	M. J. Huggins	G. B. Whitted
Outfielders	Ted Cather	Charles Miller	Lee Magee
	Walton Cruise	J. A. Riggert	J. O. Wilson
	*A. J. Dolan		

*Also infielder.

CHICAGO.

Henry O'Day, Manager.

Pitchers	L. R. Cheney	J. S. Lavender	W. E. Stack
	K. M. Hageman	G. N. McConnell	James Vaughn
	Bert Humphries	G. T. Pierce	G. W. Zabel
	Elmer Koestner	C. E. Smith	

Catchers	J. P. Archer	E. F. Hargrave	Earl Tyree
	R. P. Bresnahan	T. J. Needham	
Infielders	H. C. Bronkie	R. T. Fisher	Victor S. Saier
	Arthur F. Bues	Walter Keating	W. J. Sweeney
	J. M. Corriden	F. Mollwitz	Henry Zimmerman
	Claud Derrick	A. T. Phelan	
Outfielders	J. W. Bates	P. C. Knisely	Fred Williams
	Wilbur Good	T. W. Leach	Milo Allison
	James Johnston	F. M. Schulte	C. P. Stewart

BROOKLYN.

Wilbert Robinson, Manager.

Pitchers	E. M. Reulbach	Raleigh Aitchison	Charles Schmutz
	Patrick Ragan	Elmer Brown	Wm. M. Steele
	E. J. Pfeffer	John Enzmann	William Wagner
	Frank L. Allen	G. N. Rucker	
Catchers	Ross E. Erwin	Lewis McCarty	Otto Miller
	Wm. C. Fischer		
Infielders	G. W. Cutshaw	Norman Elberfeld	Oliver O'Mara
	J. E. Daubert	Gustave Getz	J. C. Smith
	R. J. Egan	*John E. Hummel	
Outfielders	Jack Dalton	J. A. Riggert	Zack D. Wheat
	H. H. Myers	C. D. Stengel	

*Also outfielder.

PHILADELPHIA.

Charles S. Dooin, Manager.

Pitchers	G. C. Alexander	R. D. Marshall	Jos. Oeschger
	S. F. Baumgartner	H. E. Matteson	Eppa Rixey, Jr.
	George Chalmers	J. E. Mayer	Ben Tincup
	Elmer Jacobs		
Catchers	Edward J. Burns	Wm. Killefer, Jr.	P. J. Moran
	C. S. Dooin		
nfielders	Robert Byrne	F. W. Luderus	Mollenkamp
	Harold Irelan	*S. R. Magee	H. C. Murphy
	J. B. Lobert	J. C. Martin	Milton Reed, Jr.
Outfielders	Josh Devore	G. R. McAvoy	C. C. Cravath
	W. E. Hilly	Beals Becker	G. H. Paskert
	Frank Fletcher		

*Also outfielder.

PITTSBURGH.

Fred C. Clarke, Manager.

Pitchers	C. B. Adams	Robert Harmon	George McQuillan
	Patrick Bohen	E. L. Kantlehner	A. L. Mamaux
	Joseph Conzelman	H. B. Kelly	M. J. O'Toole
	A. W. Cooper	O. A. McArthur	
Catchers	R. H. Coleman	J. I. Kilhullen	W. J. Wagner
	George Gibson	R. M. Schang	Sam Brenegan
	Frank Kafora	Syd Smith	
nfielders	Walter Gerber	James McAuley	W. P. Siglin
	E. J. Konetchy	A. G. McCarthy	James Viox
	J. H. Leonard	H. H. Mowrey	John Wagner
Outfielders	C. E. Berger	J. R. Kelley	M. F. Mitchell
	M. G. Carey	J. H. Kelley	Fritz Scheeren
	Edgar Collins	Edward Mensor	H. R. Hyatt
	Daniel Costello		
Substitutes	F. C. Clarke	P. J. Falsey	Ralph Shafer

CINCINNATI.

C. L. Herzog, Manager.

Pitchers	K. T. Adams	Pete Fahrer	Elmer Koestner
	L. K. Ames	Paul Fittery	C. B. Lear
	J. C. Benton	Patrick Griffin	J. A. Rowan
	Dave Davenport	R. R. Ingersoll	Peter Schneider
	Phil Douglass	G. H. Johnson	Earl Yingling
Catchers	T. A. Clarke	N. S. Glockson	M. A. Gonzalez
	R. E. Erwin		
Infielders	M. A. Berghammer	R. C. Hoblitzell	John Rawlings
	Dawson Graham	W. D. Kellogg	*A. Von Kolnitz
	H. K. Groh	F. Mollwitz	Claud Derrick
	C. L. Herzog	J. A. Niehoff	
Outfielders	J. W. Bates	Harry LaRoss	R. O. Miller
	B. E. Daniels	H. S. Lohr	J. H. Moran
	Holden	J. A. McLoughlin	G. F. Twombly
	Wade Killifer	Armando Marsans	M. W. Uhler
	Edward Kippert		

*Also outfielder.

UMPIRES, 1914.

Robert D. Emslie	Mal W. Eason	E. C. Quigley	Fred H. Lincoln
William J. Klem	Albert L. Orth	William F. Hart	Arthur O'Connor
Charles Rigler	William J. Byron	Harry S. Johnson	

AMERICAN LEAGUE

PHILADELPHIA.

Connie Mack, Manager.

F. Baker	John W. Coombs	James McAvoy	R. Shawkey
J. Barry	Coyne	John McInnis	Amos Strunk
C. A. Bender	T. F. Daley	Moore	Dean D. Sturgis
C. L. Boardman	Lloyd Davies	E. Murphy	Sweeney
R. Bressler	Harry Davis	R. Oldring	C. Thompson
C. Brown	Byron S. Houck	Wm. Orr	Ira Thomas
L. Bush	Jansen	H. J. Pennock	J. Walsh
Caruthers	Wm. Kopf	E. Plank	Worden
Crane	John Lapp	Rochefort	W. Wyckoff
E. Collins	E. Mack	W. Schang	

BOSTON.

W. F. Carrigan, Manager.

H. Bedient	G. Foster	H. C. Janvrin	E. Scott
F. L. Cady	D. Gainor	R. Johnson	E. G. Shore
Wm. Carrigan	W. L. Gardner	Ed. L. Kelly	T. Speaker
R. Collins	S. Gregg	H. B. Leonard	C. D. Thomas
G. E. Cooper	Olaf Henriksen	Geo. Lewis	J. Wood
F. N. Coumbe	R. C. Hoblitzel	W. P. Rehg	S. D. Yerkes
A. C. Engle	Harry Hooper	Geo. H. Ruth	Mat J. Zieser

WASHINGTON.

Clark Griffith, Manager.

B. Acosta	Jos. Engel	Emil Meusel	H. Schaefer
Edw. Ainsmith	Edw. Foster	G. McBride	H. Shanks
Nick Altrock	M. A. Gallia	Clyde Milan	J. Shaw
Y. W. Ayres	Arnold Gandil	M. Mitchell	W. Smith
Barron	Joe Giddeon	Daniel Moeller	J. Stevens
Jos. Boehling	Harry Harper	Ray Morgan	A. Williams
John Bentley	J. Henry	Otto A. Neff	R. Williams
J. Carl Cashion	W. Johnson	Pick	Wilson

DETROIT.

Hugh Jennings, Manager.

D. Baker	Sam Crawford	M. Kavanagh	W. Purtell
Bauman	Geo. Dauss	M. Main	R. Reynolds
Geo. Boehler	Ray Demmitt	E. B. McCreery	O. Stanage
Geo. Burns	Jean Dubuc	Ray McKee	Robt. Veach
Owen Bush	D. Gainor	Fred McMullin	Oscar Vitt
T. Cavet	M. Hall	Geo. Moriarty	Claude Williams
T. R. Cobb	H. E. Heilman	John Oldham	J. B. Williams
Harry Coveleskie	Hugh High		

ST. LOUIS.

Branch Rickey, Manager.

S. L. Agnew	E. Hamilton	Ed. Manning	Allen Southern
J. P. Austin	E. M. Hemingway	C. W. Messenger	Wiley Taylor
Grover Baichley	H. K. Hoch	Ed. Miller	C. Walker
Geo. Baumgardner	T. C. Howard	Roy Mitchell	E. Walker
Chas. D. Bold	W. James	D. B. Pratt	R. J. Wallace
Bowden	Kauffman	Branch Rickey	Dee Walsh
Clemens	J. Jenkins	W. Rumler	C. Wares
F. Crossin	P. Lavan	Shirick	C. E. Weilman
C. H. Enzenroth	J. L. Leary	B. E. Shotten	G. Williams
C. Hale	W. Leverenz		

NEW YORK.

F. L. Chance and R. Peckinpaugh, Managers.

Angele Aragon	Cooper	R. Keating	W. D. Reynolds
L. Boone	W. Cree	H. L. Kingman	J. L. Rogers
C. Brown	T. F. Daley	F. Maisel	Albert Schulz
A. T. Burr	R. Fisher	M. McHale	Puis L. Schwert
R. Caldwell	Frank Gilhooley	Chas. Meara	Ed. Sweeney
Frank Chance	John Gossett, Jr.	Chas. Mullen	F. Truesdale
L. Channell	Harris	L. Nunamaker	J. Walsh
L. Cole	R. Hartzell	R. Peckinpaugh	J. Warhop
L. Cook	W. P. Holden	J. Pieh	A. L. Williams

CHICAGO.

J. J. Callahan, Manager.

F. Alcock	Hal Chase	Chas. Kavanaugh	Ray Schalk
H. Baker	Ed. Cicotte	W. Kuhn	Schrieber
J. Benz	J. Collins	Wm. Lathrop	J. Scott
J. Berger	Coombs	Harry Lord	Wm. Sullivan
R. Blackburne	T. Daly	W. Mayer	Ed. Walsh
F. Bodie	R. Demmitt	Porter	Geo. Weaver
Jas. Breton	U. Faber	R. Roth	Roy C. Wolfe
Brown	J. B. Fournier	A. Russell	Mel Wolfgang
L. Chappelle	Jasper		

CLEVELAND.

J. L. Birmingham, Manager.

Walter Barbare	A. E. Collamore	Jos. Jackson	W. Mitchell
J. S. Bassler	F. N. Coumbe	Wm. James	G. Morton
Geo. E. Beck	N. A. Cullop	W. R. Johnston	J. M. Olson
Omar Benn	Cypert	Jones	S. F. O'Neill
John A. Billings	H. H. Dillinger	Geo. R. Kahler	L. Pezold
Joe Birmingham	G. H. Dunlap	Jay Kirke	T. H. Reilly
R. Bisland	A. Egan	Nap Lajoie	W. J. Steen
F. J. Blanding	John Graney	Harry Leibold	T. L. Turner
A. E. Bowman	S. Gregg	J. F. Lelivelt	Wm. Wambsganss
F. Carisch	Z. Z. Hagerman	Mills	R. Wood
Ray Chapman	Bruce Hartford		

UMPIRES, 1914.

T. H. Connolly	William Dineen	O. P. Chill	John J. Egan
Frank O'Loughlin	Wm. G. Evans	Geo. Hildebrand	J. F. Sheridan

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

PROVIDENCE.

Pitchers—Wallace Schultz. John C. Oldham, Ralph Comstock, C. Cooper, Roy Bentley, Carl Mays, Louis Worth, Bert Grover, O. E. Summers, Geo. Roth, Jack Reisigl, Wm. Donovan, Wm. Bailey, Matty McIntyre. Catchers—J. Onslow, Bradley Kocher. First Baseman—E. Onslow. Second Baseman—David Shean. Third Basemen—Jewel Ens, P. Baumann, Edw. Wright. Shortstop—Lavern Fabrique. Outfielders—Ray Lowell, Guy Tutwiler, Alfred Platte.

BUFFALO.

Pitchers—C. M. Brandon, Phifer Fullenwider, Bert Morse, Albert Tyson, John Verbout, Chas. Jamieson, L. V. Bader, Geo. McConnell, Fred Beebe. Catchers—James Stephens, Lewis La Longe. First Basemen—Ben Houser, Alvin Carlstrom. Second Basemen—Frank Truesdale, Jos. McCarthy. Third Baseman—Robert Vaughan. Shortstop—Wilbur Roach. Outfielders—Geo. Jackson, James Eschen, Frank Gilhooley, Lester Channell, Del Paddock, Jas. Murray.

ROCHESTER.

Pitchers—Arthur Duchesnil, Robert Keefe, Chester Hoff, Thomas Hughes, E. D. Manning, Willard Meikle, F. C. Herche, Wm. Upham. Catchers—Jeff McCleskey, Hugh McMurray, Wm. L. McAllester, Robert Williams. First Basemen—John Ganzel, Walter C. Pipp. Second Basemen—Dee T. Walsh, Richard Breen. Third Basemen—John Priest, J. C. Schultz. Shortstop—Thos. McMillan. Outfielders—Chester Spencer, Fred Smith, Chas. W. Messenger.

TORONTO.

Pitchers—Geo. Gaw, Wm. Ritter, Alex. Graham, Matty Zieser, Emilio Palmero, John Frill, Clinton Rogge, Fred Herbert, Ellis Johnson, Bunny Hearne, Wm. Wagner. Catchers—T. Trainor, C. Dempsey, D. McCarty, Walter Snell, Wm. J. Kelly, Paul Kritchell. First Baseman—Tim Jordan. Second Baseman—Edw. Fitzpatrick. Third Basemen—Chas. Pick, Chas. Isaacs. Shortstop—Robert Fisher. Outfielders—Chas. Kroy, John L. Sullivan, R. J. Wilson, Wm. O'Hara, F. Wright, Monty Priest.

NEWARK.

Pitchers—A. A. Mattern, Al Schacht, Jeff Holmquist, Sherrod Smith, Wyatt Lee, Clifton Curtis, George Bell, John Enzmann, Arlington Britton, M. A. Kent, Elmer Brown. Catchers—Harry Smith, J. M. O'Rourke, M. V. Heckinger, M. D. Wheat. First Basemen—Clarence Kraft, Zach Erhard. Second Baseman—Gustave Getz. Third Baseman—Edw. Zimmerman. Shortstops—Ray Mowe, Bert Tooley. Outfielders—W. S. Collins, Leo Callahan, Leo Witterstaeter, Harry Myers, Wm. Zimmerman.

BALTIMORE.

Pitchers—David Danforth, Allen Russell, Albert Davidson, Earl Howard, Eugene Lidgate, Frank Jarman, James Burns, Wm. Morrisette, E. G. Shore, E. S. Cottrell. Catchers—Arthur Egan, James McAvoy, Howard Kane, W. Gillson. First Baseman—Gustave Gleichmann. Second Baseman—Neal Ball. Third Basemen—James Murray, Ezra Midkiff. Shortstops—Fred Parent, Claud Derrick. Outfielders—George Pedone, Bert Daniels, Philip Carroll, R. E. Irwin, Fred Sandusky, John Dunn, Jr., W. F. Cree, Ralph Capron, George Twombly, Elmer Roussey, Roland Barrows.

MONTREAL.

Pitchers—Emil Richter, James Dowd, Carl Cashion, Robert Couchman, Del Mason, Frank Miller, Jean Dale, Martin Walsh, Howard McGrane, Anthony Carlo, John Steinbach. Catchers—J. Smith, Daniel P. Howley, Thomas F. Madden. First Baseman—John Flynn. Second Basemen—C. F. Keller, John Halstein. Third Basemen—Joseph Yeager, John Boyle. Shortstop—Mark Purtell. Outfielders—Otto Deininger, P. Smith, Geo. Whiteman, Edw. Kippert, Chas. Malay.

JERSEY CITY.

Pitchers—Wm. Taylor, Oscar Tuero, Harry Pearce, Geo. Shears, Carl Thompson, James Hanley, H. P. Vickers, C. Reynolds, Alfred Williams, W. C. Noyes, Adolf Luque, R. W. Gilbert, Cecil Thompson, Fred Bruck, George Burr. Catchers—Fred Tyler, W. I. Reynolds, Richard Cotter, Jos. Tee, W. C. Pearce, Robert Wells. First Basemen—G. Meyers, Malcolm Barry. Second Basemen—C. E. Lehr, Ruddy Hulswitt. Third Baseman—Arthur Bues. Shortstops—Herbert Murphy, Ben Koehler. Outfielders—Jas. Kelly, Herbert Harris, G. Shaw, J. G. Fisher, Wm. Wright, Monty Pfyl, G. Miller, R. Mendea, Frank Cooper, Lee Strait, Taylor Farrell, E. McNally.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

MILWAUKEE.

Pitchers—Braun, Carlson, Cutting, Dougherty, Greisel, Hovlik, Jach, Miller, Powell, Schackelford, Slapnicka, Young. Other Positions—Barbeau, Beall, Berg, Capron, Clark, Felch, Henning, Hughes, J. Jones, T. Jones, P. Lewis, McGraw, Newcomer, Randall, Sheehan, Smith.

LOUISVILLE.

Pitchers—Baker, Burns, R. Clemons, Danforth, Ellis, Leverette, Grover Loudermilk, Northrop, Perry, Scanlon, Wylie Taylor, Toney, Woodburn. Other Positions—Buemiller, Burch, Calahan, V. Clemons, Clothier, Crossin, Dodge, Hayden, Ingerton, McLarry, Midkiff, O'Donnell, O'Rourke, Osborn, Severeid, Stansbury, Weinberg.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Pitchers—Adams, Burk, Harrington, Laroy, Merz, O'Brien, Schardt, Schultz, Willis. Other Positions—Allen, Blackburn, Bronkie, Cole, Crandall, Eppington, Galloway, Gossett, Griffith, Kelleher, Livingston, McCarty, Metz, A. Reilly.

COLUMBUS.

Pitchers—Boothby, Cook, Davis, Eayrs, Ferry, Goshorn, Green, Humphrey, Ingersoll, McVaugh, Scheneberg, Taylor, Turner. Other Positions—Bailey, Benson, Daley, Dell, Eisel, Gerber, W. Hinchman, Johns, Luhrsen, Miller, Murphy, Reed, Robertson, Shelton, Shovlin, S. Smith, Thompson, Tipple.

CLEVELAND.

Pitchers—Baskette, Benn, Beck, Blackwood, Bowman, Brenton, Collamore, Covington, Dillinger, Frost, George, Haggerty, Hoffer, James, Jones, Kahler, Lush. Other Positions—Bates, Billings, Devogt, Dunlap, E. Gardner, Hillyard, Carlton Jones, Kirke, Knight, Lelivelt, Neale, Nixon, Paulette, Pezold, T. Reilly, F. Roth, Sheckard, Shestak, E. Smith, Southworth, Spellman, Stumpf, Wilie, Yantz.

KANSAS CITY.

Pitchers—Allison, Baskette, Bearman, Covington, Daniels, Delhi, Gallia, McCoy, Morgan, Regan, Richie, Wheatley, Willis, Withers. Other Positions—Brief, Compton, Downey, Geibel, Mattick, Moore, Peitz, Pfeffer, Rath, R. Roth, Tesch, Titus, Wortman.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Pitchers—Allen, Burns, Case, Drucke, Dumont, Duval, Fiene, Foster, Gilligan, Hogue, Hurd, Ingersoll, Lake, Mogridge, Nelson, Patterson, Rockow, Schuler. Other Positions—Altizer, Clymer, Dean, Gharrity, Gooch, Hunter, Killifer, Manes, Rondeau, Rossman, Sherff, W. Smith, Tannehill, Uhler, Whelan, Williams.

ST. PAUL.

Pitchers—Bennett, Boardman, Donly, H. Gardner, Hall, Hopper, Karger, Larson, Rieger, Walker, Works. Other Positions—Autrey, Capron, Friel, Glenn, Hemphill, H. Hinchman, A. James, Johnson, McCormick, McNally, Miller, Murray, Nifnecker, Niles, O'Rourke, Paddock, Peters, Thomas.



Top row, left to right—Capron; Felch; Randall; Alexander; Lewis; Hovlick; Powell; Brown; Jones; Shackeford; Newcomer. Sitting, left to right—Cutting; Young; Berg; H. Clark, Mgr.; Beall; Hughes; Dougherty.

MILWAUKEE TEAM—CHAMPIONS AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



1, Burch; 2, Clemens; 3, Osborn; 4, Buemiller; 5, Severeid; 6, Ingerton; 7, Weinberg; 8, Perry; 9, Danforth; 10, McLarry; 11, Loudermilk; 12, Hayden, Mgr.; 13, Toney; 14, Leverett; 15, Midkiff; 16, Stansbury. Baker, Photo.

LOUISVILLE TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



1, Willis; 2, Hollingsworth, Trainer; 3, Bronkie; 4, Schardt; 5, Cole; 6, Galloway; 7, Stewart, Sec.; 8, Adams; 9, Crandall; 10, Metz; 11, Merz; 12, Griffiths; 13, Gossett; 14, Kelleher; 15, Burk; 16, J. C. Hendricks, Mgr.; 17, J. C. McGill, Pres.; 18, Reilly; 19, Livingston. Baker, Photo.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION



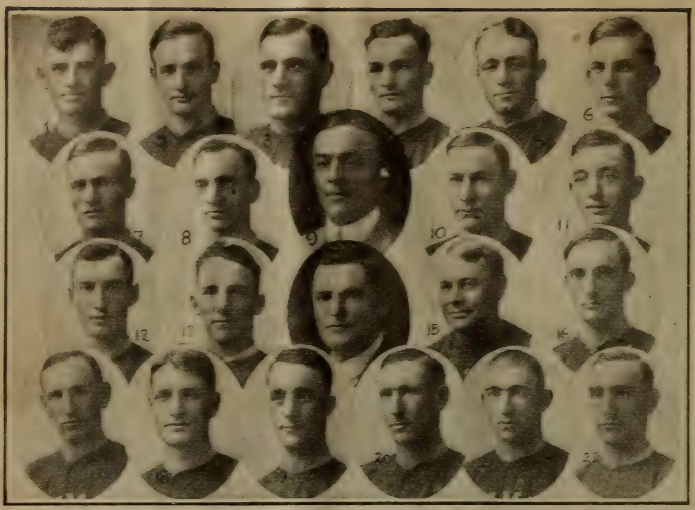
W. HINCHMAN,
Columbus,
Leading Batter (over 50 games), 1914.

Milwaukee won the championship of the American Association in 1914, after a keen struggle, which was productive of some excellent Base Ball and in which all of the clubs of the organization, except St. Paul, figured more or less prominently.

The Indianapolis club played some good Base Ball and held its own from a playing standpoint and from the standpoint of an attraction admirably. It was successfully handled and made a good showing. St. Paul had an unfortunate year and was unable to get away from last place.

Strangely enough Milwaukee, although a championship team, was last in club fielding and fourth in batting, although its percentage was only three points lower than the leading club. Kansas City and Minneapolis led the league, with a batting percentage of .275. Cleveland was third with .273, and Milwaukee and Columbus were tied with .272. Quite queerly Louisville and Indianapolis tied at .267 and St. Paul was last with .257. It was no doubt due to this weakness in batting that St. Paul was unable to make any better headway in the race. The teams of the league were very evenly balanced in batting, with the exception of St. Paul.

There was no great disparity among them in fielding, except that Milwaukee was eleven points slower in this respect than Minneapolis, which led the league, yet was far down in the race in the percentage of games won. In view of the summarized work of the fielders and batters, as compared with the final result, it is evident that another factor must have contributed to the success of the Milwaukee champions. This was probably the good, consistent performances of their pitchers, added to the general excellence of the team as run getters, for Milwaukee was second in the race in the total number of runs made during the season. All of the Milwaukee pitchers ranked well in games won. Hovlik, Young, Shackelford and Cutting finished well up toward the top, and they were well handled behind the bat by Hughes, their catcher, who wore the mask in 151 games, more than were caught by any other catcher in the Association. Smith of Columbus ranked second in this respect.



1, Dell; 2, Eayrs; 3, W. Hinchman, Mgr.; 4, Cook; 5, Benson; 6, Thompson; 7, Robertson; 8, Shovlin; 9, Shoenborn; 10, Ferry; 11, Daley; 12, Gerber; 13, Goshorn; 14, Quinn; 15, Smith; 16, Davis; 17, Shelton; 18, Johns; 19, Scheneberg; 20, Boothby; 21, Green; 22, Miller.

COLUMBUS TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



1, George; 2, Hillyard; 3, James; 4, Kahler; 5, Shestak; 6, Frank R. Somers, Sec.; 7, DeVogt; 8, Bates; 9, Brenton; 10, Lelivelt; 11, Wilie; 12, Bowman; 13, James T. Sheckard, Mgr.; 14, Reilly. Baker, Photo.

CLEVELAND TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The general team work of Milwaukee was good throughout the year, and when the race pressed hard and exacting toward the close of the season the vim and energy of the players did not abate, and they carried their way through to the lead despite the determined opposition which they faced from Louisville, a persistent and ready opponent.

Cleveland was added to the circuit by the withdrawal of the Toledo club. Charles W. Somers, controlling the Toledo franchise, as well as that of the Cleveland club in the American League, decided that it would be better policy to place a Class AA organization in Cleveland than to leave the territory open. The latter club met with fair success, but so far as the experiment of introducing two clubs into Western cities and some Eastern cities is concerned, there was nothing in all the Base Ball history of last year to demonstrate that the time is yet fit for continuous Base Ball. As a matter of fact, there are few cities in the United States which can maintain it, and even where it has been successful it has only been so at spasmodic intervals. The reason for this state of affairs undoubtedly is based upon the fact that the United States has not yet come commonly to look upon Base Ball as an amusement, but as a sport, and in sport a loser does not carry high prestige with the public. Were the theory of Base Ball attraction to hinge upon the amusement feature alone, it is possible that a club last in the last division might render as much entertainment as one running a fine race for a championship.

The best batter in the American Association in 1914 was Hinchman, of Columbus, with an average of .366, a fine record, considering that he was compelled to face some really excellent pitching. Felch of Milwaukee, a player who was looked over by various major league men during the season, led the organization in home runs. Titus of Kansas City, a veteran of the major leagues, made a capital record and might have gone even better had he not been unfortunate enough to become injured.

Among the players who ranked well in the season's work were some former well known men of the major leagues. Of these Altizer of Minneapolis played a game of much the same speed that he had shown in previous years.

The major leagues procured some of the younger talent which had been developed by the organization, but so long as the American Association adheres to the policy of looking for a large part of its supply of players from the major leagues and does not go more extensively into the development of young players, it will not be a very fertile field for major league scouts.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Mil.	Louis.	Ind.	Col.	Cleve.	K.C.	Minn.	St.P.	W.	L.	PC.
Milwaukee	..	15	11	9	12	15	16	20	98	68	.590
Louisville	9	..	12	13	12	15	16	18	95	73	.565
Indianapolis	12	12	..	12	15	11	11	15	88	77	.533
Columbus	14	11	11	..	10	9	15	16	86	77	.528
Cleveland	12	12	8	12	..	15	9	14	82	81	.503
Kansas City	9	9	13	15	9	..	15	14	84	84	.500
Minneapolis	8	8	13	8	15	9	..	14	75	93	.446
St. Paul	4	6	9	8	8	10	11	..	56	111	.335

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1902—Indianapolis	.682	1908—Indianapolis	.601
1903—St. Paul	.657	1909—Louisville	.554
1904—St. Paul	.646	1910—Minneapolis	.637
1905—Columbus	.658	1911—Minneapolis	.609
1906—Columbus	.615	1912—Minneapolis	.626
1907—Columbus	.584	1913—Milwaukee	.529



1, Geibel; 2, Brief; 3, Allison; 4, Gallia; 5, Baskette; 6, Richie; 7, Moore; 8, Roth; 9, Compton; 10, J. Savage, Sec.; 11, Mattick; 12, Morgan; 13, Delhi; 14, Downey; 15, Rath; 16, Wortman; 17, Armour, Mgr.; 18, Pietz; 19, Titus. Baker, Photo.

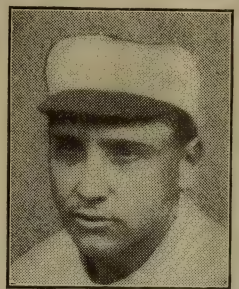
KANSAS CITY TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



1, Hall; 2, Autrey; 3, Gardner; 4, Paddock; 5, Hooper; 6, Capron; 7, Karger; 8, Niles; 9, Walker; 10, James; 11, Friel, Mgr.; 12, Glenn; 13, O'Rourke. Baker, Photo.

ST. PAUL TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE



W. CREE,
Baltimore,
Leading Batter (over 50 games), 1914.

Possibly without doubt the season of the International League was the worst ever experienced by that circuit. Business depression was mainly responsible.

The Baltimore International League club, with a team perhaps the best that had represented Baltimore in years, had a disastrous season, but before its close the owner of the club had disposed of enough of his players to get out clean and whole.

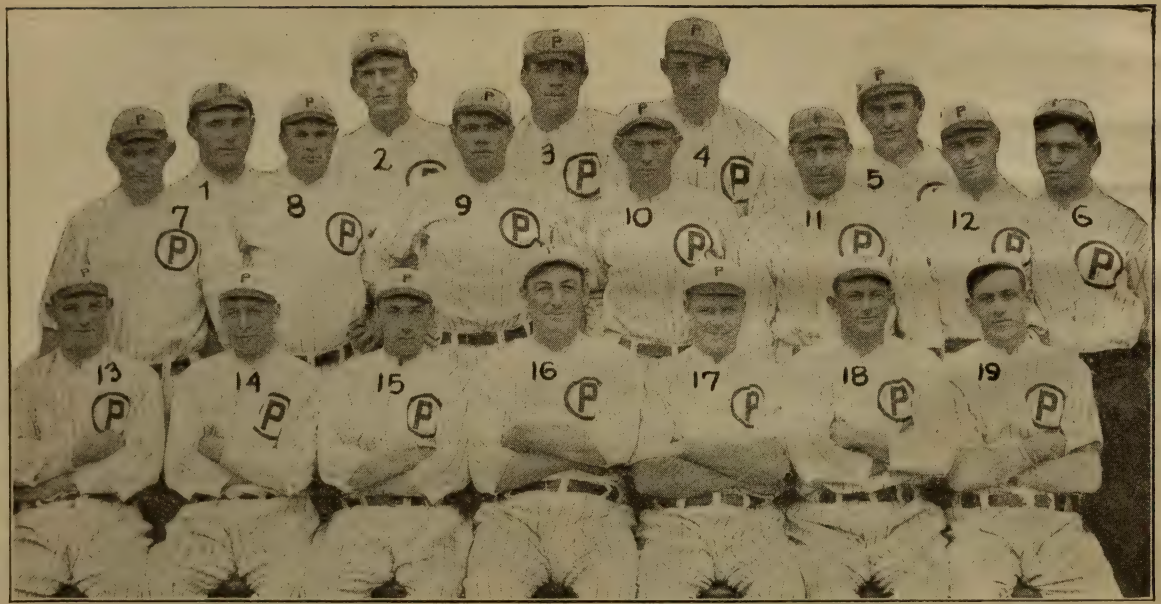
The experience of the Buffalo club was much similar to that of Baltimore, while in Canada the war had its effect upon the clubs of the organization in that country. Toronto and Montreal both felt it. It was only natural that they should. It may be some little time before conditions shall be such that they will not feel it.

Jersey City, a hopeless tailender, played through the season, but to next to nothing, and Newark might have had something of a season if the circuit had not been so bad elsewhere. Providence had a pretty fair club, played clever, conservative Base Ball all the year, and won the pennant, its manager, William Donovan, formerly a Detroit pitcher, being selected at the beginning of this year as the manager for the New York Americans.

Twenty-three players batted for over .300 last season. "Birdie" Cree, a former New York American, who was subsequently resigned by the same club, with whom he also batted over .300, led the league in batting. Of these twenty-three batters, no less than fourteen played in over 125 games of the schedule, in fact, Platte of Providence was in 156 games, Schultz of Rochester in 155, while Onslow of Providence and Pipp of Rochester, each had 154, or every game scheduled for their respective clubs.

It is not probable that the circuit of the International League in 1915 will be identical with that of 1914. Reorganization may develop a more compact league.

The pennant race showed a steady, upward climb on the part of Providence, but even as late as the beginning of September the club was displaced by Rochester, under the guidance of the old warrior, John Ganzel, whose victories with the latter team in 1909-10-11, and his consistent occupancy of second place throughout the season, had encouraged his followers to hope for a fourth



1, Platte; 2, Tutwiler; 3, Bauman; 4, J. Onslow; 5, McIntyre; 6, Duggan, Trainer; 7, Mays; 8, Cooper; 9, Ruth; 10, E. Onslow; 11, Kocher; 12, Shean; 13, Schultz; 14, Wright; 15, Fabrique; 16, W. E. Donovan, Mgr.; 17, Comstock; 18, Powell; 19, Bentley.

PROVIDENCE TEAM—CHAMPIONS INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

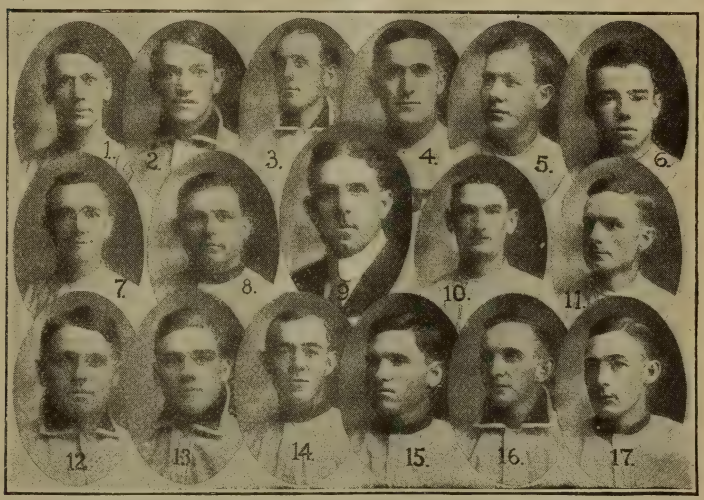
flag, but Donovan's men made another desperate, and finally successful, effort, while Buffalo nosed out Rochester for second place by only two points. Baltimore, which finished sixth, had held first position no less than ten weeks before they finally struck the toboggan. The other teams never got out of the second division once the race was well under way.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Prov.	Buff.	Roch.	Tor.	New.	Balt.	Mont.	J.City	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Providence	..	10	14	13	13	13	14	18	95	59	.617
Buffalo	12	..	13	13	11	13	13	14	89	61	.593
Rochester	8	9	..	16	12	15	14	17	91	63	.591
Toronto	9	9	6	..	14	8	13	15	74	70	.514
Newark	9	9	10	6	..	11	12	16	73	77	.487
Baltimore	9	9	7	9	11	..	13	14	72	77	.483
Montreal	8	7	8	6	10	9	..	12	60	89	.403
Jersey City	4	8	5	7	6	8	10	..	48	106	.312

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1892	Providence ..... .616	1903—Jersey City	.736
	Binghamton ..... .667	1904—Buffalo	.657
1893—Erie	.606	1905—Providence	.638
1894—Providence	.696	1906—Buffalo	.607
1895—Springfield	.687	1907—Toronto	.619
1896—Providence	.602	1908—Baltimore	.593
1897—Syracuse	.632	1909—Rochester	.596
1898—Montreal	.586	1910—Rochester	.601
1899—Rochester	.626	1911—Rochester	.645
1900—Providence	.623	1912—Toronto	.595
1901—Rochester	.645	1913—Newark	.625
1902—Toronto	.669		



1, Bader; 2, Roach; 3, McConnell; 4, McCarthy; 5, Brandon; 6, Gilhooley, 7, Channell; 8, Stephens; 9, W. Clymer, Mgr.; 10, Beebe; 11, Carlstrom; 12, Fullenwider; 13, Jamieson; 14, LaLonge; 15, Jackson; 16, Vaughan; 17, Lehr. Weasner, Photos.

BUFFALO TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.



1, H. T. Smith, Mgr.; 2, Witterstaetter; 3, Mulhall; 4, W. Zimmerman; 5, Curtis; 6, Heckinger; 7, Callahan; 8, O'Rourke; 9, Erhard; 10, Collins; 11, E. Zimmerman, Capt.; 12, Getz; 13, Tooley; 14, Myers; 15, Schacht; 16, Mowe; 17, Holmes; 18, Britton; 19, Holmquist; 20, Enzmann; 21, Bell.

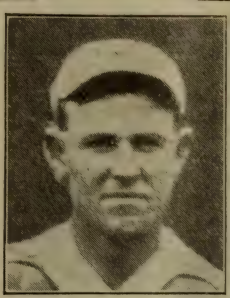
NEWARK TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark Evening News, Photo.



1, Caporal; 2, Ball; 3, Russell; 4, Twombly; 5, Jarman; 6, Lidgate; 7, Derrick; 8, Cottrell; 9, McKinley; 10, Egan; 11, Capron; 12, Danforth; 13, Cree; 14, Daniels; 15, Davidson; 16, J. Dunn, Mgr.; 17, Pedone; 18, Gleichmann; 19, Parent; 20, J. Dunn, Jr.; 21, Ruth; 22, Kelly, Mascot.

BALTIMORE TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE



GUS FISHER,
Portland,
Leading Batter (over 50 games), 1914.

With its long season, which begins April 5 and ends October 25, seven straight months of Base Ball, the Pacific Coast League was fairly successful during the season of 1914. Portland, which had won the championship in 1913, was again victorious after a very bad start. For the first week in the season the Portland club remained in the lead. Then it dropped down to fifth place, and finally was last. During the month of May the Portland club showed little improvement, but in June it began to climb up and by the end of July was in first place. There it remained until the end of the season, hard fought by Los Angeles, which was the runner-up.

It was the fifth championship for Portland in the history of the league, which was undoubtedly won by the superiority of the club in batting and a very good record in fielding. Los Angeles maintained a fairly steady pace throughout the year, and San Francisco, after a promising start, developed a tendency to stagger under the burden of trying to win a pennant. There were times when Venice was in first place, but at no time did Missions or Oakland threaten to be dangerous. In fact, the latter club got out of last place but twice all of the year.

Among the players of the league were not a few who had been seen now and then in the major leagues of the East. There were also some promising young players who were quickly snapped up by the major league clubs in their quest for new talent. The New York Base Ball club reached out into the league for pitchers and an infielder, while some of the other major league clubs sought outfield talent.

The best pitcher of the league was Lush of the Portland club, and the hardest worked pitcher of the circuit was Higginbotham of the same club, who took part in sixty games. The average of earned runs against him was 2.28. Lush participated in only fifteen games. The real leader, perhaps, in the league, was Love of Los Angeles, who took part in thirty-seven games with an earned run percentage of 1.56. Stroud of Sacramento, who was procured by the New York National League club, was fifth, pitching in forty-three games with an average of 2.01.

The best batter was Fisher of Portland, who batted .355 in 139



1, Evans; 2, Higginbotham; 3, Reiger; 4, McCredie, Mgr.; 5, Martinoni; 6, Schneider, Trainer; 7, Lush; 8, Kores; 9, Fisher; 10, Brennegan; 11, Krause; 12, Doane; 13, Davis; 14, Blake; 15, Eastley; 16, Yantz; 17, Derrick; 18, West; 19, Lober; 20, Speas; 21, Bancroft; 22, Naughton; 23, Ryan; 24, Mascot; 25, Rogers.

PORTLAND TEAM—CHAMPIONS PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

games; Wolter of Los Angeles played in 203 games and batted .328; Ellis of Los Angeles appeared in 208 games for a percentage of .310. Another well known player, Abstein, who held down first base for Los Angeles in 202 games, also got within the magic circle, with a percentage of .308.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues. Price, 25 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Port.	Los A.	San F.	Venice	Miss.	Oak.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Portland	..	21	16	21	25	30	113	84	.573
Los Angeles	18	..	16	20	32	30	116	94	.552
San Francisco	23	28	..	18	20	26	115	96	.545
Venice	19	22	23	..	26	23	113	98	.535
Missions	15	10	24	17	..	24	90	121	.426
Oakland	9	13	17	22	18	..	79	133	.372

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1903—Los Angeles	.630	1908—Los Angeles	.585
1904—Tacoma	.589	1909—San Francisco	.622
1905—Tacoma (1st series)*	.583	1910—Portland	.567
1905—Los Angeles (2d series)	.604	1911—Portland	.589
1906—Portland	.657	1912—Oakland	.591
1907—Los Angeles	.608	1913—Portland	.559

* In play-off Los Angeles won.



1, Quinlan; 2, Bromley; 3, Ness; 4, Middleton; 5, Mitze 6, Ables; 7, Morris, Trainer; 8, Prough; 9, Gardner; 10, Christian, Mgr.; 11, Zacher; 12, Killilay; 13, Menges; 14, Kaylor; 15, Hetling; 16, Geyer; 17, Klawitter; 18, Arbogast; 19, Grimes; 20, Dowling; 21, Guest; 22, Bishop, Mascot; 23, Daniels; 24, Alexander.

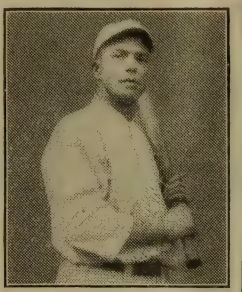
OAKLAND TEAM—PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.



1, Covington; 2, Tragesser; 3, Elliam; 4, Stewart; 5, Wallace; 6, Carroll; 7, Brown; 8, McDonald; 9, Roth; 10, Johnson; 11, Molesworth; 12, McBride; 13, Wardgrove; 14, Marcan; 15, Woodward, Owner; 16, Marcan, Jr. Covell, Photo.

BIRMINGHAM TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION



HARRY McCORMICK,
Manager Chattanooga team,
Batting average, 113 games, .332.

In the prevalent depression of 1914, there was one minor league, which if it did not annex a lot of financial sugar plums, at least enjoyed a Base Ball season that was interesting. It went through the season smilingly, and, except in the instance of the city of Montgomery, brought some returns to its backers.

The race began well for everybody except Birmingham, Memphis and Montgomery. The latter two organizations never did get a real grip on the contest, and Montgomery, which, little by little, had been losing heart, at last collapsed, sank to the bottom, and was so hopelessly out of the race that it did not as much as thresh about to try to get back into it. Memphis could not get going right, even with a new manager, and one who had been successful the year before, but did manage to keep ahead of Montgomery.

For a while Chattanooga was the sensation of the league, but its players began to get injured, and it was next to impossible to strengthen a pitching staff, which had been none too strong at the beginning of the year. When the leading batter of the team was badly hurt the club began to drop back. At one time it was a likely championship factor, but finished sixth.

Birmingham began at the bottom, but there was a lot of "go" to the team and it never quit trying. It was not until the very end of the season that Birmingham began to show its heels to the other clubs, but once in the lead neither New Orleans nor Mobile could catch it, although both tried their best. Atlanta, which had won the championship in the year preceding, slipped up and ran like the nimble mercury in a thermometer, and never was sufficiently steady to give its homefolk confidence, although at times playing very excellent games.

New Orleans began well and appeared to have one of the best teams in the circuit. It was a bit shy in batting. However, had it been further advanced in that essential there would have been little doubt as to its ability to cope with anything in the league. Knisely, of Birmingham, subsequently taken by Chicago, led the league in batting. Always a high class batter in a minor circuit, he finished the season in a major league as he had done before.



1, Benn; 2, Kissinger; 3, Wilson; 4, Weaver; 5, A. J. Heinemann, Pres.; 6, Walker; 7, Barbare; 8, Bluhm; 9, Hendryx; 10, Knopp; 11, Lindsay; 12 Sylvester; 13, Starr; 14, Adams; 15, J. Dobbs, Mgr.; 16, Bagby; 17 Hemphill; 18, Higgins.

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NEW ORLEANS TEAM—SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.



1, Holland; 2, Kircher; 3, McConnell; 4; Tyree; 5, Browning; 6, Thompson; 7, Eibel; 8, Dunn; 9, Jennings; 10, Dent; 11, Perryman; 12, Williams; 13, Bisland; 14, Long; 15, Waldron; 16, Fellingrin; 17, Smith; Mgr.; 18, Dr. Mitchell.

Price, Photo.

ATLANTA TEAM—SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

The real leader of the league in batting, when the number of games in which he played is taken into consideration, was Harry McCormick of Chattanooga, formerly a member of the New York Giants, and unquestionably one of the best batters in Base Ball at the present time.

Some of the players graduated from the Southern Association to the major leagues, although the number was not so large as usual.

Birmingham, by winning the championship, equaled the record for three pennants in this league. No one city has won the championship more than three times and for that reason the contest of 1915 should be most interesting, to see if any one of the three-times winners can land a fourth pennant. The cities which have won the championship for three times—not in succession—are Nashville, New Orleans, Atlanta and Birmingham. No other city in the circuit has won a championship except Memphis, which has held it twice. Should Memphis win in 1915 there will be a grand "three-all" tie over the circuit.

As usual, the figures of the season's play, as printed in the RECORD in January, show interesting data. For instance, Callahan of Nashville and McConnell of Atlanta batted exactly the same, .287. The former played in 133 games and stole fifty-four bases, leading the Association last year in that department. McConnell played in 142 games and stole only 16 bases, yet the former made seven home runs to two of the latter. In the total number of runs scored during the season Marcan of Birmingham topped all others, having 103 in 155 games. Jacobson of Chattanooga had the most actual hits, 188 in 155 games, yet Barbare of New Orleans, who almost reached the magic "300" in batting, beat him in total number of bases, 324, a penchant for two-baggers—36—the record for 1914 in the Southern Association—being the contributing factor, and yet Jacobson had no mean record in total bases, either, leading in home runs, fifteen—three-baggers, nineteen; two-base hits, thirty, and twenty-seven each for sacrifice hits and stolen bases.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years; also college records, schedules, notes, managers' and captains' names and pictures. 500 pages. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Birm.	Mob.	N.O.	Atl.	Nash.	Cha.	Mem.	Mont.	Tie	W.	L.	PC.
Birmingham	..	10	13	11	12	15	12	15	8	88	63	.583
Mobile	11	..	10	12	11	17	14	12	7	86	67	.562
New Orleans	8	12	..	8	11	11	13	17	7	80	65	.552
Atlanta	11	10	9	..	9	7	14	18	13	78	66	.542
Nashville	10	11	10	11	..	11	14	10	7	77	72	.517
Chattanooga	7	6	11	14	10	..	11	14	5	73	78	.483
Memphis	9	5	7	6	8	10	..	13	8	61	87	.412
Montgomery	7	9	5	4	11	8	9	..	3	54	99	.354

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1901—Nashville	.634	1908—Nashville	.573
1902—Nashville	.658	1909—Atlanta	.640
1903—Memphis	.584	1910—New Orleans	.621
1904—Memphis	.600	1911—New Orleans	.591
1905—New Orleans	.651	1912—Birmingham	.625
1906—Birmingham	.652	1913—Atlanta	.591
1907—Atlanta	.591		



1, Clark; 2, Doyle; 3, Bramble; 4, Lejeune; 5, Davidson; 6, Kane; 7, Murphy; 8, Cooney; 9, Klein; 10, Callahan; 11, Gaspar; 12, White; 13, F. H. Schroeder, Secy.; 14, Richie; 15, Woodburn; 16, Baird; 17, Smith; 18, J. B. Clarke, Mgr.; 19, Crisp.

SIOUX CITY TEAM—CHAMPIONS WESTERN LEAGUE.

WESTERN LEAGUE



SHELDON LeJEUNE,
Sioux City,
Played in 151 games; batting average, .361.

It is seldom that the Western League cannot have good Base Ball on its circuit, no matter which club wins the championship, and there was no exception to this rule in 1914. Denver, which had won the championship for three years in succession, and which, like the New York National League club, was out for its fourth successive pennant, did not get it, but led every club in the league a merry race before it was captured by Sioux City. Denver finished second. Toward the close the champions of 1914 drew away at a fast clip, but by that time Denver was pretty well shot to pieces and was entitled to a great deal of praise for the good fight that it had made.

When it came to batting, Denver led the league all the way. In fielding the general average of the teams was not so good, and Sioux City, the pennant winners, surpassed all the league in this department of the game. The best batter of the league, by percentage, was Mullen of Lincoln, but the really strong man with the bat in the organization was Lejeune of Sioux City. In the 151 games which he played, he piled up an average of .361, which is one of those good, old-fashioned percentages that seem to be the exception rather than the rule in these days. Sioux City had four players who were batting better than .300, and any team with four excellent .300 batters and two or three more who can do better than .280 is likely to make its presence obvious in a championship race.

The Sioux City club never was below fifth place at any time from the beginning of the season. That is a fine record for a minor league team. St. Joseph never dropped below third place. A great deal of the time that team was third, and when the fight was over was still there. Naturally all this meant that some of the clubs were rather persistent second division runners and such was the case.

No less than twenty-nine men batted over .300. Sioux City, the champion, being second in club batting, but away ahead in total stolen bases, showing that it was speed that figured so largely in their success. Baird of Sioux City led in individual stolen bases, while the tailender, Wichita, had the runner-up, Nicholson, who stole 60. Among the pitchers Scoggins of Lincoln, with forty-four

games played, in which his average of earned runs per nine-inning game was 2.48, showed up well, yet the best his team could do was fifth place. Lack of hitting was the cause, Lincoln being the very last in club batting.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years; also college records, schedules, notes, managers' and captains' names and pictures. 500 pages. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Sioux City	105	60	.636	Lincoln	81	87	.482
Denver	96	72	.571	Omaha	77	87	.470
St. Joseph	89	75	.543	Topeka	68	97	.412
Des Moines	82	81	.503	Wichita	63	102	.382

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1900—Denver	.581	1907—Omaha	.571
1901—Kansas City	.642	1908—Sioux City	.607
1902—Kansas City	.603	1909—Des Moines	.612
1903—Milwaukee	.659	1910—Sioux City	.643
1904—Omaha	.600	1911—Denver	.671
1905—Des Moines	.646	1912—Denver	.611
1906—Des Moines	.660	1913—Denver	.628



1, Williams; 2, Rehor; 3, Schreiber; 4, Jordan; 5, Lloyd, Mgr.; 6, Collins; 7, Quillen; 8, Schirm; 9, Blackburn; 10, Cooney; 11, Smith; 12, Allen; 13, Scoggins, 14; Miller; 15, Dessau; 16, McGaffigan.

LINCOLN TEAM—WESTERN LEAGUE.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE



KAUFFMAN,
Elmira,
Leading Batter (over 50 games), 1914.

Enough variety was injected into the race for the championship of the New York State League to make the struggle for 1914 one of interest to all the Base Ball enthusiasts of the New York river valleys. Elmira pulled to the front in the last few days of the campaign and won the championship, after Wilkes-Barre had a long time been in the lead. Championships in the league in other years had gone to Wilkes-Barre, while Utica, Scranton and Albany had received their share, so that a pennant in a new city awoke interest in new quarters.

There is little doubt that the New York State circuit would be abundantly successful if Sunday games were to be generally allowed, and while there are honest differences of opinion as to whether Sunday Base Ball is to the best interests of a community, it is absolutely assured that sentiment in favor of Sunday games increases steadily, especially in the East.

Albany and Troy, as usual, were keen rivals in the New York State League, but neither of them finished out of the second division. Utica made the best uphill fight in the league, and Binghamton dropped back to fourth place, after winning the championship in 1913.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Elmira	138	90	48	.652	Albany	134	61	73	.455
Wilkes-Barre	134	79	55	.590	Troy	133	59	74	.444
Utica	132	77	55	.584	Syracuse	127	48	79	.378
Binghamton	134	78	56	.582	Scranton	136	42	94	.309

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1897—Canandaigua	.602	1906—Scranton	.631
1898—Canandaigua	.618	1907—Albany	.612
1899—Rome	.794	1908—Scranton	.622
1900—Utica	.633	1909—Wilkes-Barre	.624
1901—Albany	.626	1910—Wilkes-Barre	.616
1902—Albany	.638	1911—Wilkes-Barre	.573
1903—Schenectady	.606	1912—Utica	.590
1904—Syracuse	.674	1913—Binghamton	.613
1905—A., J. & G. Club	.590		



1, Muesel; 2, Mumford; 3, Caporal; 4, Nagle; 5, Loudenslager; 6, Hunter; 7, Lindberg; 8, Creager; 9, Swift; 10, Kauffman; 11, Foster; 12, Conroy, Mgr.; 13, Sisson; 14, Ritter; 15, Doyle.

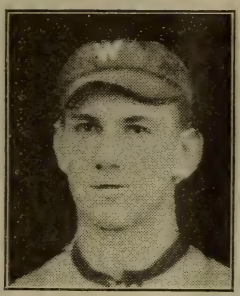
ELMIRA TEAM—CHAMPIONS NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



1, Higgins; 2, J. C. Calhoun, Mgr.; 3, Duchesnil; 4, Cranston; 5, Curtiss; 6, Hersche; 7, Hartle; 8, Britton; 9, Kay; 10, Rapp; 11, McGinley; 12, Fullerton; 13, Peterson; 14, Konnick; 15, William Hotchkiss, Mascot; 16, Hartman.

BINGHAMTON TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE



CHARLES SHORTEN,
Worcester,
Leading Batter (over 50 games), 1914.

With a history longer than many minor organizations can boast, the New England League, with a rearranged circuit, got through the season of 1914, struggling against odds that might have overwhelmed a less ably managed organization and living to the completion of its schedule.

As in other seasons, the Worcester club was ever prominent, although it did not win the championship, which was captured by Lawrence. It was the second pennant won in three years by Lawrence, a record not to be despised. The New England League, it must not be forgotten, bears the unusual distinction of having in its history two clubs that have won a pennant four times in succession. These are Fall River, that captured the championship in 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896, and Worcester, that won the highest honors in 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909. Worcester also won the championship of the circuit in 1891.

By far the most conservative struggle in 1914, was made by the Worcester club. It was second in the race until June, when it moved to first place, and remained there until July, when it dropped back to second and there finished the season. It was quite a record either to be second or first all of the season and, naturally, could only have been surpassed by having the team finish in first place. It was Lawrence that put Worcester out of the lead, and Lawrence that remained in the lead until the year was over.

Lynn was the early pace maker. The team started off in front and maintained its place until the first week in June. From then it began to drop, and while it fought hard fell lower and lower until in August it was in fifth place. A rally at the last moment enabled it to finish fourth.

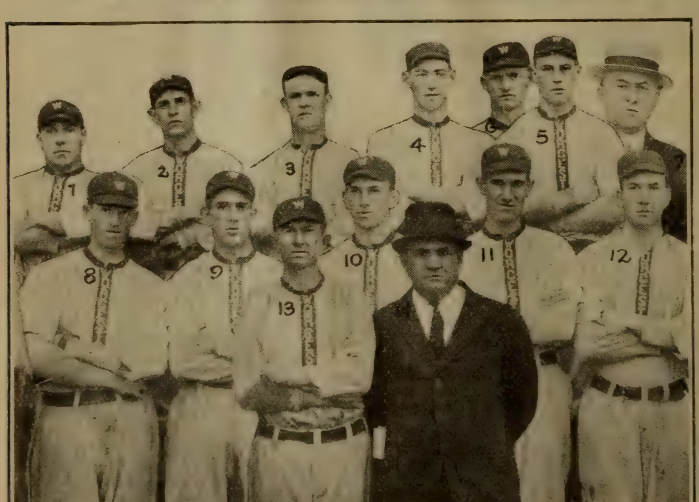
Much of the success of the Lawrence club was due to its ability to defeat Worcester. Had the latter team been able to about break even on the series with Lawrence there would have been a fair chance for Worcester to win the pennant. Lawrence, however, in the test between the contenders, managed to win eleven of the sixteen games which were played and these victories gave the Factory City the pennant.

The batting honors of the league were well earned by Shorten of



1. Fuller; 2, L. P. Pieper, Mgr.; 3, Bruggy; 4, Murphy, Trainer; 5, Mahoney; 6, Conley; 7, O'Connell; 8, Aubrey; 9, Howard; 10, Lynch; 11, Luyster, Capt.; 12, Pearson, 13, Thompson; 14, Barron; 15, Flaherty; 16, Clark, Mascot; 17, Pennington.

LAWRENCE TEAM—CHAMPIONS NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.



1, Carroll; 2, Young; 3, McCune; 4, Johnson; 5, Potteiger; 6, Strands; 7, J. J. O'Donnell, Treas.; 8, Rawley; 9, Cooney; 10, Shorten; 11, Van Dyke; 12, Gaw; 13, Stewart; 14, J. C. Burkett, Mgr.

WORCESTER TEAM—NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

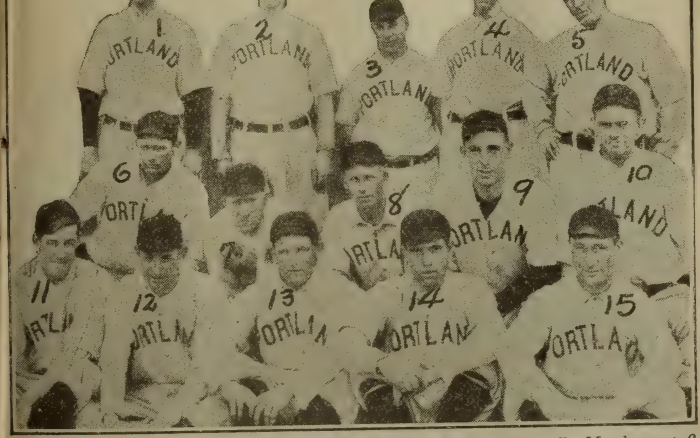
Worcester, with Whitehouse of Worcester and Portland a close second. The third best batter was Strands of Worcester, and all three of the players mentioned, took part in enough games to warrant placing them at the head of the league in batting. Close behind them were two players of Lynn, and then came Reed of Manchester.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Law.	Wor.	Port.	Lynn.	Lew.	Low.	Hav.	Man.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Lawrence	..	11	12	12	12	13	10	14	84	39	.683
Worcester	5	..	9	9	13	9	13	15	73	44	.624
Portland	5	8	..	15	12	12	6	12	70	48	.593
Lynn	6	7	3	..	9	11	12	12	60	62	.492
Lewiston	6	5	5	9	..	7	12	13	57	66	.463
Lowell	5	7	6	7	10	..	11	11	57	66	.463
Haverhill	8	4	7	6	5	7	..	10	47	72	.395
Manchester	4	2	6	4	5	7	8	..	36	87	.293

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1891—Worcester	.653	1903—Lowell	.637
1892—Woonsocket	.670	1904—Haverhill	.656
1893—Fall River	.667	1905—Concord	.639
1894—Fall River	.634	1906—Worcester	.633
1895—Fall River	.632	1907—Worcester	.679
1896—Fall River	.636	1908—Worcester	.645
1897—Brockton	.654	1909—Worcester	.621
1898—Newport-Brockton	.667	1910—New Bedford	.634
1899—Newport	.667	1911—Lowell	.626
1900—Portland	.587	1912—Lawrence	.618
1901—Portland	.598	1913—Lowell	.643
1902—Manchester	.681		



1, Jewell; 2, Williams; 3, Hugh Duffy, Mgr.; 4, Watkins; 5, Mayberry; 6, Dowell; 7, Bowcock; 8, McCleskey; 9, Whitehouse; 10, Hayden; 11, Burns; 12, Clemens; '13, Hickman; 14, Tuero; 15, Lonergan.

PORTLAND TEAM—NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.



1, Martin; 2, Rock; 3, Becker; 4, Barberich; 5, Briggs; 6, Marhefka; Spencer; 8, Milliman; 9, Greenwell; 10, G. McCann, Mgr.; 11, Quinn; 1 Powers; 13, Ahearn; 14, Warner; 15, Waite; 16, M. F. Plant, Owner; 1 Hildebrand; 18, Green.

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NEW LONDON TEAM—CHAMPIONS EASTERN ASSOCIATION.



1, Flannery; 2, Ginn; 3, Schlagel; 4, Wendell; 5, Donovan; 6, Smith; Frost; 8, Gray; 9, Osborne; 10, Williams; 11, McLean; 12, Shields; W. S. Murphy, Sec.; 14, Fohl, Mgr.; 15, Robinson; 16, McKillen.

WATERBURY TEAM—EASTERN ASSOCIATION. Bronson, Ph

EASTERN ASSOCIATION



EUGENE SMITH,
Waterbury,
Leading Batter (over 50 games), 1914.

Not a bad season was had by the Eastern Association, whose circuit is in the hotbed of Base Ball in the East—New England. There have been times when the storms blew hard over this organization, especially during its days as the Connecticut League, yet life appears to be perennial with the circuit, for its members always answer to roll-call when the next season comes around.

In 1913 the championship was won by Hartford, after a fight which was the talk of all New England. In 1914 the New London club, which had threatened in 1913, assumed the lead in May and once there refused to get out of the position. Two or three clubs challenged New London fiercely enough, but lacked the power to defeat the leaders. As a result of winning the championship New London earned the right to play Lawrence, of the New England League, in a post-season series, which the latter won by defeating New London in four of the six games played.

The poorest showing in the league was made by New Britain and the work of that club did not give it a chance to get out of last place. Waterbury and Bridgeport waged the hardest fight against the champions, but neither of them had quite steam enough to overthrow the New London players. Individually, New London was possessed of some fair Base Ball material. The fact that it was strong in batting was probably of as much assistance to the team as anything else.

Ten players batted over .300, only one of the champion New London team, Quinn, reaching those figures. No less than four Waterbury players were included in the ten.

Waterbury and New Britain have been dropped from the circuit of the Eastern Association, which now comprises six clubs, as follows: Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport and New London, in Connecticut, and Springfield and Pittsfield in Massachusetts.

Some fair players were developed during the year; but the average was possibly a little smaller than in other seasons. New England formerly was a center of good Base Ball material, but in recent years has been pushed a little by the Middle West, which is developing some very promising talent.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years; also college records, schedules, notes, managers' and captains' names and pictures. 500 pages. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
New London	81	35	.699	Springfield	63	61	.508
Waterbury	69	51	.575	Pittsfield	60	63	.488
Bridgeport	67	56	.545	New Haven	54	64	.458
Hartford	62	56	.525	New Britain	27	97	.218

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

(As Connecticut League, 1902-1912).

1897—Meriden	.684	1906—Norwich	.576
1898—Waterbury	.623	1907—Holyoke	.664
1899—New Haven	.591	1908—Springfield	.672
1900—Norwich	.660	1909—Hartford	.627
1901—Bristol	.606	1910—Waterbury	.574
1902—New Haven	.642	1911—Springfield	.612
1903—Holyoke	.632	1912—New Haven	.640
1904—Bridgeport	.612	1913—Hartford	.634
1905—Holyoke	.699		



1, Grieve; 2, Daniels; 3, Burch; 4, Stankard; 5, Pratt; 6, Moore; 7, Cabrera; 8, Burke; 9, Wehrell; 10, McDonald; 11, Carey; 12, Hammond; 13, Justin; 14, Swander; 15, Keegan; 16, Mascot.

SPRINGFIELD TEAM—EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

TEXAS LEAGUE



CLEMENS,
Waco,
Leading Batter (over 50 games), 1914.

Austin made such a hopeless mess of its part in the Texas League race in 1914 that the championship season in this energetic circuit for once lost about half of its interest. This league has graduated so many excellent players that it has come to be considered one of the highest class minor organizations in the United States. It produced a number of very excellent players in 1914, but it did not get along very well at home because of the indifference of some of its members.

Waco tied for the championship with Houston, the city of champions in 1912 and 1913. If San Antonio and Austin had been up to any kind of form the race would have been as good, perhaps better, than any that the league has enjoyed in its history. There is a great deal of real Base Ball push in Texas, as much, perhaps, as in any state of the Southwest, and it is steadily on the increase rather than growing less.

As usual major league clubs helped themselves to players of the Texas League in 1914, and in the season to come they will almost surely be seen in clubs of a higher classification than those with which they have played in the past. The New York Giants took three, among them Brainard, who is considered to be a very likely major league possibility with experience.

It was the first year of a championship for Waco, even though it was a queer sort of a championship, with Houston tied for the same place. However, the excitement and the novelty of the situation were all with Waco, for Houston, in other seasons, had its share of championship honors. Houston was the first team in the history of the Texas League to reach the century mark in games won, the club finishing the season with 102, Waco, of course, duplicating the record. As "cellar" performers, Austin, which has two Texas League championships to its credit had the extraordinarily low average of .214 in games won, only thirty-one contests during the season figuring as victories, while defeats reached 114. At one period the team lost thirty games in succession, until a victory over Fort Worth on July 12 broke the spell. Of the twenty contests between Houston and Austin, the latter did not win one.

"Dode" Criss of Houston, famous as a pinch hitter in the "big



1, Davis; 2, Ware; 3, Kitchens; 4, Napier, 5; Edmondson; 6, Criss; 7, Dodd; 8, Allen; 9, Sens; 10, Newman; 11, Roberts; 12, Lucid; 13, McDonald; 14, Frierson; 15, Mowrey; 16, Rose; 17, Mascot; 18, Seitz; 19, Hille. Blackburne, Photo.

HOUSTON TEAM—CHAMPIONS TEXAS LEAGUE.



1, Ashton; 2, Hill; 3, Crichlow; 4, Ingram; 5, Baker; 6, Green; 7, Rennard; 8, Yardley; 9, Ogle; 10, Malmquist; 11, Hardy, Mgr.; 12, Jost; 13, Wohlleben; 14, Rose; 15, Grubb; 16, Tanner; 17, Reilly; 18, Clemens; 19, Akin; 20, Donalds. Gildersleeve, Photo.

WACO TEAM—CHAMPIONS TEXAS LEAGUE.

ow," led the batters. but Clemens' .327 in 155 games places him
ily as the leading batter on a fifty-games-or-over basis, as Criss
ly played in thirty-nine. Criss, in the box on June 20, did not
ow Dallas a safe hit.
There have been better seasons, financially, in Texas, but the
sons for some drawbacks were plentiful enough since the Lone
ar State felt the general tone of depression that was particularly
nifest in the Southwest.
The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous
rs are given herewith. The complete official averages for the
st season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL
CORD, which contains records of all leagues. Price, 25 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Clubs.	Hou.	Wa.	Bea.	Gal.	F.W.	Dal.	S.A.	Aus.	W.	L.	T.	PC.
uston	..	11	10	15	14	15	18	19	102	50	5	.670
aco	9	..	13	10	12	20	17	21	102	50	4	.670
aumont	14	7	..	10	12	16	15	15	89	54	3	.622
lveston	10	10	12	..	11	11	19	13	86	63	4	.577
rt Worth	6	10	5	8	..	12	12	18	71	77	5	.480
llas	5	6	4	9	12	..	15	16	67	83	3	.447
n Antonio	6	3	7	5	8	5	..	12	46	103	1	.309
stin	0	3	3	6	8	4	7	..	31	114	3	.214

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

07—Austin	.629	1911—Austin	.575
08—San Antonio	.664	1912—Houston	.626
09—Houston	.601	1913—Houston	.620
10—Dallas	.593		



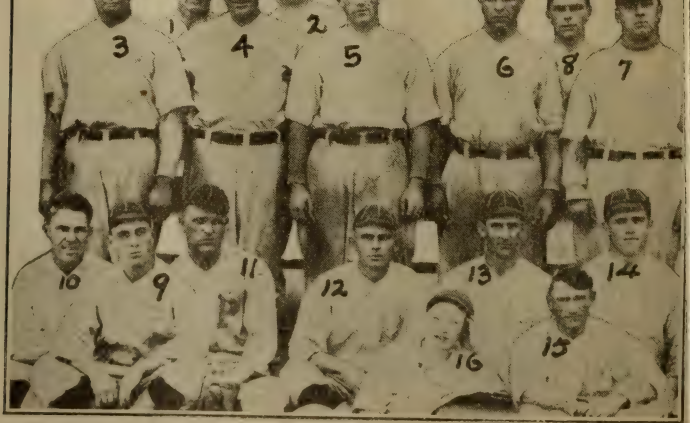
1. Darnaby; 2, Storch; 3, Harrison; 4, Sewell; 5, Glass; 6, Maislip; 7, Erickson; 8, Edwards; 9, Mullins; 10, Huenke; 11, Hill, Mgr.; 12, Tullos; 13, Schwind; 14, Harber; 15, Kellerman; 16, Brownlow; 17 Query.

DALLAS TEAM—TEXAS LEAGUE.



1, Marshall; 2, Middleton; 3, Barnes; 4, Wilson; 5, Hayes, Business Mgr.; 6, Bromwich; 7, Graham; 8, Lakaff; 9, O'Leary, Mgr.; 10, Walsh; 11, Cooper; 12, Mulligan; 13, Becker; 14, Wakefield; 15, Wells; 16, Vogel; 17, Wentz; 18, O'Brien; 19, Koepping.

DAVENPORT TEAM—CHAMPIONS INDIANA-ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE



1, Waring; 2, Akers; 3, Hendrix; 4, Romine; 5, Beatty; 6, Yelle; 7, C. Rowland, Mgr.; 8, R. Daringer; 9, Fountain; 10, Berkel; 11, Timmersman; 12, H. Daringer; 13, Wooley; 14, Johnson; 15, Justice; 16, W. Ralzer, Mascot.

PEORIA TEAM—I.-I.-I. LEAGUE. Brons, Photo.

INDIANA-ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE



WAKEFIELD,
Springfield team, I.-I.-I. League; batting average, 132 games, .347.

In the Middle West there is no minor league with a history more commendable, or a league better appreciated as a well balanced minor organization, than the "Three Eye" League. It weathered the storm of 1914, the championship going to Davenport, which maintained an uninterrupted credit mark for itself from the beginning of the year.

Financially, the season was none too good, due to unsettled Base Ball conditions and business troubles. The fact that Davenport never was headed in the race also tended to detract from a general interest. The league developed some fairly good players.

It was Davenport's first championship in the organization. In a general way other Middle West cities had been represented on the championship roll of the league, and the citizens of Davenport were jubilant when their city finally was added to the list. Peoria gave Davenport a good fight, and Springfield, a power in the league, was third in the race at the finish.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Dav.	Peo.	Spring.	Dec.	Dub.	Quin.	Bloom.	Mol.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Davenport	..	10	9	11	12	14	15	12	83	53	.610
Peoria	10	..	13	9	14	12	13	10	81	57	.587
Springfield	11	7	..	9	12	12	8	15	74	59	.556
Decatur	8	11	11	..	8	9	10	15	72	64	.529
Dubuque	7	6	8	10	..	8	13	13	65	69	.485
Quincy	6	7	5	10	12	..	11	11	62	72	.463
Bloomington	3	7	9	10	7	8	..	12	56	77	.421
Moline	8	9	4	5	4	9	7	..	46	88	.343

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1901—Terre Haute	.649	1908—Springfield	.603
1902—Rockford	.587	1909—Rock Island	.652
1903—Bloomington	.603	1910—Springfield	.647
1904—Springfield	.600	1911—Peoria	.563
1905—Dubuque	.569	1912—Springfield	.672
1906—Cedar Rapids	.648	1913—Quincy	.568
1907—Rock Island	.652		



1, Bond; 2, Brackett; 3, Grina; 4, O'Brien, Mgr.; 5, Collins; 6, Withers; 7, Blancke; 8, G. Cunningham; 9, Sweeley; 10, J. Cunningham; 11, H. A. Blume, Pres.; 12, F. E. Lohr, Sec.; 13, Ezell; 14, Edmunds; 15, Croake; 16, Wolfe; 17, Ford.

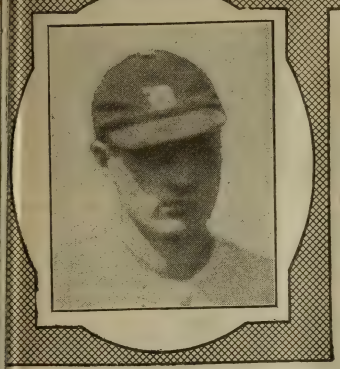
DULUTH TEAM—CHAMPIONS NORTHERN LEAGUE.



1, Rhoades; 2, Farrell; 3, Jack Landry, Mgr.; 4, Glass; 5, Anderson; 6, Chicken; 7, Dahlgren; 8, Cummings; 9, Dunn; 10, Persch; 11, Benrud; 12, McGee; 13, Cullis; 14, P. J. Schroeder, Pres.; 15, P. C. Boyle, Sec. 16, J. Toohy, Treas. Priest, Photo.

SUPERIOR TEAM—NORTHERN LEAGUE.

NORTHERN LEAGUE



H. H. BOND,
Duluth,
Leading Batter (over 50 games), 1914.

For real vicissitude and variety, the Northern League had as much spice in its race as almost any organization that played in 1914. Duluth won the championship. Now that means that Duluth began in a very lowly situation, dropped still lower to last place in the race, and then began to fight upward. From one position to another the team climbed, until in July it was in the lead. For the moment the enthusiasts of Duluth had a fine time among themselves celebrating the success of the players, only to see them drop again to second place, but the fighting quality was there, and in August the team took the lead, not to be ousted again during the year.

All this time the Winnipeg club floated on with confident buoyancy, seldom or never out of first place, and not being given to misgivings of disaster until in August when Duluth suddenly challenged Winnipeg, and to the great surprise and chagrin of the latter beat it to the finish in a contest which created considerable Base Ball attention. Other clubs in the league than Duluth had a career of unusual excitement, with the exception of Fort William, which plodded on in a none too exhilarating atmosphere at the foot of the column.

In the first year of its life Winona won the championship of the league, and in the second year Duluth's sensational fight will always be recalled with interest.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Dul.	Wpg.	G.F.	Win.	Vir.	F.-M.	Sup.	Ft.W.	W.	L.	Tie.	PC.
Duluth	..	7	11	11	17	11	12	13	82	43	6	.656
Winnipeg	9	..	10	12	10	16	11	13	81	45	5	.643
Grand Forks	7	6	..	12	13	9	9	9	65	60	1	.520
Winona	5	5	8	..	10	10	11	12	61	62	1	.496
Virginia	3	8	3	9	..	8	11	13	55	68	4	.447
Fargo-Moorehead	6	7	14	9	4	..	8	7	55	71	1	.437
Superior	8	4	7	4	5	12	..	12	52	69	4	.430
Fort William	5	8	7	5	9	5	7	..	46	79	2	.358

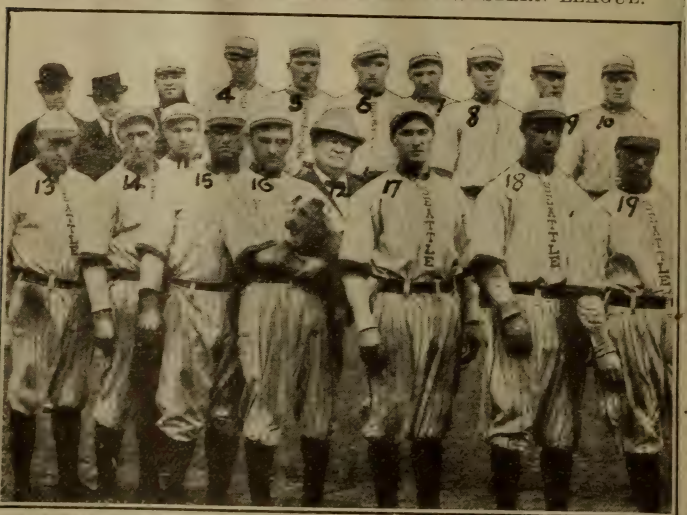
CHAMPIONSHIP WINNER IN PREVIOUS YEAR.

1913—Winona..... .686



1, Powell; 2, Doty; 3, Hall; 4, Wotell; 5, Scharnweber, Capt.; 6, Brinker; 7, Hunt; 8, Ruether; 9, Harstad; 10, McCarl; 11, Heister; 12, Grindle; 13, Cheek; 14, Clerk; 15, Bennett; 16, Shaw; 17, Brown, Pres. and Mgr.

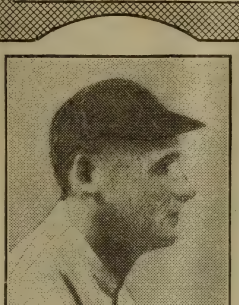
VANCOUVER TEAM—CHAMPIONS NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.



1, J. White, Park Supt.; 2, J. L. Norton, Sec.; 3, Paris, Trainer; 4, Dell; 5, Gipe; 6, Bonner; 7, Swain; 8, Mails; 9, Killilay; 10, Huhn; 11, Bender; 12, D. E. Dugdale, Pres.; 13, James; 14, Kelly; 15, Brashear; 16, Fries; 17, Cadman; 18, Fullerton; 19, Raymond, Mgr. Webster & Stevens, Photo.

SEATTLE TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE



EMIL FRISK,
Vancouver-Spokane,
Leading Batter (over 50 games), 1914.

Vancouver won the championship of the Northwestern League very handily, never being headed after the first of August. The season was rather severe on the backers of the clubs in the circuit, but officials of the league assert that they actually suffered less as an organization than any other league among the minors, for until the trouble began by the introduction of unfair methods all the teams were breaking even or better.

It appears as if the Northwestern is one of the best of the smaller leagues for the development of players, since the quota which went out in 1914 was fully up to the standard of other years, and perhaps better, considering all the conditions.

Vancouver's superiority was marked both in batting and fielding, and the generally consistent work of the players undoubtedly qualified them for the championship. Seattle, once a pennant winner of the league, was second in the race, and Spokane a fighting third. The latter team played good ball, and graduated its full share to the majors.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues. Price, 25 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Vancouver	96	56	.632	Victoria	64	87	.424
Seattle	95	61	.609	Tacoma	64	93	.408
Spokane	84	68	.553	Ballard	58	96	.377

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1901—Portland*	.675	1908—Vancouver	.578
1902—Butte*	.608	1909—Seattle	.653
1903—Butte*	.609	1910—Spokane	.596
1904—Boise	.625	1911—Vancouver	.628
1905—Everett	.618	1912—Seattle	.600
1906—Tacoma	.600	1913—Vancouver	.600
1907—Aberdeen	.625	*League called Pacific-Northwest.	



1, Wuffli; 2, Lewis; 3, Powell; 4, Shea; 5, Holke; 6, Kelly; 7, Smith; 8, Baker; 9, Nino; 10, M. Lynch, Mgr. and Capt.; 11, Nelson; 12, Coveleskie; 13, McCorry; 14, Butler; 15, Goldie; 16, Wagner; 17, Altman; 18, Croll.

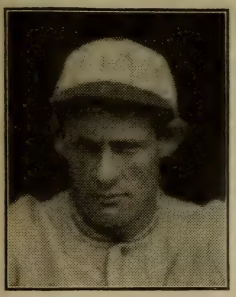
SPOKANE TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE. Martin, Photo.



1, W. A. McCabe, Mgr.; 2, Bradley; 3, Duggan; 4, Schulze; 5, Wycow; 6, Burns; 7, Kelly; 8, Lewis; 9, Clinton; 10, Hurley; 11, Beatty; 12, McCarty; 13, Schwab; 14, Adler; 15, Ulrich, Mascot. Walsh, Photo.

POUGHKEEPSIE TEAM—CHAMPIONS ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

ATLANTIC LEAGUE



ANGEL ARRAGON,
Long Branch,
Leading Batter (over 50 games), 1914.

Management of the affairs of the Atlantic League could have been improved in 1914. There was too much Base Ball politics in the circuit, and the league, all things considered, was fortunate to have pulled through intact. Business agreements between clubs were entered into which were not beneficial, and another season the league should be placed upon a better basis of equality.

The Long Branch club led in the race until the very end of the season, when the team was defeated by Poughkeepsie. Six more games were won by Poughkeepsie, while the number of defeats was identical with those sustained by Long Branch. The third club was Middletown, which held up largely because of good pitching. Perth Amboy was at the front for a few days at the beginning of the season, but took a long drop to the bottom and finally finished in fifth place.

The league developed some good players, who were taken up at the end of the season by clubs of higher classification. For that reason the season was not without its reward to a few.

The second year of the organization having demonstrated some of the mistakes which had been made will give the organizers of the circuit an opportunity to go ahead in 1915 with better prospects. There may be slight changes in the circuit.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues. Price, 25 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Poughkeepsie	65	31	.677	Perth Amboy	44	49	.473
Long Branch	59	31	.655	Newburgh	41	47	.463
Middletown	49	45	.521	Paterson	32	54	.372
Danbury	48	47	.505	Asbury Park	30	59	.337

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNER IN PREVIOUS YEAR.

1913—Long Branch.....,.691



1, Munoz; 2, Dominguez; 3, Romanoch; 4, Viola; 5, Henriquez; 6, Torres; 7, Hungo; 8, Rochlin; 9, Padron; 10, Jiminez; 11, Calvo; 12, Aragon; 13, Acosta; 14, Baranda. Hull, Photo

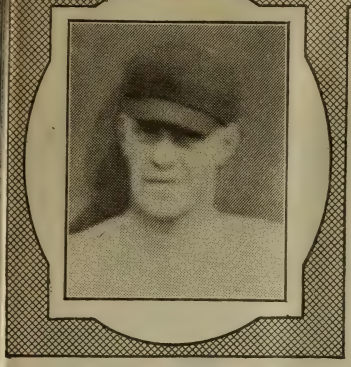
LONG BRANCH TEAM—ATLANTIC LEAGUE.



1, Oakley; 2, Guiheen, Capt.; 3, Mosher; 4, Welsher; 5, Cratty; 6, Taylor, Groundkeeper; 7, Brown; 8, Reddington; 9, Schwartz; 10, E. C. Landgraff, Pres.-Mgr.; 11, Hastings; 12, Corbett; 13, White.

DANBURY TEAM—ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

COLONIAL LEAGUE



TILLMAN,
New Bedford team; leading pitcher Colonial League; 40 games, average .656.

In some respects the Colonial League is a new entry into the New England Base Ball situation. The circuit embraces cities which at some time have been represented in the New England League. The circuit, in some respects, is more compact than most minor league circuits, and the country in which it exists does not lack for intense Base Ball interest.

Fall River, Taunton, New Bedford, Pawtucket and Brockton have always been alive with enthusiasm for the national game, though, possibly, not always able to maintain costly teams made necessary by leagues operating on an extensive scale.

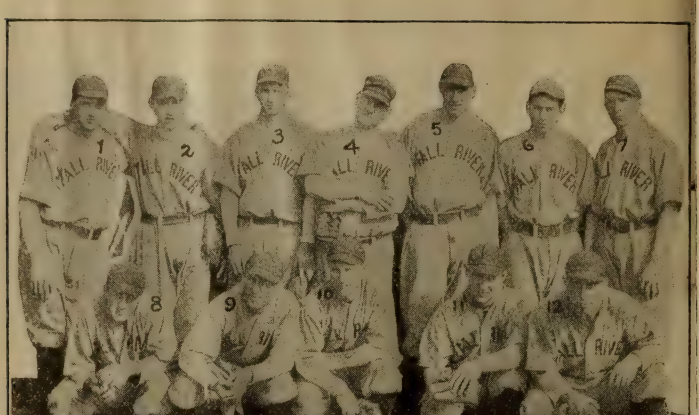
The 1914 championship was won by the Fall River team in a somewhat one-sided struggle that resolved itself into a stern chase in which New Bedford, the contender in the race, found it out of the question to overtake the leader. In the early part of the season New Bedford was well up, leading for two weeks. Brockton was a bad last most of the year.

The league, although enjoying its first season in organized Base Ball, and beginning its career in an unusually hard season to prosper, managed to stick through to the close and finished with a show of strength and assurance which was highly creditable.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	F.River.	N.Bed.	Woon.	Taun.	Paw.	Brock.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Fall River....	..	10	12	12	13	15	62	37	.625
New Bedford..	10	..	12	14	12	12	60	40	.600
Woonsocket ..	7	8	..	11	13	10	49	48	.505
Taunton	7	7	8	..	12	10	44	54	.449
Pawtucket ...	8	8	8	7	..	14	45	56	.446
Brockton	5	7	8	10	6	..	36	61	.371



1, Weigold; 2, O'Connor; 3, O'Connell; 4, Kiernan, Mgr.; 5, Haley; 6, Carr; 7, Connette; 8, Martin; 9, McSherry; 10, West; 11, Golden; 12, McLeod.

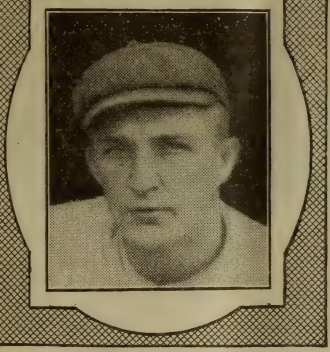
FALL RIVER TEAM—CHAMPIONS COLONIAL LEAGUE.



1, A. W. Keane, Sec.-Treas.; 2, Francis; 3, Linder; 4, Devinev; 5, Gleason; 6, Tillman; 7, Reilly; 8, O'Brien, Mgr.; 9, H. Sullivan; 10, J. Sullivan; 11, Dukette; 12, Cassavant; 13, Fredette.

NEW BEDFORD TEAM—COLONIAL LEAGUE.

CENTRAL LEAGUE



FITTERY,

Evansville team; leading pitcher Central League; won 22 games, lost 7, average .759.

Six clubs constituted the membership of the Central League in 1914, and the championship was won—it might almost be said uninterruptedly—by Dayton. The Ohio team started out in front and remained there. Over in Indiana it had a rival which did not start out in second place, but attained second place in May and once there refused to budge. That was the Evansville team. There was still another determined team in the league. This was the Springfield, Ohio, team that stuck in last place and finally gave up Base Ball for the time being.

This league includes three states, and the solitary Michigan representative, Grand Rapids, did not fare very well. In other years Grand Rapids has been more of a factor in Base Ball, as all know who have any recollection of the history of the national game in that city.

Good Base Ball usually comes to the surface in the Central League, as the section of the United States in which it has its existence is pretty well alive to what constitutes good Base Ball. Perhaps not so many young players were developed in 1914 as usual, but the circuit got through the season with a fair share of success, and in view of the general conditions that was something greatly to its credit. Reduction of the number of clubs in the circuit was found to be much more satisfactory.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Dayton	85	49	.634	Terre Haute	61	71	.462
Evansville	73	54	.575	Grand Rapids	58	72	.446
Fort Wayne	64	70	.478	*Springfield	..	..	....

*Did not finish season.

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1903—Fort Wayne	.645	1909—Wheeling	.624
1904—Fort Wayne	.633	1910—South Bend	.638
1905—Wheeling	.595	1911—Dayton	.628
1906—Grand Rapids	.657	1912—Fort Wayne	.597
1907—Springfield	.637	1913—Grand Rapids	.657
1908—Evansville	.600		



1, Graham; 2, Baker; 3, Knoll, Mgr.; 4, Grefe; 5, Hauger; 6, Fromholtz; 7, Matthews; 8, Tepe; 9, H. W. Stahlhefer, Pres.; 10, Hauser; 11, Fittery; 12, Schultz; 13, Mascot; 14 Kibble. Mason, Photo.

EVANSVILLE TEAM—CENTRAL LEAGUE.



1, Heck; 2, Bierbauer; 3, Hammond; 4, Beebe; 5, Munn; 6, Danford; 7, Reidy; 8, Steiger; 9, Whitcraft; 10, Lamy; 11, Snyder; 12, Reisling, Mgr.; 13, Long; 14, Mullin; 15, Linneborn; 16, Baker; 17, T. Cushing, Mascot.

CANADIAN LEAGUE



IRVIN TROUT,
Toronto,
Leading Batter (over 50 games), 1914.

With one club in the United States and the remainder of the circuit across the border, the Canadian League made a fair showing in the fight for the pennant in 1914. It was not a successful season financially, due, perhaps, to a too wide territory in which to operate and also for the reason that Erie, Pa., was too isolated from the remainder of the league. In addition to that, Erie was the only city in the United States to be represented in the circuit and for that reason there was not enough bipartisanship to bring forth real international rivalry. It was a doubtful experiment to place two clubs in Toronto, Ont., and an experiment which is not likely to be repeated in a hurry.

Ottawa won the championship, though not without a struggle. For most of the time London was in the lead for the race. At the last moment London failed and Ottawa, by pulling a strong oar against its rivals, managed to finish in front. It was the third successive championship for the Ottawa team. Erie was third in the fight and Toronto fourth, with an even percentage of .500—exactly the breaking-off point.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Ottawa	76	45	.628	St. Thomas	48	60	.444
London	71	43	.623	Peterboro	49	62	.441
Erie	64	57	.529	Hamilton	47	66	.416
Toronto	55	55	.500	Brantford	46	68	.404

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1911—Berlin	.637	1913—Ottawa	.629
1912—Ottawa	.643		



1, Kluwin, Pres.; 2, Allen; 3, Goodbred; 4, Tracy; 5, Sheffield; 6, Hoffman; 7, Killian, Mgr.; 8, Durham; 9, Miller; 10, Cantwell; 11, Snow; 12, Kavanaugh; 13, Murphy; 14, Schoonover; 15, Kernan; 16, Miller, Sec.; 17, Lotz.

OSHKOSH TEAM—CHAMPIONS WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE.

Garrett, Photo



1, Scanlan; 2, Burnham; 3, Lynch, Mgr.; 4, Henning; 5, Williams; 6, Weiss; 7, Chellgord; 8, Ericksen; 9, Maginel; 10, Moran; 11, Kral; 12, Bauman; 13, Debus.

GREEN BAY TEAM—WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE.

WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE



C. SCHOONOVER,
Oshkosh,
Leading Batter (over 50 games), 1914.

One Base Ball organization in 1914 produced a three-time winner and that was the historic Wisconsin-Illinois League, in which Oshkosh, after capturing the pennant in 1912 and 1913, won it again in 1914. The club had quite continuous fair weather from the beginning of the year. It never was lower than third place and then only for the briefest moment, comparatively speaking, and it almost always was in first place. The two best batters of the league belonged to Oshkosh, and all told the club had a great deal of very interesting Base Ball. Green Bay was the runner-up, although at one time it looked as if that club never would get away from the bottom. When the team did start to move, it went along at a right smart pace and it climbed as high as the top, but was unable to remain there for lack of strength.

Madison, Rockford and Wausau, all of them champions at one time in the life of the league, filled out the last three places at the end of the season, but as Base Ball life goes it may be that one of the three will be the chosen club in 1915, for Base Ball success seems to move in cycles to those that, at some time, have been successful.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Osh.	Gr. B.	App.	Rac.	T. C.	Mad.	Rock.	Wau.	W.	L.	PC.
Oshkosh	..	9	12	9	10	11	10	14	75	43	.636
Green Bay	9	..	10	10	9	9	11	15	73	51	.589
Appleton	5	7	..	10	11	10	10	11	64	55	.538
Racine	7	8	7	..	9	10	11	12	64	58	.525
Twin City	7	9	5	9	..	10	12	9	61	59	.508
Madison	6	9	7	7	8	..	11	9	57	62	.479
Rockford	6	6	8	7	5	4	..	12	48	71	.404
Wausau	3	3	6	6	7	8	6	..	39	82	.355

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1905—La Crosse	.623	1910—Appleton	.621
1906—La Crosse	.644	1911—Rockford	.617
1907—Freeport	.658	1912—Oshkosh	.659
1908—Wausau	.597	1913—Oshkosh	.620
1909—Madison	.627		



1, F. Reynolds, Mgr.; 2, Cummings; 3, O. A. Christianson, Pres.; 4, Besse; 5, Gouldner; 6, Carroll; 7, Humphrey; 8, Hall; 9, Palmer; 10, Breymaier; 11, Cristall; 12, McCabe; 13, Shaw; 14, Spicer; 15, Shook. Billings, Photo.

RACINE TEAM—WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE.



1, Sutton; 2, Beltz; 3, La Flambois; 4, Kennedy; 5, Turgeon, Mgr.; 6, Crawford; 7, Kester; 8, I. Bidwell, Owner; 9, Brammell; 10, Smith; 11, Shimeall; 12, Lambeth; 13, Gunn; 14, Liston; 15, Trainer. Chase, Photo.

EMPORIA TEAM—CHAMPIONS KANSAS STATE LEAGUE.

KANSAS STATE LEAGUE



LA FLAMBOIS,
Emporia,
Leading Batter (over 50 games), 1914.

Four clubs went through May, June and July in the Kansas League, and at the end of the season the championship had been won by Emporia, for the first time in the history of the circuit. In 1912 and 1913 Great Bend had been the winner, but when Great Bend rightfully aspired to become a three-time champion the club could not muster sufficient strength and was compelled to be satisfied with the position of rear guard.

Emporia's good team work was no small factor in the success of the club, and once Emporia had obtained the lead the other three teams had a hopeless stern chase confronting them. Salina made a determined spurt at the very finish of the season and crowded Hutchinson out of second place.

LaFlambois of Emporia led the league in batting and was the only player to reach the 300 point, he having .342. Trainer, of the same club, coming within one point of the charmed figures. Great Bend, although last, had the fleetest runner, in Allingham, who stole thirty-four bases in eighty-seven games. Turgeon of Emporia had the most number of runs, sixty-one in eighty-eight games. Both Allingham and Turgeon were first basemen.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	W.	L.	PC.	Club.	W.	L.	PC.
Emporia	54	32	.628	Hutchinson	40	49	.449
Salina	47	41	.534	Great Bend	35	54	.393

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1908--Minneapolis	.623	1911—Concordia	.571
1909—Ellsworth	.657	1912—Great Bend	.600
1910—Ellsworth	.554	1913—Great Bend	.596



1, Worth; 2, Rohe; 3, Grimes; 4, Mace; 5, McArthur; 6, Gray; 7, Ramey; 8, Ryan, Mgr.; 9, Snyder; 10 Bunting; 11, Schweitzer; 12, Berger; 13, Newton; 14, O'Brien; 15, Hicks, Mascot. Foster, Photo.

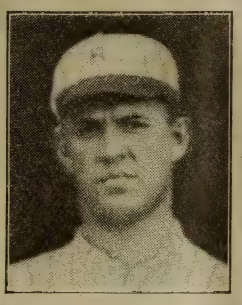
RICHMOND TEAM—VIRGINIA LEAGUE.



1, Krepps, 2, Meixwell; 3, Walters; 4, Smith; 5, Mumford; 6, Carnes; 7, Glockson; 8, Clunk; 9, Menefee; 10, Lewis; 11, Barton; 12, Mullen; 13, Spratt, Mgr.; 14, Copeland; 15, Seigel. Griffith, Photo.

NEWPORT NEWS TEAM—VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE



GRIMES,
Richmond,
Leading Batter (over 50 games), 1914.

With a view to increase the interest in the contest for the championship in the Virginia League, the season was divided, but whether the interest was increased is a debatable question. Such were the conditions of 1914 in the minor circuits that the practical side of experiments had but little opportunity to be demonstrated.

In any event, Norfolk won both halves of the season so that no post-season series was necessary. The career of the club in the first half was almost one of uninterrupted success, and in the second half, for a matter of but a few days when the club was beginning its fight over again, it was in front of all opponents. Richmond finished second in the first half and second in the second half, although there were times during both halves when the Richmond club was not second in the race.

As a whole, the Norfolk club played good ball. There were batters on the team who excelled, and the pitching was of a standard that commanded attention. The Norfolk players were watched by attentive eyes all during the year. They were well handled from a managerial standpoint and that added to their strength. Markle and Gaston were both winning pitchers for the champions, and two winning pitchers on one team is a combination that goes a long way toward assisting to win a championship.

CLUB STANDING.

FIRST HALF, ENDING JULY 2.				SECOND HALF, ENDING SEPT. 12.			
Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Norfolk	44	21	.677	Norfolk	49	27	.645
Richmond	38	24	.613	Richmond	40	32	.556
Newport News	38	28	.576	Petersburg	41	34	.547
Roanoke	33	34	.493	Roanoke	32	38	.457
Petersburg	22	40	.355	Newport News	30	40	.429
Portsmouth	20	48	.294	Portsmouth	26	48	.351

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1906—Lynchburg	.666	1910—Danville	.605
1907—Norfolk	.583	1911—Petersburg	.571
1908—Richmond	.680	1912—Roanoke	.596
1909—Roanoke	.598	1913—Petersburg	.659



1, Jones; 2, Haines; 3, Tape; 4, Robbins; 5, Jansen; 6, Holmes, Mgr.; 7, Tate; 8, Plate; 9, Scott; 10, Bashang; 11, Stupp; 12, Manning; 13, Leber; 14, Hugh Tate, Jr., Mascot.

SAGINAW TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTHERN MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION.



1, Grodick; 2, Beall; 3, Schorr; 4, Duffy; 5, Williams; 6, Korfagen; 7, Diem; 8, Stevenson; 9, Ed Smith, Pres.; 10, Koehler, Mgr.; 11, Lake; 12, Loudermilk; 13, Broder; 14, Green. Mangold, Photo.

SOUTH BEND TEAM—SOUTHERN MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION.

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION



DONNELLY,
catcher Bay City team; 126 games; average, .981.

During the season of 1914, the Southern Michigan Association assumed quite a burden by operating with a circuit of ten clubs and with a divided season. Both of these are not wholly innovations, but as a double burden are an irksome load for a minor league to carry. The association lived through the ordeal and completed its season with all of its clubs intact.

The first half of the season was won by Bay City, with a comparatively wide margin. Battle Creek was second and the Saginaw club was sixth, with one more defeat than victory to its credit. In the second half Saginaw spurted forward at a fast rate and finished in the lead, with Battle Creek again second. The latter played better than it did in the first half.

With a divided season there was, of course, a post-season series. In the play-off between Bay City and Saginaw the latter club won the first three games. With only one more victory needed to clinch the championship, Saginaw was not able to defeat Bay City again until after the latter had won three games, making the series a tie. Saginaw, however, took the decisive game, but it took ten innings to do so.

Battle Creek had been the champions of 1913, and made the strongest fight in the league against Saginaw and Bay City. Toledo was a fair third in the first half of the season, but seemed strangely out of place in this circuit, and in the second half played a dismal game, winning only ten contests out of sixty-eight.

Harris of Bay City led the league in batting, with .386 for 139 games. Jenkins, of the same team, was the premier base stealer, having a total of sixty-one in 133 games. He also holds the record for most runs last season in the Association, 140, although Harris was pretty close, with 135. Hoffman of Flint had the most home runs, twelve. J. Jenkins, also of Bay City, led the pitchers, winning twenty-three and losing four games. Robbins of Saginaw struck out most batters, 338 in forty-three games. South Bend had 111 double plays, while Adrian had almost as many, 104, yet the latter team was consistently ninth in both sections of the double schedule.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous

years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years; also college records, schedules, notes, managers' and captains' names and pictures. 500 pages. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS.

First Half.				Second Half.			
Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Bay City	51	25	.671	Saginaw	52	16	.765
Battle Creek	44	35	.557	Battle Creek	48	22	.686
Toledo	43	35	.551	South Bend	47	22	.681
Flint	39	37	.513	Bay City	45	25	.643
South Bend	38	38	.500	Jackson	36	32	.529
Saginaw	38	39	.494	Flint	36	33	.522
Mt. Clemens	36	38	.486	Mt. Clemens	27	42	.391
Jackson	35	40	.467	Kalamazoo	23	45	.338
Adrian	33	44	.429	Adrian	20	49	.290
Kalamazoo	26	52	.333	Toledo	10	58	.147

In the play-off Saginaw won the first three games, Bay City the next three, and Saginaw won the decisive game in ten innings.

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

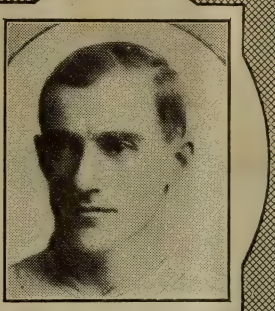
1906—Mt. Clemens	.670	1910—Kalamazoo	.626
1907—Tecumseh	.622	1911—Kalamazoo	.633
1908—Saginaw	.581	1912—Adrian	.624
1909—Saginaw	.584	1913—Battle Creek	.626



1, Bisonette; 2, Kien; 3, Bowden; 4, Kaad; 5, Bowsen; 6, B. Jones; 7, McRoberts, Bus. Mgr.; 8, Henderson; 9, Adams; 10, J. Jones; 11, Wood; 12, King; 13, Stimpsa.

ADRIAN TEAM—SOUTHERN MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE



T. McMILLAN,
Charleston team; leader in stolen bases, South Atlantic League; 46 in 1914.

For the second year in succession, playing with a double schedule, Savannah won the championship of the South Atlantic League. In 1913, Savannah won both the first and the second series and no post-season series was necessary, but in 1914, after winning the first series with forty-two victories against twenty-one defeats, Savannah won but thirty games out of fifty-nine in the second series and was compelled to play a post-season series with Albany.

Savannah won four out of the six games that were played in the post-season series and by doing so won the league championship. Good batting did its share toward helping Savannah to defeat its rivals. Smith, the Savannah catcher, subsequently secured by the New York Giants, and Mayer, an outfielder, proved two very strong factors toward helping the team in its season's successes. The champions led in club batting and were third in club fielding. Smallwood was the club's most successful pitcher, and Causey, a hard worker, averaged well on the year's work.

In general, the league was fairly successful throughout the year. Some of the clubs were embarrassed to a slight extent by adverse conditions which prevailed in sections of the South, but the organization held its own to the end of the summer and thereby maintained its title to all its players. The leading batter of the league, considering the number of games in which he participated, was Shaw of Augusta, closely pressed by Stinson of Macon, who took part in 121 games, and Smith of Savannah, who caught in 115 games.

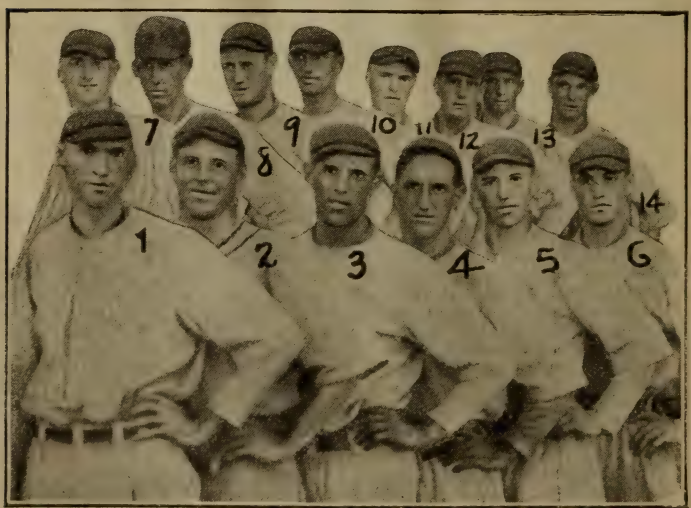
The fielding average of H. Smith for 1914, as corrected by President Corish, shows the Savannah club catcher to have played in 115 games, in which he had 476 put outs, 154 assists, 23 errors, and 9 passed balls, giving him an average of .965.

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1, Llewellyn; 2, Smallwood; 3, Woolf; 4, Causey; 5, Cheney; 6, Smith; 7, Crowell; 8, Gust; 9, Lipe; 10, Zimmerman; 11, Winston; 12, Handiboe; 13, Mayer. Foltz, Photo.

SAVANNAH TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.



1, Morrow; 2, Peddy; 3, Williams; 4, Wiley; 5, Manush, Mgr.; 6, Prough; 7, Erwin; 8, South; 9, McDowell; 10, Hanna; 11, Wilbur; 12, Wells; 13, Russell; 14, Cain.

ALBANY TEAM—SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

notes, managers' and captains' names and pictures. 500 pages. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS.

FIRST SERIES.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Savannah	42	21	.667
Charleston	40	23	.635
Jacksonville	36	25	.590
Columbia	32	31	.508
Macon	28	35	.444
Albany	25	36	.410
Augusta	24	39	.381
Columbus	22	39	.361

SECOND SERIES.

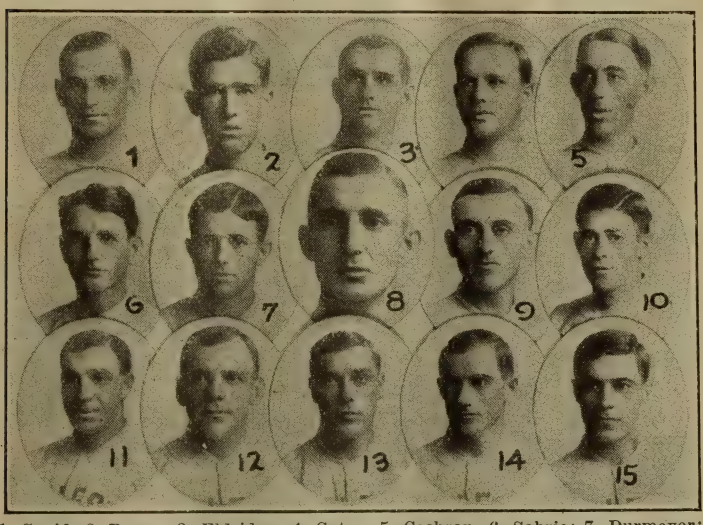
Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Albany	39	21	.650
Charleston	38	23	.623
Columbus	33	28	.541
Savannah	30	29	.508
Augusta	28	34	.452
Columbia	28	35	.444
Macon	24	33	.421
Jacksonville	22	39	.361

PLAY-OFF SERIES.

	W.	L.	PC.
Savannah	4	2	.667
Albany	2	4	.333

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1904—Macon		.598
1905—Macon		.625
1906—Savannah		.637
1907—Charleston		.620
1908—Jacksonville		.694
1909—Chattanooga		.571
1910—Columbus		.588
1911—Columbus		.632
1912—	Jacksonville (1st series)	.679
	Columbus (2d series)	.632
	Play-off, Jacksonville	.800
1913—	Savannah (1st series)	.754
	Savannah (2d series)	.593



1, Spaid; 2, Payne; 3, Eldridge; 4, Cates; 5, Cochran; 6, Sabrie; 7, Durmeyer; 8, Hamilton, Mgr.; 9, Bitting; 10, Harris; 11, Eberts; 12, Braun; 13, Marshall; 14, McMillan; 15, Mackert. Holland, Photo.

CHARLESTON TEAM—SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.



1, Redding; 2, Lawrence; 3, Thompson; 4, Folmar; 5, McDuff; 6, Jackson; 7, Lauzon, Umpire; 8, Camnitz; 9, Jas. C. Fox, Mgr.; 10, Krebs; 11, Brooks; 12, Herndon.

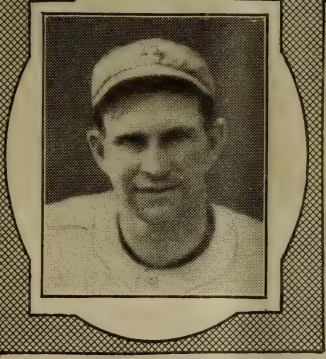
COLUMBUS TEAM—SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.



1, McCarthy; 2, Crist; 3, Chabek; 4, Miller; 5, O'Neil; 6, Adams; 7, Fox; 8, Whalen; 9, Cruikshank; 10, Emerson; 11, Regan; 12, Keyes; 13, Cockill.

HARRISBURG TEAM—CHAMPIONS TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

TRI-STATE LEAGUE



CHABEK,
Harrisburg team; leading pitcher Tri-State League; won 28 games, lost 3, average .903.

This league had the distinction of being the only minor league in the United States in 1914 in which a real strike was threatened. The major leagues had their troubles with their players, and the players of the Lancaster team in the Tri-State League seemed to have breathed the strike atmosphere and sent warning to the president of the organization of their intention to cease playing ball. President Graham handled the matter very speedily and without any delay. The players did not strike, but the ringleaders were promptly suspended, as they deserved, or permitted to find other positions for themselves not in organized Base Ball. It was the most disastrous and the sorriest revolt ever tried in a minor league. Of course, it thoroughly upset the team and Lancaster never got out of last place, where the team had started when the season began.

Harrisburg, winner of the championship in 1912, repeated in 1914. The team did not play very good ball in June. That was its worst month during the season. Reading started out with a rush, but the spurt was all over by the first of June and in the latter part of that month, once Harrisburg had settled down to hard ball playing, the team advanced into first place and except the last week in July remained there all of the year.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Har.	All.	Read.	Wil.	Tren.	Lan.	W.	L.	PC.
Harrisburg	..	12	14	17	16	19	78	32	.709
Allentown	10	..	17	17	12	19	75	35	.682
Reading	8	7	..	15	16	13	59	51	.536
Wilmington	3	5	7	..	15	17	47	62	.431
Trenton	6	8	6	9	..	15	44	66	.400
Lancaster	5	3	7	4	7	..	26	83	.238

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1904—York	.606	1909—Lancaster	.658
1905—Williamsport	.629	1910—Altoona	.655
1906—York	.591	1911—Reading	.679
1907—Williamsport	.694	1912—Harrisburg	.670
1908—Williamsport	.646	1913—Wilmington	.595



1, Stewart; 2, Orme; 3, Culver; 4, Tadlock; 5, Deihl; 6, Whitehouse; 7, Kennedy; 8, Wilson, Mgr.; 9, Anderson; 10, Fisse; 11, Lotshaw; 12, Moore; 13, Griffin.

CHAMPAIGN TEAM—CHAMPIONS ILLINOIS-MISSOURI LEAGUE.



1, Hurst; 2, Ehrgott; 3, Chas. Fleming, Mgr.; 4, Lyons; 5, Fred A. Sapp, Pres.; 6, Holzhauser; 7, Desmond; 8, Carrow; 9, Hannigan; 10, Nelson; 11, Netherton; 12, Saillard. Hostetler, Photo.

OTTAWA TEAM—ILLINOIS-MISSOURI LEAGUE.

ILLINOIS-MISSOURI LEAGUE



A. J. HOLZHAUSER,
Kankakee-Ottawa teams; played in greatest number of games (134) in league in 1914.

When this league began its season there were six clubs in the circuit. These conditions did not last long. The way of the minors was a little too hard for Lincoln and Kankakee and they dropped out. Kankakee was last in the race when this happened, but Lincoln was second. Lack of support on the part of the Lincoln enthusiasts undoubtedly brought about the resignation of that team.

The championship of the circuit was won easily by Champaign. It was far ahead of all the other clubs. After the reorganization of the circuit, La Salle played only mediocre ball, and was last by a large majority when the season closed.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years; also college records, schedules, notes, managers' and captains' names and pictures. 500 pages. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

CLUB STANDING.

May 12 to July 2.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Champaign	37	12	.755	Streator	21	27	.433
Lincoln	32	15	.681	LaSalle	14	32	.304
Ottawa	23	22	.511	Kankakee	14	32	.304

May 12 to August 10.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Champaign	62	27	.696	Streator	40	48	.454
Ottawa	47	38	.553	LaSalle	26	60	.302

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1908—Hannibal	.578	1911—Clinton	.574
1909—Monmouth	.606	1912—Lincoln	.598
1910—Pekin	.584	1913—Lincoln	.686



1, J. B. Smith, Pres.; 2, Blank; 3, Cronin; 4, Le Beau; 5, Gieb; 6, Altenburg; 7, Poad; 8, Bixby; 9, Sager, Mgr.; 10, Harrity; 11, Asher; 12, Walker; 13, Tennant; 14, Kirby.

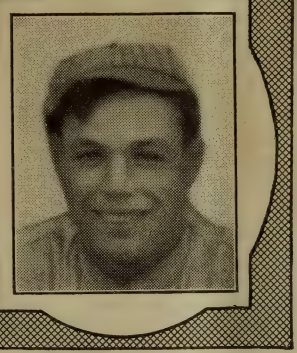
LUDINGTON TEAM—MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE.



1, Lippold; 2, Williams; 3, Mitchell; 4, Barger; 5, Koebler; 6, Bartel; 7, C. Lewis, Mgr.; 8, Woldring; 9, Moore; 10, Layden; 11, Pokorney; 12, Haidt; 13, Nally; 14, Reitmeyer; 15, Collins, Mascot. Conat Bros., Photo.

MANISTEE TEAM—MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE.

MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE



NALLY,
Outfielder Manistee Club,
Leading batter (47 games), 1914.

The Michigan State League, which is not to be confounded with the Southern Michigan Association, was less successful in 1914 than had been hoped. Very likely business unrest in the State had much to do with this, again showing how conclusively sport is not a merchandise but something which appeals most keenly to those who desire healthy amusement and have the means to pay for it.

Of the six clubs in the circuit, Boyne City and Traverse City decided not to go on after September, and as Manistee got into difficulties on September 8, Belding took the place of that town and finished the year.

Muskegon won the championship after an exhilarating contest in which the team passed a great deal of time in first place, but was fought out of it twice during the year. Muskegon began in last position, but shot quickly to the top. In July and August it twice lost first place to Ludington, only to win it back again, and eventually finished in front.

Manistee had quite an inglorious finish. For three times in succession the town had won the championship, and in the fourth year of its endeavor to be equally as successful lost the club completely because of lack of support. Possibly, it was a repetition of the old story of too many championships for a town of that size. Larger cities have been known to fall by the wayside for the same reason.

Several long contests and a number of one-hit games testify to a good quality of ball in 1914. Traverse City defeated Muskegon in seventeen innings on July 7, score 3—2, and Boyne City, exactly a week later, and by the same score, vanquished Manistee.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	G.	W.	L.	Tie.	PC.	Club.	G.	W.	L.	Tie.	PC.
Muskegon	120	73	46	1	.613	Cadillac	120	67	51	2	.568
Ludington	119	69	50	..	.580	Belding	122	57	64	1	.471

Note—Boyne City and Traverse City were dropped from League September 1, and Belding finished Manistee's schedule from September 8.

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1910—Cadillac	.558	1912—Manistee	.703
1911—Manistee	.622	1913—Manistee	.608

WESTERN ASSOCIATION



Much of the territory of the Western Association lies within Oklahoma, a State which is keenly alive to Base Ball, and which, one of these days, will begin to produce its full quota of youngsters ready to make their trial in major league circles.

The clubs in the circuit numbered six in 1914, and the season was divided as an experiment. In the first half, which ended June 30, Oklahoma City ran away from its rivals. The club began well and, of course, finished well, when it landed in first place. In the second half it made a poor start and never pulled together. Muskogee finished fourth in the first half, but quickly took the lead in the second half and hung to it. In the post-season series, which lasted six games, Oklahoma City revived amazingly and won four games to two for Muskogee.

On the whole, it was a good season for the league, and judging by the interest developed and which will increase and grow as general conditions become more settled, there is little doubt about the successful future of Base Ball in Oklahoma

The Western Association, of which Roy D. Ross, of Fort Smith, is secretary, will present a changed circuit in 1915 from that of the previous season. Three cities from the defunct Texas and Oklahoma league have been added to its membership, which now includes Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Muskogee and McAlester of Oklahoma; Denison, Sherman and Paris of Texas, and Fort Smith and Van Buren of Arkansas.

STANDING OF CLUBS.

First Series—Ending June 30.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Oklahoma City	37	21	.638
Tulsa	34	22	.607
Fort Smith	34	23	.596
Muskogee	30	27	.526
Joplin	20	38	.345
McAlester	18	42	.300

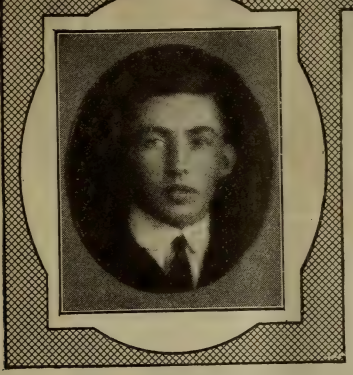
Second Series—Ending September 7.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Muskogee	44	27	.620
Tulsa	40	27	.597
Fort Smith	39	29	.574
Oklahoma City	38	31	.551
McAlester	29	37	.439
Henryetta	15	54	.217

Play-off.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Oklahoma City	4	2	.667
Muskogee	2	4	.333

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION



SIGLIN,
Waterloo,
Leading Batter (over 50 games), 1914.

If the Ottumwa Base Ball club had been disposed to maintain its organization in 1914 it would have had, like the New York National League Club, a chance to win its fourth championship in succession. But Ottumwa dropped out, while New York stayed in and failed to win. In the ten years' history of the Central Association Ottumwa had won five pennants, one of the most remarkable records in minor league Base Ball. During this period Burlington won the championship twice, Quincy once, and Waterloo twice.

In 1914 the championship did not go out of the "charmed circle," for Waterloo won again, its third championship in eleven years. Oddly enough Burlington, one of the other championship factors in this league, was the runner-up to Waterloo, so that if Waterloo had failed the championship, in all probability, again would have gone to a club which had won it before. The nearest, perhaps, was Muscatine, which made a determined fight toward the close of the year and was in first place almost all the month of August. Except for the good work of Waterloo, Burlington and Muscatine the race was rather uneventful. The four clubs in the second division, Cedar Rapids, Keokuk, Marshalltown and Galesburg, never at any time threatened to take the place of the leaders. They played ordinary ball from the beginning of the schedule until its completion. In the main, the season was only moderately successful, although several of the clubs contained players promising enough to be sought by managers of the more prominent leagues.

The records of the Central Association, compiled by Chief Scorer Hume, and published in the SPALDING RECORD in January, as usual, showed very interesting details.

The "fan" can get a great deal of enjoyment from a perusal of the records of any league, whether interested or not in the affairs of a particular organization. From what appears to be merely masses of figures, the delver soon finds some most remarkable combinations of statistics. Very often a mediocre player will shine surprisingly in one department, and a speculation on the causes and reasons that are responsible for such excellence only leads to further and fascinating investigations.



1, Siglin; 2, Hollenbeck; 3, Tuttle; 4, Blenner; 5, Sheldon; 6, Blodgett; 7, Ellis; 8, White; 9, Askland; 10, Evans; 11, McAuley; 12, Dr. J. A. Andrews, Mgr.; 13, J. D. Burtner, Pres.; 14, C. L. McDermott, Treas.; 15. Wintz; 16, Drohan.

WATERLOO TEAM—CHAMPIONS CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.



1, Meinert, 2, Lowther; 3, Singleton; 4, Rolleg; 5, McGlade; 6, Manush, Mgr.; 7, Harmon; 8, McCoy; 9, Lunte; 10, Sheible; 11, Schwenke; 12, Miller; 13, McCabe; 14, Strong.

BURLINGTON TEAM—CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

Siglin of Waterloo led the Central Association in batting—that is, setting a standard of fifty games as a minimum—with .322 as the figures for 130 games. McAuley of the same club, with one game less, led Siglin in sacrifice hits and stolen bases, having fifty-six and sixty-one, respectively, at the same time balancing exactly on the 300 point of the percentage scale in batting.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years; also college records, schedules, notes, managers' and captains' names and pictures. 500 pages. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

	G.	W.	L.	PC.		G.	W.	L.	PC.
Waterloo	129	78	51	.605	Cedar Rapids	124	64	60	.516
Burlington	128	75	53	.586	Keokuk	128	52	76	.406
Muscatine	125	72	53	.576	Marshalltown	128	52	76	.406
Clinton	128	67	61	.523	Galesburg	128	49	79	.383

Tie games—Waterloo 1, Clinton 1, Muscatine 2.

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1904—Ottumwa	.657	1909—Burlington	.620
1905—Ottumwa	.613	1910—Quincy	.638
1906—Burlington	.681	1911—Ottumwa	.680
1907—Waterloo	.637	1912—Ottumwa	.613
1908—Waterloo	.704	1913—Ottumwa	.571



1, Foster; 2, Burgwald; 3, Maul; 4, Richardson; 5, Ostendorf; 6, Harter; 7, Seibert; 8, Delaney; 9, Harvey; 10, Clark; 11, Sears; 12, Richards, Mgr.; 13, Jude; 14, Andreen; 15, Mascot.

MARSHALLTOWN TEAM—CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.



1, Varney; 2, Ward; 3, Clair, Mgr.; 4, Hatch; 5, Stevens; 6, Everdon; 7, Obst; 8, Downey; 9, Robin; 10, Rushenburg; 11, Hoffman; 12, Vance; 13, Payne.

GRAND ISLAND TEAM—CHAMPIONS NEBRASKA STATE LEAGUE.



1, Oriett; 2, Brian; 3, Johnson; 4, McDowell; 5, Bockewitz; 6, McGrath; 7, F. Coe, Mgr.; 8, Hellrick; 9, Florey; 10, Brannon; 11 Neff; 12, Black; 13, Ling.

BEATRICE TEAM—NEBRASKA STATE LEAGUE.

NEBRASKA STATE LEAGUE



J. K. TOWNE,
Norfolk,
Leading Batter (over 50 games), 1914.

In 1913, Kearney won the championship of the Nebraska State League, and in 1914, Kearney was first, last and all of the time last. It was as complete a reversal of form as if a sprint runner had turned about and run toward the start instead of the finish. The championship in 1914 was won by Grand Island, but the course of its progress throughout the year was not always one of roses. There were times when the team was hard fought, but at no time was it last in the race.

Hastings made the early sprint. Until after the middle of July this team was in the lead and even then Grand Island was not much feared, for it was the Base Ball players of Beatrice who had Hastings mostly concerned. After Beatrice had passed Hastings the latter team could not catch its old stride and fell back little by little, but Beatrice must have spent most of its energy in catching Hastings, for it was Grand Island that came from away down in fifth place and eliminated both Hastings and Beatrice, winning the championship by so doing. It was a very close thing at the end, for Grand Island won but one game more than Beatrice and lost one less, while Hastings won but two less games than Grand Island and lost but two more. A race like that is ideal, and if all Base Ball championships were to be similarly decided the country would be in a ferment in August.

The complete averages will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD for 1915. a book of 500 pages. Price 25 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT THE CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	G.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	G.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Grand Island....	112	66	46	.589	Superior	112	54	58	.482
Beatrice	112	65	47	.580	Norfolk	112	52	60	.464
Hastings	112	64	48	.571	Columbus	112	49	63	.437
York	112	60	52	.536	Kearney	112	38	74	.339

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1910—Fremont	.594	1912—Hastings	.595
1911—Superior	.636	1913—Kearney	.598



1, Thiesing; 2, Bishop; 3, Brown; 4, Parks; 5, Beckley; 6, Greene; 7, Patten; 8, Obst; 9, Gray; 10, Weideman; 11, Scotty; 12, Pero, Groundkeeper; 13, Jepson; 14, Arrett; 15, Landreth; 16, Schrader; 17, Fanney, Mgr.

SUPERIOR TEAM—NEBRASKA STATE LEAGUE.



1, Reed; 2, Towne; 3, Hirsch; 4, Turpin; 5, Walworth; 6, Bruce; 7, Lane; 8, Getchel; 9, Brown; 10, Melker; 11, Bright; 12, Ley; 13, Mascot; 14, Musser; 15, Reis. Stockton, Photo.

NORFOLK TEAM—NEBRASKA STATE LEAGUE.

KENTUCKY-ILLINOIS-TENNESSEE LEAGUE



J. HERBERT,
Manager Cairo team and leading second baseman K. I. T. League.

Cairo won the championship of the "Kitty" circuit with a margin which was safe and roomy. Owensboro was second in the race, rather closely pressed by Henderson, which finished third. The season was not much worse for this circuit than for others engaged in the minors. The attendance was fairly good in the early part of the year when interest was warm, and in one or two of the towns remained good to the finish.

Not so many players were graduated to the higher leagues at the end of the season, although the games were interesting to those who witnessed them, indicating that the talent which was being developed was not without hope for the future.

As in other minor circuits the batting was not so high as it had been in some years of the past. Throughout all Base Ball the batting showed marked retrogradation in 1914, again significant of the fact, to which attention has been called, that the pitchers once more are holding their own and a little more, making it difficult for batters to face them with the success which was first in evidence after the pitching distance was changed in 1893.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, Price, 25 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Cairo.	Owens.	Hend.	Pad.	Clar.	Hop.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Cairo	..	17	19	25	5	11	77	46	.622
Owensboro	12	..	18	15	12	9	66	55	.545
Henderson	10	19	..	20	8	7	64	58	.525
Paducah	17	13	10	..	11	8	59	65	.476
Clarksville	3	3	5	1	..	10	22	39	.361
Hopkinsville	4	3	6	4	3	..	20	45	.308

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1910 { Vincennes	.610	1912—Clarksville	.701
1910 { McLeansboro	.690	1913—Paducah	.630
1911—Fulton	.694		



1, Fink, 2, Horan; 3, Coy; 4, Herbert, Mgr.; 5, McCann; 6, Grogan; 7, Hart; 8, Hodge; 9, Kesling; 10, Halstead; 11, Wise; 12, Peters; 13, Engman.

CAIRO TEAM—CHAMPIONS KENTUCKY-ILLINOIS-TENNESSEE LEAGUE.



1, Zapke; 2, Bales; 3, Blausit; 4, Geary; 5, Colby; 6, Pierre; 7, Bowen; 8, Gaston, Mgr.; 9, Hill; 10, Leonard; 11, Pratt. McKinstry, Photo.

AMERICUS TEAM—CHAMPIONS GEORGIA STATE LEAGUE.

GEORGIA STATE LEAGUE



BANKSTON,
401 times at bat; average .359,
Cordele team.

Six clubs in the Georgia State League played a divided season between the first of May and the last of August. It was a good race, and in the post-season series Thomasville failed to win a game from Americus in the four contests played.

The first half of the season was won by Thomasville, with Americus fifth. In this half Americus had shown strength by making a spurt which carried the team to first place. It was too tough a proposition to handle, however, and Americus dropped back to fifth.

When the second half began Thomasville started out in fifth place, and except one brief interval remained there. Americus began in the lead and stuck right along with it until the last game was completed.

Cordele began poorly, but finished second in the first half of the year and third in the second half, so that the season was not bad, all things considered. Brunswick had a lively time between a continued last place in the first half of the race and a good second in the second half.

The champion batters of the league, Thrasher and Bankston, both belonged to the Cordele club.

STANDING OF CLUBS.

First Half.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Thomasville	29	22	.569
Cordele	29	23	.558
Valdosta	28	25	.528
Waycross	28	26	.519
Americus	23	30	.434
Brunswick	21	32	.396

Second Half.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Americus	34	17	.667
Brunswick	32	19	.627
Cordele	28	21	.571
Waycross	25	27	.481
Thomasville	24	28	.462
Valdosta	13	44	.228

Final Series.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Americus	4	..	1000

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Thomasville	..	4	.000

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNER IN PREVIOUS YEAR.

1913—Thomasville ..... .667



1, Mechant; 2, Roth; 3, Davenport; 4, Dudley, Mgr.; 5, Murch; 6, Cox; 7, Poole; 8, Wicker; 9, Champlin; 10, Mascot; 11, Klump; 12, Wilkes; 13, East.

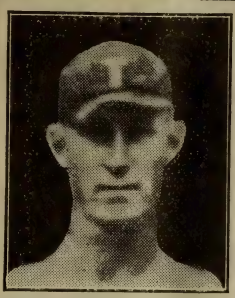
THOMASVILLE TEAM—GEORGIA STATE LEAGUE.



1, Reagan 2, Brazier; 3, Hall; 4, Brouthers; 5, Bankston; 6, Griffin; 7, Burress; 8, Dacey; 9, Fillingen; 10, Eubanks; 11, Vaiden; 12, Kuhlman; 13, Harris, Mascot.

CORDELE TEAM GEORGIA STATE LEAGUE.

TEXAS-OKLAHOMA LEAGUE



W. J. STELLBAUER,
Texarkana,
Leading Batter (over 50 games), 1914.

In the Southwest there is a circuit which is not so old as some of the minor league circuits of the United States, but which is a thriving, ambitious Base Ball organization, made up of cities not far apart and in some of which there is no mistaking the enthusiasm for the national game. Part of this circuit is in Texas and part in Oklahoma, and the towns comprising it are in communication both by steam railroad and trolley. The major league clubs play and train in the immediate vicinity, and the players in the circuit have much opportunity to obtain valuable coaching and assistance.

Like all other leagues among the minor circuits there was some confusion toward the finish in the Texas-Oklahoma, but after some clubs had withdrawn and the season had been broken, Paris was ahead on August 16, with Texarkana second. The latter had been first in June. Paris was the best fielding club and Texarkana the best batting club.

The leading batter was W. J. Stellbauer of the champion Texarkana team, while the best base stealer was Haliday of Denison, with sixty-four, closely followed by Fillman of Paris, with sixty-two.

CLUB STANDING.

First Series (Closed June 11, 1914).

Club.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Texarkana	55	40	15	.727	Bonham	55	25	30	.455
Paris	53	34	19	.642	Hugo	51	19	32	.373
Denison	53	33	20	.623	Durant	53	19	34	.358
Ardmore	51	26	25	.510	Sherman	55	18	37	.327

Second Series (Closed August 16, 1914).

Paris	63	43	20	.698	Denison	64	35	29	.547
Texarkana	65	39	26	.600	Durant	66	27	39	.409

Post-season series: Texarkana won 3, Paris won 1.

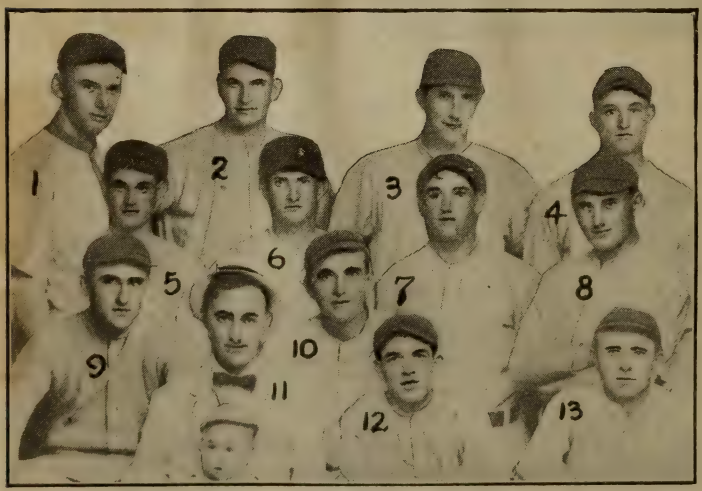
CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1912—Wichita Falls — 1913—Denison .678



1, Corzine; 2, Sorey; 3, Milan; 4, Billings; 5, Williamson; 6, Stellbauer; 7, Trammell; 8, A. L. Ritter, Mgr.; 9, Nokes; 10, Pate; 11, Buster; 12, Gardner; 13, O'Neil.

TEXARKANA TEAM—CHAMPIONS TEXAS-OKLAHOMA LEAGUE.



1, Burk; 2, Morrison; 3, Shirley; 4, Kimbell; 5, Brooks; 6, Farmer; 7, Vasterling; 8, Thomas; 9, W. Cowan; 10, Guitterez; 11, W. F. Ormond, Sec.; 12, Overton; 13, E. Cowan.

SELMA TEAM—CHAMPIONS GEORGIA-ALABAMA LEAGUE.

GEORGIA-ALABAMA LEAGUE



C. SMITH,
Rome,
Leading Batter (over 50 games), 1914.

In the second year of the Georgia-Alabama League, the championship was won by Selma, which was in first place from the middle of July to the end of August. Gadsden won the pennant in 1913 and, as happened to clubs in other leagues during the eventful year of 1914, slid gracefully down to last place in the struggle of last season. In two brief years the club traveled from one extreme to the other.

The runner-up in 1914 was Newnan. This club held every position in the race among the eight contenders. It reached high water mark in the very last days of June and the early part of July when it was first, and in both June and August ran Selma a close race. Indeed, the contest was quite keenly fought to the finish and Selma had not many games to spare when the season ended.

Good batting by the Selma team was a potent factor toward its success. For a time Opelika led in the race and it looked as if the team might win a pennant for its supporters, but a little bad luck at the most inopportune moment gave the players a setback from which they were unable to recover.

Two players of the Rome team batted almost uniformly and really led the league in that respect. They were Smith and Moorefield, both playing fifty games, Smith with a percentage of .356 and Moorefield right at his heels with .354.

All things considered, it was a successful season for the circuit, and managed on a conservative basis it was satisfactorily proved that the league could well take care of itself.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Selma	60	35	.632	Rome	46	50	.479
Newnan	56	37	.602	Anniston	41	54	.432
La Grange	55	43	.561	Talladega	37	51	.420
Opelika	52	45	.536	Gadsden	32	55	.368

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNER IN PREVIOUS YEAR.

1913—Gadsden ..... .573



1. Bray; 2, Alexander; 3, Knight; 4, Utley; 5, Aaron; 6, Moorefield; 7. Taylor; 8, Flowers; 9, Barclay; 10, Reidy; 11, Smith; 12, Stringfield.

ROME TEAM—GEORGIA-ALABAMA LEAGUE. Gates, Photo.



1. Proctor, Mgr.; 2, Lamar; 3, Abbott; 4, Tisdale; 5, Ragsdale; 6, Stephenson; 7, Donalson; 8, Batson; 9, Killingsworth; 10, Sheppard; 11, Sanford; 12, Glazner; 13, Lamar Jeffers, Pres.

ANNISTON TEAM—GEORGIA-ALABAMA LEAGUE.

UNION ASSOCIATION



In the fourth year of this circuit, with a divided season, to which some minor leagues still cling as the principal safeguard of a successful season, the championship was won by Ogden, after Salt Lake City had finished in front in the first half and Ogden in the lead in the second.

It was not a good year for the circuit. Business depression did not improve the general conditions, and Murray and Boise dropped out before the end of July was reached. Neither city was sufficiently well populated to stand a generally bad year in the game. Butte quit in August, and that brought about the demise of the Association for 1914. Perhaps it never will be started again with the same circuit.

Ogden and Salt Lake City played their post-season series, even if the other clubs of the league had passed out, and Ogden won the number of games necessary to fly the pennant of 1914.

It is possible that another year will find Salt Lake City in the Pacific Coast League, despite the mileage between it and California rivals. Still, a circuit which travels from Los Angeles to Portland, Oregon, need not fear much in the way of distance.

If there had been more local enthusiasm, or, to put it another way, if the conditions had been better in the far West there is little doubt but the season would have been fraught with more joy, and the players might have turned forth a higher grade of Base Ball. Some good men are being developed in the section which lies west of Denver and will yet be seen in major league circles.

STANDING OF CLUBS.

First Half.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Salt Lake	37	23	.617
Ogden	36	24	.600
Butte	30	30	.500
Boise	29	32	.475
Murray	27	32	.458
Helena	19	37	.339

Second Half.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Ogden	18	6	.750
Butte	14	10	.583
Salt Lake	13	11	.542
Boise	5	7	.416
Helena	8	16	.333
Murray	2	10	.167

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1911—Great Falls	.662	1913—Great Falls	.650
1912—Missoula	.620		



1, Davie; 2, Fox; 3, Ransome; 4, Whalen; 5, DeBarberri; 6, Silcox; 7, Servatius, Mgr.; 8, Mahoney; 9, Keefe; 10, Zurfluh; 11, Bradley; 12, Clark; 13, Johnson, Mascot, 14, Rogenmoser.

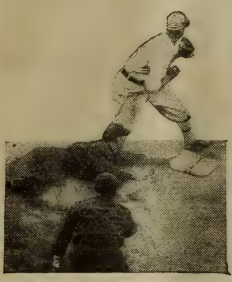
BRADFORD TEAM—INTERSTATE LEAGUE.



1, Sheehan; 2, Sisly, Mgr.; 3, Getsie; 4, Clair; 5, Reynolds; 6, Keener; 7, Jordan; 8, Eckstein; 9, Doyle; 10, Clement; 11, Nefeau; 12, Martin

OLEAN TEAM—INTERSTATE LEAGUE.

INTERSTATE LEAGUE



In the earlier days of Base Ball there was a great deal of very excellent playing exhibited in western New York and western Pennsylvania, and there was a time in the history of the game when some of the more famous ball players came from that section of the United States.

In 1914 a league among the cities of that part of the country made not a slight success of its season, which was divided. In the first half Jamestown won, and in the second half Bradford, Pa., finished first. Then came the post-season series, which was a rare treat for the minor league enthusiasts as it went to the full limit of seven games, four of which were won by Jamestown and three by Bradford. It is not every minor league which can boast of so much good Base Ball in one season.

Unfortunately for the players the scores were so carelessly kept in the first half that it was impossible to make records of the work done by individuals. Another season, if this circuit continues, and there is reason to believe that it will, a greater effort will be made to keep a better account of the work done by the players.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years; also college records, schedules, notes, managers' and captains' names and pictures. 500 pages. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS.

First Half.				Second Half.			
Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Jamestown	35	18	.660	Bradford	29	17	.630
Warren	34	20	.630	Jamestown	24	22	.522
Bradford	30	25	.545	Warren	23	25	.479
Olean	23	30	.434	Olean	20	23	.465
Wellsville	19	33	.365	Hornell	21	25	.457
Hornell	18	33	.353	Wellsville	22	27	.449

POST-SEASON SERIES.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Jamestown	4	3	.571	Bradford	3	4	.429



1, Kelch; 2, Apple; 3, Montford; 4, Foster; 5, Whitmore; 6, Smith; 7, Carlton; 8, Humphries; 9, Webb; 10, Ludden; 11, Wessel; 12, Horn; 13, Bliss, Mgr. Sweney, Photo.

WELLSVILLE TEAM—INTERSTATE LEAGUE.



1, Stuart; 2, Citrano; 3, Gates; 4, Hickman; 5, Roberts; 6, Ray; 7, Meador; 8, Rollings; 9, Corcoran, Umpire; 10, Milliman; 11, Garvin; 12, McCall; 13, Gingras; 14, Clancy, Mgr.

WINSTON-SALEM TEAM—CHAMPIONS NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE.

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE



HARRY WEISER,
Charlotte,
Leading Batter (over 50 games), 1914.

Winston-Salem won the championship in 1914 by a very small margin. It was the second time in succession that the pennant went to this thriving city of the Carolinas. The total number of games won by Winston-Salem was seventy. Charlotte won seventy-two games, but lost forty-nine against forty-seven for Winston-Salem. For that reason the champions led by three points in percentage. Durham, which finished third, won as many games as Winston-Salem, but lost fifty, and the season closed before there was any opportunity to make them up.

In addition to being the second pennant in succession for Winston-Salem it was also the third won by that city. But the contests both in 1913 and 1914 were much more severe than in 1911, when Winston-Salem won with a percentage of .661. Of the six clubs in the league last season, Charlotte, for a long time, appeared to be the strongest. This team was in first place until the end of the third week of July, when it was overtaken by Durham. The latter remained in first place until August 30, when Winston-Salem came along with a rush and took the lead and never dropped out of it.

Asheville had left the Appalachian League to join with the other Carolina cities for the first time, and like many other beginners, when transferred from one league to another, was a little weak to cope with stronger company. The team trailed all the other clubs in the circuit for the greater part of the year and never rose above fifth place.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Winston-Salem	70	47	.598	Raleigh	52	68	.433
Charlotte	72	49	.595	Greensboro	47	67	.412
Durham	70	50	.583	Asheville	43	73	.371

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

(As Carolina Association.)		1911—Winston-Salem	.661
1908—Greensboro	.573	1912—Anderson	.600
1909—Greensboro	.596	(As North Carolina League.)	
1910—Greenville	.612	1913—Winston-Salem	.574



1. Durborrow; 2. Darlington; 3, Goane; 4, Ledbetter: 5. Lockerbie; 6, Hartle; 7. Wofford; 8. Weiser; 9. Doak; 10, Harbison; 11, B. S. Emery, Mgr.; 12, Hicks; 13, Owens: 14, Guthrie.

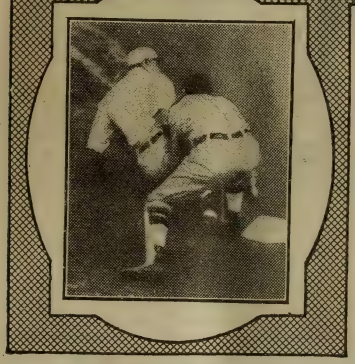
CHARLOTTE TEAM—NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE.



1. Ostermeyer; 2. Brittain; 3, Kelly; 4, Frye; 5. A. Watson; 6. Bumb; 7. H. Watson; 8. Corbett, Mgr.; 9. Lowe; 10, Clapp; 11. Schuyler; 12, Fortune; 13. Howard; 14. Ferris. Barnhill, Photo.

ASHEVILLE TEAM—NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE.

MIDDLE TEXAS LEAGUE



Perhaps not making so much noise as some of its league comrades, there was a compact circuit of six cities down in Texas, that played through a fairly successful divided season in 1914. It was composed of towns in the center of the State, and while it did not attract the crowds of some of its fellow Base Ball associates, it developed a great deal of enthusiasm and left behind some pleasant memories.

In the first half of the season Temple finished in front and in the second half Belton was in front. The latter club represented the possible extremes in Base Ball. It never rose above fifth place in the first half of the year, but in the second half climbed over all its rivals until it was on top. Then, to make a fitting climax, played a post-season series with Temple and won five of six games. Temple did not play poorly in the second half, always being a factor in the race, but when the finish came could not withstand the onward march of its rivals, and in the final test was not strong enough to defeat them for the pennant.

Georgetown was a potent factor in the first half, but in the second a slump in play dragged the team down to the bottom. Both Lampasas and Brenham spurted at times, and both gave enough zest to the general campaign to make the season, as a whole, a capital playing success for an organization that was making its first bow on the professional Base Ball stage.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues. Price, 25 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS.

First Half. Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Second Half. Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Temple	37	14	.725	Belton	18	13	.580
Georgetown	36	14	.720	Temple	17	13	.556
Brenham	33	19	.634	Brenham	17	15	.531
Lampasas	20	34	.370	Lampasas	15	17	.469
Belton	19	34	.358	Georgetown	14	16	.466
Bartlett	10	40	.200	Bartlett	12	15	.387

PLAY-OFF.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Belton	5	1	.833	Temple	1	5	.167



1, Slaughter; 2, Rusche; 3, Stone, Mgr.; 4, Bradley; 5, Schmid; 6, Walker; 7, Pendleton; 8, Brent; 9, Wacey; 10, Utzman; 11, Roach; 12, Page; 13, Tietze; 14, Stitler.

BRENHAM TEAM—MIDDLE TEXAS LEAGUE.



1, Beer; 2, Russell; 3, Walters; 4, Northrup; 5, Kallio; 6, Collins; 7, Harper; 8, J. F. Cairns, Pres.; 9, W. Hurley, Mgr.; 10, Grover; 11, Lorenz; 12, Spencer; 13, Wilson; 14, Harley; 15, Seaton; 16, Quigley. Anderson, Photo

SASKATOON TEAM—CHAMPIONS WESTERN CANADA LEAGUE.

WESTERN CANADA LEAGUE



BEER,

Saskatoon team; leading pitcher Western Canada League; average, 38 games, .767.

In 1914 the Western Canada League went back to the plan of a straight championship year, giving up the divided season, which had been tried in the two years preceding. Perhaps it was just as well that such was the case for Saskatoon, which had won the first half of the championship of 1913, but lost in the post-season series to Moose Jaw, took the lead at the beginning of 1914 and was never out of first place until the season was over.

Moose Jaw had an up and down career. The team started poorly and very shortly dropped to last place. Then it went straight up to second place without a halt. This effort seemed to tell upon the players for they again dropped back in the race and were as low as fourth in a six-club league. Once again the strength in the team asserted itself and at the end of the year Moose Jaw was second. So that, after all, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon had the fight about as much to themselves in 1914 as if they had been playing in a double season.

Calgary, once a championship winner of the league, made a brief spurt at the start, but long before the year was over had dropped to last place and was content to remain there without much of a struggle.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	G.	W.	L.	PC.	Club.	G.	W.	L.	PC.
Saskatoon	123	71	52	.577	Medicine Hat	114	61	53	.535
Moose Jaw	115	63	52	.548	Edmonton	110	53	57	.482
Regina	124	67	57	.540	Calgary	118	37	81	.313

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1907—Medicine Hat	.644	1912—Red Deer, first half	.585
1908—No contest.		1912—Calgary, second half	.756
1909—Medicine Hat	.673	1912—Calgary, post season	.667
1910—Calgary, first half	.698	1913—Saskatoon, first half	.744
1910—Edmonton, second half	.707	1913—Moose Jaw, second half	.714
1911—Moose Jaw	.735	1913—Moose Jaw, play-off	.666



1, Nétzel; 2, Morse; 3, Berger; 4, Kennedy; 5, Herriot; 6, McQuarrie; 7, C. Stis, Mgr.; 8, Brown; 9, C. Smith; 10, Abbott; 11, Harris; 12, J. Smith; 13, Wilde; 14, W. H. Smith; 15, Bottorff; 16, Ryan; 17, Rhode.

REGINA TEAM—WESTERN CANADA LEAGUE.



1, Faber; 2, Crum; 3, Sutherland; 4, White, Mgr.; 5, Williams; 6, Brooks; 7, Chick; 8, Hewitt; 9, Povey; 10, Kraft; 11, Lemieux; 12, Ruell, 13, Fortier.

McDermid, Photo.

EDMONTON TEAM—WESTERN CANADA LEAGUE.

WESTERN TRI-STATE LEAGUE



PEMBROOKE,
Pendleton,
Leading Batter (over 50 games), 1914.

Though but a small organization in the Base Ball firmament, the Western Tri-State League went through the season of 1914 with fair success and played out its schedule of ninety-six games. The championship was won by Pendleton, with the keenest competition from Walla Walla. Prior to 1914, Walla Walla had won its share of championship honors in the league, and the newer rivalry injected by Pendleton put new spirit into the struggle and added zest to the race. Pembrooke, who caught in eighty-eight games, or nearly every contest in which Pendleton figured, was also the leading catcher of the league. He was a heavy hitter, having a batting percentage of .349 for the season, closely followed by outfielder Johnson of Walla Walla, whose figures were .340 in ninety-two games. The roster of the league, which ended its season in July, was a very small one, especially when compared with organizations in the Middle West and the East. Less than sixty men comprised the entire roll of players for the four clubs, from the opening to the close, the list of averages in the RECORD showing that only five men played second base for the combined four, a like number holding down third base and shortstop positions, respectively, while only seven men were necessary for first base and nine men for catcher.

As in all minor leagues, a few names appear whose owners shone a few seasons back, either on the "big time" or the more prominent minor circuits, but the great majority of the players were young and ambitious, full of zeal and earnestness, and with hopes directed toward that Mecca of the young ballplayer—the "big leagues."

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	G.	W.	L.	PC.	Club.	G.	W.	L.	PC.
Pendleton	96	59	37	.615	Baker	96	44	52	.458
Walla Walla	96	53	43	.552	North Yakima	96	36	60	.375

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1912—Walla Walla	.622	1913— Walla Walla, first half	.692
		Boise, second half	.593



1, Whitt; 2, Varian; 3, Fitchner; 4, Schroeder; 5, Lodell, Mgr.; 6, Ritner, League Pres.; 7, Briggs; 8, Lewis; 9, Osborne; 10, Peterson; 11, Pembroke; 12, Naughton.

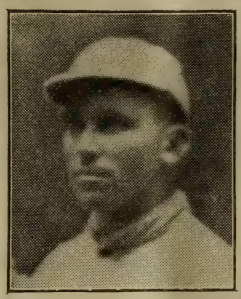
PENDLETON (ORE.) TEAM—CHAMPIONS WESTERN TRI-STATE LEAGUE.



1, Peterson; 2, McQuarry; 3, Walters; 4, Stokke; 5, Lewis; 6, Plautz; 7, Greene; 8, Webb; 9, Krause; 10, Harrod; 11, Finch.

NORTH YAKIMA TEAM—WESTERN TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

CENTRAL TEXAS LEAGUE



McCULLUM,
Ennis team, Central Texas League; batting average, 35 games, .286.

Texas is so large in area that it can well take care of several minor leagues. The latest addition to the Texas circuits is the Central Texas League. This is made up of six cities and towns around Corsicana. The season of 1914 was divided. In the first half of the season Waxahachie finished first with a wide margin of victories. The second half of the season was won by West. The post-season series resulted in three victories for Waxahachie out of five games played.

One rather noticeable characteristic of the league was a fine average of good batters. The leading batsman was Rains of Waxahachie with an average of .349 in twelve games. Fuller of Hillsboro in twenty games crowded him closely with .346. Other good batters who took part in at least ten games were A. Wicker and J. Finner of Ennis, Caldwell of Corsicana, Shaffer of Waxahachie, McCullum of Ennis and Speed of Corsicana. The two latter were tied in batting, with .286, McCullum playing in thirty-five games and Speed in thirty-six.

The season was fairly successful as a whole and while the league did not make any money it lasted until its second season was played out. Corsicana did not finish up the second half and barely broke even on the first half.

STANDING OF CLUBS.

First Season.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Waxahachie	26	15	.634	Italy	19	21	.475
Ennis	23	18	.561	West	17	20	.459
Corsicana	21	20	.512	Hillsboro	12	24	.333

Second Season.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
West	12	6	.667	Hillsboro	9	9	.500
Italy	10	8	.556	Ennis	8	10	.444
Waxahachie	9	8	.529				

POST-SEASON SERIES.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Waxahachie	3	2	.600	West	2	3	.400



1, J. Kidd, Secy.; 2, Williams; 3, Wyatt; 4, Collins; 5, Raines; 6, Poindexter, Mgr.; 7, Cole; 8, Gordon; 9, Davis; 10, Crockett; 11, Tinsley; 12, Tanner; 13, Lilly; 14, Shaffer; 15, Wiley; 16, Disharoon.

WAXAHACHIE TEAM—CHAMPIONS CENTRAL TEXAS LEAGUE.



Standing (left to right)—E. Wicker, Mgr.; McCullum, Hutton, Townsend, Leslie, Bottlen, Hodge, Curry, Wood. Sitting—Shaw, Hage, Lehew, Finner, Spence, A. Wicker.

ENNIS TEAM—CENTRAL TEXAS LEAGUE.

SPALDING'S SIMPLIFIED BASE BALL RULES

Simplified Base Ball rules have been prepared by Mr. A. G. Spalding of New York and Chicago, who is the recognized authority on the National Game. They are of great assistance to beginners as well as to veterans. Based on the Official Playing Rules, as published in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide, they state in condensed form all the technicalities that must be observed in the sport without the somewhat dry and formal wording which is necessarily employed by the rule makers to state each fact with great explicitness.

The Ball Ground

Base Ball is played upon a level field, upon which is outlined a square, which is known as the infield or "diamond." The term "diamond," in a broader sense, is also frequently used in the United States to apply to the entire playing field. Literally, however, the "diamond" is the infield proper.

The infield is bounded by the base-running paths, which extend from base to base. The bases are placed at right angles to each other, on each corner of the "diamond," at intervals of ninety feet beginning from the home plate. Thus, first base must be ninety feet from home plate, second base ninety feet from first base, third base ninety feet from second base and also ninety feet from home plate, thus completing a perfect square.

The territory which lies behind third base, second base and first base, beyond the infield and within the lines defining fair ground and also without these lines, is known as the outfield. All that portion of the field outside of the base lines that extend from home plate to first base and from home plate to third base, all territory behind the home plate and all territory outside of straight lines reaching from the outside corner of third and first bases indefinitely to the outfield is foul ground.

Sometimes it is impossible for boys who desire to play Base Ball to obtain a field sufficiently large for the regulation diamond, whose dimensions have previously been stated, and in such cases an effort should always be made to place the bases at equal distances from each other in order that the symmetry of the diamond and the correct theory of the game may be preserved. Players of younger years may find that a smaller diamond adds more enjoyment to their amusement, since they are better able to cover the ground in fielding the ball in a smaller area and do not become so fatigued by running the bases when the latter are stationed at their full legal distance from each other.

The bases, except home plate, are best constructed of canvas bags filled with sawdust. Home plate should be of whitened rubber, whenever it is possible to obtain it. Some cruder substance may be used for bases if nothing else is obtainable, but it is best to follow the suggestions given. First, second and third bases should be attached to pegs driven in the ground, and home plate should be sunk so that its upper surface is on a level with the surface of the ground.

The pitcher's position on a diamond of regulation size is located sixty and five-tenths feet from home plate, and on a

straight line, extending from home plate to the center of second base. It, too, should be denoted by a plate of whitened rubber, to be sunk until its upper surface is on a level with the surface of the field. This plate should be the shape of a parallelogram twenty-four inches long by six inches wide, with the longer sides of the parallelogram at right angles to home plate.

If a diamond smaller than the regulation size be used, the pitcher's position should be relatively closer to home plate.

(For detailed description of laying out a "diamond" see Rules Nos. 1 to 13, inclusive, of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

The Ball

The Spalding Official National League Ball is used in regulation games, but for players fifteen years of age or younger, the Spalding Official "National League Junior" ball, made the same as the National League Ball, only slightly smaller in size, should be used, for it better fits the boy's hand and prevents straining the arm in throwing.

(See Rule No. 14 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

The Regulation Bat

The Bat must always be round and not to exceed 2¾ inches in diameter at the thickest part. Spalding Trade Mark Bats are made to suit all ages and physiques, and are strictly in accordance with official regulations.

(See Rule No. 15 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Regulation Gloves and Mitts

The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over ten ounces and measuring not over fourteen inches around the palm. Spalding's Trade Marked Gloves and Mitts are regulation weight and size and are used by all champion players.

(See Rule No. 20 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Players' Uniforms

Games played by players not clad in a regular uniform are called "scrub" games and are not recorded as "match" games. Every club should adopt a regular uniform, not only to enable the players to play properly and with comfort, but to distinguish one team from the other.

(See Rule No. 19 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Players' Benches

All ball grounds should be provided with two players' benches back of and on each side of the home plate. They must be not less than twenty-five feet outside of the coachers' lines. The coachers may not go within fifteen feet of the base lines. Each team should occupy one of these benches exclusively, and their bats and accoutrements should be kept near the bench.

(See Rule No. 21 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Field Rules

No person shall be allowed upon any part of the playing field except the players in uniform, the manager of each side (and the latter not when the game is in progress, except that he is in uniform); the umpire and the officers of the law. No manager, captain, or player is supposed to address the spectators. In a regular League match this is considered a violation of the rules.

(See Rules Nos. 75-77 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Soiling and Providing Balls

No player shall be allowed to soil a new ball prior to putting it into play.

In League games the home team provides the ball. It is customary in smaller leagues to expect the home team to do the same. The umpire has the custody of the ball when it is not in play, but at the conclusion of the game the ball becomes the property of the winning team.

(See Rule No. 14 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Number and Positions of Players

Two teams make up each contest with nine players on each side. The fielders are known as the pitcher, the catcher, the first baseman, the second baseman, the third baseman, the shortstop, the left fielder, the center fielder and the right fielder. None of these is required to occupy an exact position on the field, except the pitcher, who must stand with his foot touching the pitcher's plate when in the act of delivering the ball to the batter, and the catcher, who must be within the "catcher's space" behind the batter and within ten feet of home plate. Players in uniform must not occupy seats in the stands or mingle with the spectators.

(See Rules Nos. 16, 17 and 18 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Substitute Players

It is always advisable to have a sufficient number of substitutes in uniform ready to take the field in case any player shall become disabled or be disqualified.

It is the duty of the captain of each team immediately to announce changes of players to the umpire, and the umpire shall announce them to the opposing team and spectators.

When a pitcher is taken from his position his substitute must continue to pitch until the batsman has reached first base or has been put out.

(See Rule No. 28 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Choice of Innings—
Fitness of Field for Play

The home team has the choice of innings and determines whether the ground is fit for play providing it has rained before the beginning of the game. If two clubs from the same

city are playing, the captain of the team on whose ground the game is played has the choice of innings.

(See Rule No. 29 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

A Regulation Game

The game begins with the fielders of the team losing the choice of innings in their respective positions. The first batter of the opposing team is in his "box" at home plate. This "box" is a parallelogram, six feet by four, on either side of home plate, and six inches back from the furthest corner of the plate.

If it is not possible to outline a "box" it should be remembered that the batter is never allowed to step over home plate to strike at the ball, and that he must not run forward toward the pitcher, to exceed three feet from the center of the plate, to strike at the ball.

The umpire if alone (for two umpires are permissible) may take his position, at his option, either behind the pitcher or the catcher. He judges all balls and strikes, declares all outs, decides whether the ball is batted foul or fair, decides as to the legality of the pitcher's delivery, and, in fact, has complete control of the game. His decisions must never be questioned, except by the captain of either team, and only by the latter when there is a difference of opinion as to the correct interpretation of the rules.

The team at bat is allowed two coachers on the field, one opposite first base and the other opposite third base, but they must never approach either base to a distance closer than fifteen feet. They may coach either base runners or batsman.

Whenever a player is substituted on a nine he must always bat in the order of the man who retires from the game. A player may be substituted at any time, but the player whose place he takes is no longer eligible to take part in the contest.

When a substitute takes the pitcher's place in the box he must remain there until the batsman then at bat either is retired or reaches first base.

A game is won when the side first at bat scores fewer runs in nine innings than the side second at bat. This rule applies to games of fewer innings. Thus, whenever the side second at bat has scored more total runs in any part of a half inning less of play than the side first at bat it is the winner of the game, provided that the side first at bat has completed five full innings as batsmen. A game is also won if the side last at bat scores the winning run before the third hand is out.

In case of a tie game play continues until at the end of even innings one side has scored more runs than the other, provided that if the side last at bat scores the winning run before the third hand is out the game shall terminate. This latter provision applies to a regular nine-inning game. Rulings relative to drawn games and games that are called because of atmospheric disturbances, fire or panic will be found under the head of "Umpire's Duties."

(See Rules Nos. 22-27 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Pitching Rules

Before pitching the ball the pitcher must face the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate. When the ball is delivered the pitcher must

face the batter and one of his feet must be in contact with the pitcher's plate or on top of the plate. Not more than one step must be taken in the act of delivery.

Whenever the ball after being pitched and without striking the ground goes over any part of home plate between the knee and the shoulder of the batsman it must be called a strike, whether the batsman strikes at it or not.

If the pitcher fails to deliver the ball over any part of the plate, or if he delivers it over the plate above the shoulder or below the knee and the batsman declines to strike at it, it is called a ball, or if the bases are unoccupied, any ball delivered by the pitcher while either foot is not in contact with the pitcher's plate shall be called a ball.

If the ball touches the ground before it passes home plate and is not struck at by the batsman, it is a ball and must be called as such by the umpire. If struck at, it is, of course, recorded as a strike.

At the beginning of each inning the pitcher is allowed to throw five balls to the catcher or to an infielder for "warming-up" practice, the batsman refraining from occupying his position in the "box" at home plate.

After the batsman steps into his position the pitcher must not throw the ball around the infield, except to retire a base runner. If he violates this rule and, in the opinion of the umpire, is trying to delay the game, the umpire may call a ball for every throw thus made. If the pitcher occupies more than twenty seconds in delivering the ball to the batter the umpire may call a ball for each offense of this nature.

The pitcher must not make any motion to deliver the ball to the batsman and fail to do so, nor must he feint to throw to first base when it is occupied by a runner and fail to complete the throw. Violation of this rule constitutes a balk which gives all runners who are on the bases at the time an opportunity to advance a base each without being put out.

A balk is also declared when the pitcher throws to any base to catch a runner without stepping directly toward that base in the act of making the throw; when either foot of the pitcher is back of the pitcher's plate and not in contact with it when he delivers the ball; when he fails to face the batsman in the act of delivering the ball; when neither foot of the pitcher is in contact with the pitcher's plate in the act of delivering the ball; when in the opinion of the umpire the pitcher is purposely delaying the game; when he stands in his position and makes any motion with any part of his body corresponding to his customary motion when pitching and fails immediately to deliver the ball; when he delivers the ball to the catcher when the latter is outside of the catcher's box.

When a pitched ball, at which the batsman has not struck, hits the batsman before the catcher touches it, the umpire must call it a dead ball and no base runner can advance. The batsman, however, must be in his position at the time that the ball hits him and must make every effort to get out of the way of the ball if he fears that it will hit him.

If a batsman makes a foul strike, if a foul hit is not caught, if the umpire declares a dead ball, or if a fair hit ball touches a base runner or umpire, if the pitcher makes a balk, or if there is interference with fielder or batsman, the ball is not in play until after it has been returned to the pitcher, standing in his position, and the umpire has given the word to resume play. No base runners may advance when the ball is not in play.

Whenever a person not engaged in the game touches a batted or thrown ball, a block follows. This must at once be an-

nounced by the umpire, and runners shall be privileged to advance bases until the ball is thrown to the pitcher, standing in his position. After that they advance at their peril. The pitcher may then throw a runner out wherever he sees a possibility of doing so. Should a spectator retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw it or kick it out of the reach of the fielder who is endeavoring to recover it, the umpire must call "Time," and hold all runners at such bases as they occupied when he called "Time" until after he has permitted play to resume, with the ball returned to the pitcher standing in his position.

(See Rules Nos. 30-37 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Batting Rules

Before the game begins each captain must present the batting order of his team to the umpire, who shall submit it to the captain of the other side. This batting order is followed throughout the game except when a player is substituted for another, the substitute batting in the order of the retired player.

Each player of each nine must go to bat in his regular order unless a substitute has been authorized to take his place.

After the first inning the first batter in each succeeding inning is the player following the man who completed his full time at bat in the inning before. For instance, if a batter has but one strike in the first inning and the third hand be put out while he is at bat, he becomes the first batter in the following inning, not having completed his full time at bat in the inning previous. In such case, any balls and strikes called in the previous inning do not count when he resumes his time at bat.

Players of the side at bat must remain on their seats on the players' bench except when called upon to bat, to coach, or to act as substitute base runners.

No player of the side at bat except the batsman is privileged to stand in the space behind the catcher, or to cross it while the pitcher and catcher are handling the ball.

Players sitting on the bench of the side at bat must get out of the way of fielders who approach them while trying to field a batted or thrown ball.

Any legally batted ball that settles on fair ground (the infield) between home and first base, or between home and third base, or that bounds from fair ground to the outfield inside of first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or the umpire on fair ground, is a fair hit.

A fair hit is also any legally batted ball that first falls on fair territory beyond first base or third base.

Any legally batted ball that settles on foul ground is a foul hit, except that a ground hit, should it roll from foul to fair territory between first and home and third and home, and remain there, is a fair hit.

A ground hit that first strikes fair territory and rolls outside of the foul line between first and home, or third and home, is a foul hit.

Any legally batted ball that falls on foul territory beyond first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or an umpire on foul ground, is a foul hit.

A foul tip is the continuation of a strike which has merely

been touched by the bat, shoots directly into the hands of the catcher and is held by him.

A bunt hit is legally tapping the ball slowly within the infield by the batsman. If a foul result, which is not legally caught, the batsman is charged with a strike, whether it be the first, second or third strike.

Any hit going outside the ground is fair or foul as the umpire judges its flight at the point at which it passes beyond the limitations of the enclosure in which the contest takes place. A legal home run over a wall or a fence can only be made when the wall or fence is 235 feet from the home plate. This rule is not invariably followed in amateur games.

If the batsman strikes at a pitched ball and misses it, a strike is called.

If the batsman fails to strike at a pitched ball which passes over the plate at the proper height, a strike is called.

A foul tip caught by the catcher is a strike.

A foul hit, whether a fly or a ground hit, bounding to any part of foul ground, is a strike unless the batter has two strikes. After two strikes the batter may foul the ball without penalty unless he bunts or is caught out on a foul fly.

All bunts rolling foul are strikes. If the batsman strikes at the ball and misses it but the ball hits him, it is a strike.

If the batsman, with either of his feet out of the batsman's box, hits the ball in any way it is a foul strike and the batsman is out.

If a batsman bats out of turn and it is discovered after he has completed his time at bat, but before the ball has been delivered to the succeeding batsman, the player who should have batted is out, and no runs can be scored, or bases be run, on any play made by the wrong batter. This penalty is not enforced unless the error has been discovered before the ball is delivered by the pitcher to the succeeding batsman.

If the error is discovered while the wrong batsman is at bat, the proper player may take his place, but he must be charged with whatever balls and strikes have already been recorded against the wrong batsman. Whenever this happens the batters continue to follow each other in their regular order.

Should the batsman who is declared out for batting out of order be the third hand out, the proper batsman in the next inning is the player who would have come to bat had the side been retired by ordinary play in the preceding inning.

The batsman is out if he fails to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for him.

The batsman is out if a foul fly, other than a foul tip, is caught by a fielder, providing the latter does not use his cap, his protector, or any illegal contrivance to catch the ball, and providing the ball does not strike some object other than a fielder before being caught. It has been ruled that when the ball lodges in the catcher's protector by accident and he secures it before it fails to the ground, the catch is fair. This is a very exceptional play.

The batsman is out whenever he attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball, either by stepping outside of the lines of his position or by deliberate obstruction. An exception to this is when the base runner on third is declared out for alleged interference by the batsman.

The batsman is out when three strikes are called and first base is occupied, whether the catcher holds the ball or not, except there be two hands out at the time.

The batsman is out, if, while attempting a third strike, the

ball touches any part of his person, and base runners are not allowed to advance.

Before two men are out, if the batsman pops up a fly to the infield with first and second, or first, second and third bases occupied, he is out if the umpire decides that it is an infield fly. The umpire shall immediately declare when the ball is hit whether it is an infield fly or an outfield fly. It is customary for the umpire to call the batter out in case that he decides it an infield fly, so that base runners may be protected and not force each other out through the medium of a double play.

The batsman is out on a bunt that rolls foul if the attempted bunt be made on the third strike.

The batsman is out if he steps from one batsman's box to the other after the pitcher has taken his position to pitch.

(See Rules Nos. 38-51 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Base Running Rules

After the batsman makes a fair hit in which he is not put out he must touch first, second and third bases, and then the home plate in regular succession in order to score a run. This applies to a fair hit over a fence.

No base runner may score ahead of the man who precedes him in the batting order, if that player is also a base runner.

The batsman must run to first base immediately after making a fair hit, or when four balls have been called by the umpire, or when three strikes have been declared by the umpire.

If the batsman is hit by a pitched ball, either on his person or clothing, and the umpire is satisfied that the batsman did not purposely get in the way of the ball, and that he used due precaution to avoid it, he is entitled to run to first base without being put out.

The batsman is entitled to run to first base without being put out if the catcher interferes with him or tries to prevent him from striking at the ball.

The batsman is entitled to first base, without being put out, if before touching a fielder a fair hit ball hit either the person or clothing of an umpire or a base runner who is on fair ground.

Whenever the umpire sends the batsman to first base after four balls have been called, or for being hit by a pitched ball, or because he has been interfered with by the catcher, all runners on bases immediately ahead of him may advance a base each without being put out. A runner on second or third base with first base unoccupied would not be considered a runner immediately ahead.

Any base runner is entitled to advance one base when the umpire calls a balk. The batter is not a base runner.

Any base runner is entitled to advance one base when the ball, after being delivered by the pitcher, passes the catcher and touches any fence or building within ninety feet of the home plate. The penalty in regard to touching a fence or building is frequently waived by mutual consent where the ground area is limited.

If a fielder obstructs a base runner the latter may go to the next base without being put out, providing the fielder did not have the ball in his hand with which to touch the runner.

All base runners may advance three bases whenever a fielder stops or catches a batted ball with his cap, glove, or any part

of his uniform detached from its proper place on his person. If a thrown ball, base runners may advance two bases.

Should a thrown or pitched ball strike the person or clothing of an umpire, the ball is not dead, and base runners are entitled to all the bases they can make.

The base runner shall return to his base without liability of being put out when a foul is not legally caught, when a ground ball is batted foul, or when the batter illegally bats the ball.

On a dead ball the runner shall return to his base without liability of being put out, unless it happens to be the fourth pitched ball to the batter, in which case, if first, or first and second base, or first, second and third bases be occupied, runners shall advance to the next bases in regular order. If by accident the umpire while stationed back of the bat interferes with the catcher's throw, the runner must return to his base and is not to be put out. If a pitched ball is struck at by the batsman but missed, and the ball hits the batsman, the runner must return to his base and may not be put out. If the umpire is struck by a fair hit ball before it touches a fielder, or the umpire declares the batsman or another base runner out for interference. In any of the above cases the runner is not required to touch any intervening bases to reach the base to which he is legally entitled.

If after the third strike has been called and missed by the catcher the then batsman attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball, he is out.

Any fly ball legally hit by the batsman and legally caught on fair or foul ground is out.

Three strikes are out if the catcher holds the ball. In case he drops it but picks it up and touches the batsman, or throws it to first base and the first baseman touches the base or the batsman before the latter can get to first base, the batsman is out.

Should the batsman make a fair hit and in the last half of the distance between home plate and first base run more than three feet outside of the base line, he is out, except that he may run outside of the line to avoid interference with a fielder trying to field the ball as batted. This rule is construed rather liberally owing to the great speed with which runners go to first base.

Whenever the runner is on the way from first to second base, second to third base, or third base to home plate, or in reverse order trying to secure the base which he has just left, he must keep within three feet of a direct line between bases. If he runs out of line to avoid being touched by a fielder, he is out. However, if a fielder is on the line trying to field a batted ball, the runner may run behind him to avoid interference, and shall not be called out for it.

Interference with a fielder attempting to field a batted ball retires the runner, unless two fielders are after the same hit, and the runner collides with the one whom the umpire believes to have had the lesser opportunity to field the ball.

The runner is always out at any time that he may be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless the runner is on the base to which he is legally entitled. The ball, however, must be held by the fielder after he has touched the runner. If the runner deliberately knocks the ball out of the fielder's hands to avoid being put out when not on base, he shall be declared out.

If a runner fails to get back to a base after a foul or fair hit fly ball is caught, other than a foul tip, before the ball is fielded to that base and legally held, or the runner be touched

by a fielder with the ball in his hands before he can get back to the base last occupied, the runner is out, except that if the ball be thrown to the pitcher, and he delivers it to the batter, this penalty does not apply. If a base should be torn from its fastenings as the runner strikes it, he cannot be put out.

If a runner is on first base, or runners are on first and second bases, or on first, second and third bases, and the ball shall be legally batted to fair ground, all base runners are forced to run, except in the case of an infield fly (previously referred to), or a long fly to the outfield. Runners may be put out at any succeeding base if the ball is fielded there and properly held, or the runners may be touched out between bases in the proper manner. After a foul fly is caught, or after a long fly to the outfield is caught, the base runners have the privilege of trying for the next base.

A base runner hit by a legally batted ball in fair territory is out. In such case no base shall be run, unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner. No run shall be scored nor shall any other base runner be put out except the one hit by the batted ball, until the umpire puts the ball in play.

A runner who fails to touch each base in regular or reverse order, when a fair play is being made, is out if the ball be properly held by a fielder on the base that should have been touched, or the runner be touched out between bases by the ball legally held by a fielder, provided that the ball has not been delivered to the batsman in the meantime by the pitcher.

If a runner fails to return to the base that he occupied when "Time" was called after the umpire has announced "Play" he is out, provided that the pitcher has not in the meantime delivered the ball to the batsman.

The runner is out if he occupies third base with no one out or one out and the batsman interferes with a play that is being made at home plate.

The runner is out if he passes a base runner who is caught between two bases. The moment that he passes the preceding base runner the umpire shall declare him out.

When the batter runs to first base he may overrun that base if he at once returns and retouches it. An attempt to run to second base renders him liable to be put out.

If, while third base is occupied, the coacher at third base shall attempt to fool a fielder, who is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a fly ball, or on a thrown ball, and thereby draws a throw to home plate, the runner on third base must be declared out.

If one or more members of the team at bat gather around a base for which a runner is trying, thereby confusing the fielding side, the runner trying for the base shall be declared out.

(See Rules Nos. 52-57 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Coaching Rules

The coachers may address words of assistance and direction both to base runners and batsman, but there must never be more than two coachers on the field, one near first base and the other near third base, and they may not talk to opposing fielders except under penalty of removal from the diamond. If a coacher at third base touches or holds a base runner at third base or a base runner who is rounding third base for home the umpire must declare said runner out.

(See Rule No. 58 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Scoring of Runs

One run shall be scored every time that a player has made the legal circuit of the bases before three men are out, provided that a runner who reaches home on or during a play in which the third man is forced out, or the third man is put out before reaching first base, the runner shall not be entitled to score.

A player who makes a legal hit to fair territory is entitled to as many bases as he can advance without being put out. If a fielder is unable to get the ball home until the man has completed the circuit of the bases, the latter is entitled to a home run, provided the fielder has not made a misplay in handling the ball. The same rule applies to the making of a three-base hit, a two-base hit, or a hit for one base, which is also known as a single.

A force-out can be made only when a base runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies by the batsman becoming a base runner and he is thereby obliged to advance.

(See Rule No. 59 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Ground Rules

Any special ground rules shall be understood by both team captains and the umpire, or umpires, in case there be two officials. The captain of the home club establishes the ground rules, but if the visiting captain objects, the matter must be left to the umpire, who has final jurisdiction.

(See Rule No. 72 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Umpire's Duties

When there are two umpires, the umpire behind the plate is the "Umpire-in-Chief," and the umpire on the bases the "Field Umpire." The "Umpire-in-Chief" has full charge of the game, makes all decisions on balls and strikes and decides all fair and foul hits. If a ball is hit fair, with a runner on first, he must go to third to make a possible decision; with more than one base occupied, he decides whether a runner on third base leaves the base before a fly ball is caught; and if a runner is caught between third and home, with more than one base occupied, he decides on the runner nearest home plate. He, alone, can forfeit a game.

The Field Umpire makes the other decisions.

When there is but one umpire he has complete jurisdiction over everything.

The umpire has the right to call a draw game, whenever a storm interferes, if the score is equal on the last inning played. Calling a "draw game" must not be confounded with calling "time."

If the side second at bat is at bat when a storm breaks, and the game is subsequently terminated without further play, and this side has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire can call the game a draw without regard to the score of the last equal inning. In other words, the game is a draw just as it rests.

Under like conditions if the side second at bat has scored more runs than the side first at bat, it shall be declared the winner, all runs for both sides being counted.

A game can be forfeited by the umpire if a team refuses to take the field within five minutes after he has called "Play";

if one side refuses to play after the game has begun; if, after the umpire has suspended play, one side refuses to play after he has again called "Play"; if one side tries to delay the game; if the rules are violated after warning by the umpire; if there are not nine players on a team after one has been removed by the umpire. The umpire has the right to remove players for objecting to decisions or for behaving in an ungentlemanly manner.

Only by the consent of the captain of an opposing team may a base runner have a player of his own side run for him.

Play may be suspended by the umpire because of rain, and if rain falls continuously for thirty minutes the umpire may terminate the game. The umpire may call "Time" for any valid reason.

Umpire's Authority

Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of an umpire's judgment and decision on a play. If the captain thinks the umpire has erred in interpretation of the rules he may appeal to the umpire, but no other player is privileged to do so.

(See Rules Nos. 60-77 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

General Definitions

"Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after "Time" has been called.

"Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play temporarily.

"Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the contest is terminated.

"Inning" is the time at bat of one team and is terminated when three of that team have been legally put out.

"Time at Bat" is the duration of a batter's turn against the pitcher until he becomes a base runner in one of the ways prescribed in the previous rules. In scoring a batter is exempt from a time at bat if he is given a base on balls, if he makes a sacrifice hit, if he is hit by a pitched ball, or if he is interfered with by the catcher.

(See Rules Nos. 78-82 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Scoring Rules

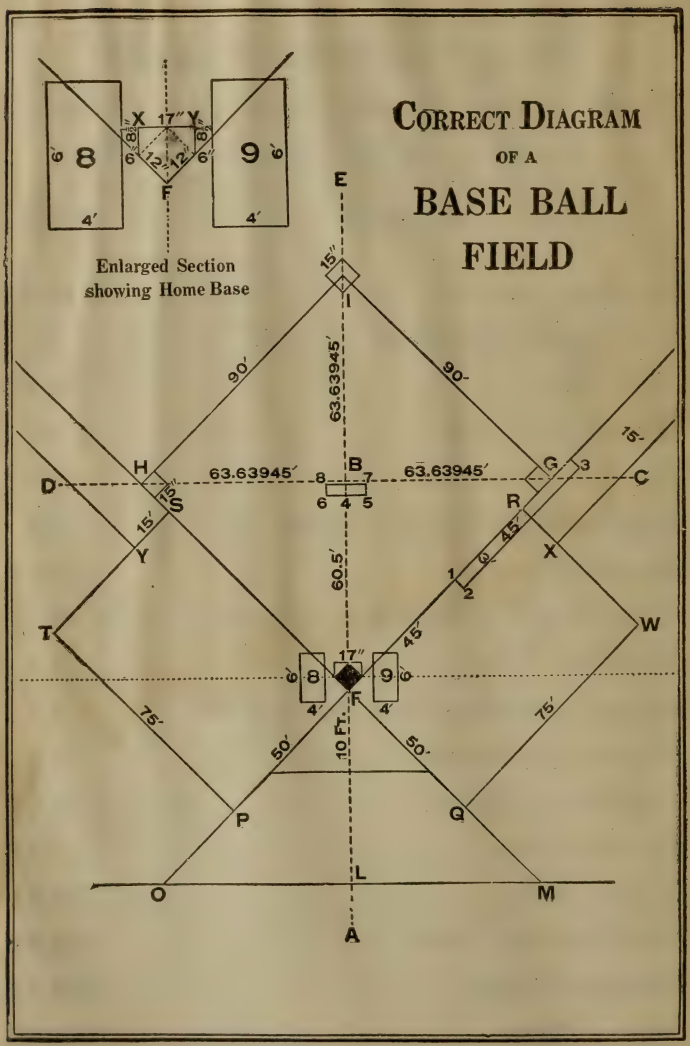
Each side may have its own scorer, and in case of disagreement the umpire shall decide, or the captain of each team may agree, upon one scorer for the match.

(See Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide for the Scoring Rules, and Spalding's Athletic Library, No. 350—"How to Score." Price 10 Cents.

READY REFERENCE INDEX

To the Official Playing Rules as Published in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

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CORRECT DIAGRAM
OF A
BASE BALL
FIELD
Enlarged Section
showing Home Base
X
17"
Y
8"
8"
12"
12"
6'
8
6'
9
6'
F
4'
4'
E
I
15"
90'
90'
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63.63945'
63.63945'
H
B
G
D
C
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45'
60.5'
8
7
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4
5
3
1
2
17"
6'
8
9
6'
4'
4'
F
75'
75'
50'
50'
10 Ft.
P
Q
L
O
M
A

Official Playing Rules Professional Base Ball Clubs

As adopted at the meeting of the Joint Playing Rules Committee of the National League and the American League, held at National League Headquarters, New York City, March 2, 1904. Amended February 14, 1906; February 25, 1907; February 27, 1908; February 17, 1909; January 24, 1910, and February 13, 1914.

These Rules have also been adopted by
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL LEAGUES.

The Ball Ground.

RULE 1. The ball ground must be enclosed. To obviate the necessity for ground rules, the shortest distance from a fence or stand on fair territory to the home base should be 235 feet and from home base to the grand stand 90 feet.

To Lay off the Field.

RULE 2. To lay off the lines defining the location of the several bases, the catcher's and the pitcher's position and to establish the boundaries required in playing the game of base ball, proceed as follows:

Diamond or Infield.

From a point, A, within the grounds, project a straight line out into the field, and at a point, B, 154 feet from point A, lay off lines B C and B D at right angles to the line A B; then, with B as a center and 63.63945 feet as a radius, describe arcs cutting the lines B A at F and B C at G, B D at H and B E at I. Draw lines F G, G E, E H, and H F, which said lines shall be the containing lines of the Diamond or Infield.

The Catcher's Lines.

RULE 3. With F as a center and 10 feet radius, describe an arc cutting line F A at L, and draw lines L M and L O at right angles to F A, and continue same out from F A not less than 10 feet.

The Foul Lines.

RULE 4. From the intersection point, F, continue the straight lines F G and F H until they intersect the lines L M and L O, and then from the points G and H in the opposite direction until they reach the boundary lines of the ground, and said lines shall be clearly visible from any part of the diamond and no wood or other hard substance shall be used in the construction of such lines.

The Players' Lines.

RULE 5. With F as center and 50 feet radius, describe arcs cutting lines F O and F M at P and Q; then, with F as center again and 75 feet radius, describe arcs cutting F G and F H at R and S; then, from the points P, Q, R and S draw lines at right angles to the lines F O, F M, F G and F H, and continue the same until they intersect at the points T and W.

The Coachers' Lines.

RULE 6. With R and S as centers and 15 feet radius, describe arcs cutting the lines R W and S T at X and Y and from the points X and Y draw lines parallel with the lines F H and F G, and continue same out to the boundary lines of the ground.

The Three-Foot Line.

RULE 7. With F as a center and 45 feet radius, describe an arc cutting the line F G at 1, and from 1 to the distance of three feet draw a line at right angles to F G, and marked point 2; then from point 2 draw a line parallel with the line F G to a point three feet beyond the point G, marked 3; then from the point 3 draw a line at right angles to line 2, 3, back to and intersecting with F G, and from thence back along the line G F to point 1.

The Batsman's Lines.

RULE 8. On either side of the line A F B describe two parallelograms six feet long and four feet wide (marked 8 and 9), their longest side being parallel with the line A F B, their distance apart being six inches added to each end of the length of the diagonal of the square within the angle F, and the center of their length being on said diagonal.

The Pitcher's Plate.

RULE 9. SECTION 1. With point F as center and 60.5 feet as radius, describe an arc cutting the line F B at line 4, and draw a line 5, 6, passing through point 4 and extending 12 inches on either side of line F B; then with line 5, 6, as a side, describe a parallelogram 24 inches by 6 inches, in which shall be located the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 2. The pitcher's plate shall not be more than 15 inches higher than the base lines or the home plate, which shall be level with the surface of the field, and the slope from the pitcher's plate to every base line and the home plate shall be gradual.

The Bases.

RULE 10. SECTION 1. Within the angle F, describe a five-sided figure, two of the sides of which shall coincide with the lines F G and F H to the extent of 12 inches each, thence parallel with the line F B 8½ inches to the points X and Y, a straight line between which, 17 inches, will form the front of the home base or plate.

SEC. 2. Within the angles at G, I and H describe squares. whose sides are 15 inches in length, two of such sides of which squares shall lie along the lines F G and G I, G I and I H, I H and H F, which squares shall be the location of the first, second and third bases respectively.

RULE 11. The Home Base at F and the Pitcher's Plate at 4 must each be of whitened rubber, and so fixed in the ground as to be even with its surface.

RULE 12. The First Base at G, the Second Base at E, and the Third Base at H must each be a white canvas bag filled with soft material and securely fastened in place at the points specified in Rule 10.

RULE 13. The lines described in Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 must be marked with lime, chalk or other white material, easily distinguishable from the ground or grass.

The Ball.

RULE 14. SECTION 1. The ball must weigh not less than five nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois, and measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. The Spalding National League Ball or the Reach American League Ball must be used in all games played under these rules.

SEC. 2. Two regulation balls of the make adopted by the league of which the contesting clubs are members, shall be delivered by the home club to the umpire at or before the hour for the commencement of a championship game. If the ball placed in play be batted or thrown out of the grounds or into one of the stands for spectators or in the judgment of the umpire, becomes unfit for play from any cause, the umpire shall at once deliver the alternate ball to the pitcher and another legal ball shall be supplied to him, so that he shall at all times have in his control one or more alternate balls. Provided, however, that all balls batted or thrown out of the ground or into a stand shall when returned to the field be given into the custody of the umpire immediately and become alternate balls and so long as he has in his possession two or more alternate balls, he shall not call for a new ball to replace one that has gone out of play. The alternate balls shall become the ball in play in the order in which they were delivered to the umpire.

SEC. 3. Immediately upon the delivery to him of the alternate ball by the umpire, the pitcher shall take his position and on the call of "Play," by the umpire, it shall become the ball in play. Provided, however, that play shall not be resumed with the alternate ball when a fair batted ball or a ball thrown by a fielder goes out of the ground or into a stand for spectators until the base-runners have completed the circuit of the bases unless compelled to stop at second or third base in compliance with a ground rule.

The Spalding League Ball has been adopted by the National League for the past thirty-eight years and is used in all the League contests. It has also been adopted by the majority of other professional leagues and by practically all the colleges.

For junior clubs (clubs composed of boys under 16 years of age) we recommend them to use the Spalding Boys' League Ball, and that games played by junior clubs with this ball will count as legal games the same as if played with the Official League Ball.

Discolored or Damaged Balls.

SEC. 4. In the event of a ball being intentionally discolored by rubbing it with the soil or otherwise by any player, or otherwise damaged by any player, the umpire shall forthwith demand the return of that ball and substitute for it another legal ball, as hereinbefore described, and impose a fine of $5.00 on the offending player.

Home Club to Provide Balls.

SEC. 5. In every game the balls played with shall be furnished by the home club, and the last in play shall become the property of the winning club. Each ball shall be enclosed in a paper box, which must be sealed with the seal of the President of the League and bear his certificate that the ball contained therein is of the required standard in all respects. The seal shall not be broken by the umpire except in the presence of the captains of the contesting teams after "Play" has been called.

Reserve Balls on Field.

SEC. 6. The home club shall have at least a dozen regulation balls on the field during each championship game, ready for use on the call of the umpire.

The Bat.

RULE 15. The bat must be round, not over two and three-fourth inches in diameter at the thickest part, nor more than 42 inches in length and entirely of hardwood, except that for a distance of 18 inches from the end, twine may be wound around or a granulated substance applied to the handle.

Number of Players in a Game.

RULE 16. The players of each club, actively engaged in a game at one time, shall be nine in number, one of whom shall act as captain; and in no case shall more or less than nine men be allowed to play on a side in a game.

Positions of the Players.

RULE 17. The players of the team not at bat may be stationed at any points of the field on fair ground their captain may elect, regardless of their respective positions, except that the pitcher, while in the act of delivering the ball to the bat must take his position

as defined in Rules 9 and 30; and the catcher must be within the lines of his position, as defined in Rule 3, and within 10 feet of home base, whenever the pitcher delivers the ball to the bat.

Must Not Mingle With Spectators.

RULE 18. Players in uniform shall not be permitted to occupy seats in the stands, or to mingle with the spectators.

Uniforms of Players.

RULE 19. Every club shall adopt two uniforms for its players, one to be worn in games at home and the other in games abroad, and the suits of each of the uniforms of a team shall conform in color and style. No player who shall attach anything to the sole or heel of his shoe other than the ordinary base ball shoe plate, or who shall appear in a uniform not conforming to the suits of the other members of his team, shall be permitted to take part in a game.

Size and Weight of Gloves.

RULE 20. The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over 10 ounces and measuring not over 14 inches around the palm.

Players' Benches.

RULE 21. SECTION 1. Players' benches must be furnished by the home club and placed upon a portion of the ground not less than twenty-five (25) feet outside of the players' lines. One such bench shall be for the exclusive use of the visiting team and the other for the exclusive use of the home team. Each bench must be covered with a roof and closed at the back and each end; a space, however, not more than six (6) inches wide may be left under the roof for ventilation. All players and substitutes of the side at bat must be seated on their team's bench, except the batsman, base-runners and such as are legally assigned to coach base-runners. Under no circumstances shall the umpire permit any person except the players and substitutes in uniform and the manager of the team entitled to its exclusive use to be seated on a bench.

Penalty for Violation.

SEC. 2. Whenever the umpire observes a violation of the preceding section, he shall immediately order such player or

players as have disregarded it to be seated. If the order be not obeyed within one minute the offending player or players shall be fined $5.00 each by the umpire. If the order be not then obeyed within one minute, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall be obliged to forthwith leave the playing field.

A Regulation Game.

RULE 22. Every championship game must be commenced not later than two hours before sunset and shall continue until each team has had nine innings, provided, however, that the game shall terminate:

SECTION 1. If the side first at bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other side has scored in eight innings.

SEC. 2. If the side last at bat in the ninth inning scores the winning run before the third man is out.

SEC. 3. If the game be called by the umpire on account of darkness, rain, fire, panic, or for other cause which puts patrons or players in peril.

Extra-Inning Games.

RULE 23. If the score be a tie at the end of nine (9) innings for each team, play shall be continued until one side has scored more runs than the other in an equal number of innings, provided, that if the side last at bat score the winning run before the third man is out in any inning after the ninth, the game shall terminate.

Drawn Games.

RULE 24. A drawn game shall be declared by the umpire if the score is equal on the last even inning played when he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, after five or more equal innings have been played by each team. But if the side that went second to bat is at bat when the game is terminated, and has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire shall declare the game drawn without regard to the score of the last equal inning.

Called Games.

RULE 25. If the umpire calls a game in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, at any time after five innings have been completed, the score shall be that of the last equal innings played, except that if the side second at bat shall have scored in an unequal number of

innings, or before the completion of the unfinished inning, at least one run more than the side first at bat, the score of the game shall be the total number of runs each team has made.

Forfeited Games.

RULE 26. A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire in favor of the club not in fault, in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If the team of a club fail to appear upon the field, or being upon the field, refuse to begin a game for which it is scheduled or assigned, within five minutes after the umpire has called "Play" at the hour for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing, or in commencing the game be unavoidable.

SEC. 2. If, after the game has begun, one side refuse to continue to play, unless the game has been suspended or terminated by the umpire.

SEC. 3. If, after play has been suspended by the umpire, one side fails to resume playing in one minute after the umpire has called "Play."

SEC. 4. If a team employ tactics palpably designed to delay the game.

SEC. 5. If, after warning by the umpire, any one of the rules of the game be wilfully and persistently violated.

SEC. 6. If the order for the removal of a player, as authorized by Rules 21, 58 and 67, be not obeyed within one minute.

SEC. 7. If, because of the removal of players from the game by the umpire, or for any cause, there be less than nine players on either team.

SEC. 8. If, after the game has been suspended on account of rain, the orders of the umpire are not complied with as required by Rule 29.

SEC. 9. If, when two games are scheduled to be played in one afternoon, the second game be not commenced within ten minutes of the time of the completion of the first game. The umpire of the first game shall be the timekeeper.

SEC. 10. In case the umpire declare the game forfeited he shall transmit a written report thereof to the President of the League within twenty-four hours thereafter. However, a failure on the part of the umpire to so notify the President shall not affect the validity of his award of the game by forfeiture.

No Game.

RULE 27. "No game" shall be declared by the umpire if he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Sec. 3, before five innings are completed by each team. Provided, however, that if the club second at bat shall have made more runs at the end of its fourth inning than the club first at bat has made in five completed innings of a game so terminated, the umpire shall award the game to the club having made the greater number of runs, and it shall count as a legal game in the championship record.

Substitutes.

RULE 28. SECTION 1. Each side shall be required to have present on the field during a championship game a sufficient number of substitute players in uniform, conforming to the suits worn by their team-mates, to carry out the provisions of this code which requires that not less than nine players shall occupy the field in any inning of the game.

SEC. 2. Any such substitute may at any stage of the game take the place of a player whose name is in his team's batting order, but the player whom he succeeds shall not thereafter participate in that game.

SEC. 3. A base-runner shall not have another player whose name appears in the batting order of his team run for him except by the consent of the captain of the other team.

SEC. 4. Whenever one player is substituted for another, whether as batsman, base-runner or fielder, the captain of the side making the change must immediately notify the umpire, who in turn must announce the same to the spectators. A fine of $5.00 shall be assessed by the umpire against the captain for each violation of this rule, and the President of the League shall impose a similar fine against the umpire, who, after having been notified of a change, fails to make proper announcement. Play shall be suspended while announcement is being made, and the player substituted shall become actively engaged in the game immediately upon his captain's notice of the change to the umpire.

Choice of Innings—Fitness of Field for Play.

RULE 29. The choice of innings shall be given to the captain of the home club, who shall be the sole judge of the fitness of the ground for beginning a game after a rain; but, after play has been called by the umpire, he alone shall be the judge as to the fitness of the

ground for resuming play after the game has been suspended on account of rain, and when time is so called the groundkeeper and sufficient assistants shall be under the control of the umpire for the purpose of putting the ground in proper shape for play, under penalty of forfeiture of the game by the home team.

THE PITCHING RULES.

Delivery of the Ball to the Bat.

RULE 30. Preliminary to pitching, the pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate or on top of the pitcher's plate; and in the act of delivering the ball to the bat he must keep one foot in contact with the pitcher's plate defined in Rule 9. He shall not raise either foot until in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, nor make more than one step in such delivery.

A Fairly Delivered Ball.

RULE 31. A fairly delivered ball is a ball pitched or thrown to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that passes over any portion of the home base, before touching the ground, not lower than the batsman's knee, nor higher than his shoulder. For every such fairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one strike.

An Unfairly Delivered Ball.

RULE 32. An unfairly delivered ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that does not pass over any portion of the home base between the batsman's shoulder and knees, or that touches the ground before passing home base, unless struck at by the batsman; or, with the bases unoccupied, any ball delivered by the pitcher while no foot is in contact with the pitcher's plate. For every unfairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one ball.

Delaying the Game.

RULE 33. SECTION 1. If, after the batsman be standing in his proper position ready to strike at a pitched ball, the ball be thrown by the pitcher to any player other than the catcher when in the catcher's lines and within 10 feet of the home base (except in an attempt to retire a base-runner), each ball so thrown shall be called a ball.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall call a ball on the pitcher each time he delays the game by failing to deliver the ball to the batsman for a longer period than 20 seconds, excepting that at the commencement of each inning, or when a pitcher relieves another, the pitcher may occupy one minute in delivering not to exceed five balls to the catcher or an infielder, during which time play shall be suspended.

SEC. 3. In event of the pitcher being taken from his position by either manager or captain, the player substituted for him shall continue to pitch until the batsman then at bat has either been put out or has reached first base.

Balking.

A balk shall be:

RULE 34. SECTION 1. Any motion made by the pitcher while in position to deliver the ball to the bat without delivering it, or to throw to first base when occupied by a base-runner without completing the throw.

SEC. 2. Throwing the ball by the pitcher to any base to catch the base-runner without stepping directly toward such base in the act of making such throw.

SEC. 3. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while either foot is back of and not in contact with the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 4. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while he is not facing the batsman.

SEC. 5. Any motion in delivering the ball to the bat by the pitcher while not in the position defined by Rule 30.

SEC. 6. Holding of the ball by the pitcher so long as, in the opinion of the umpire, to unnecessarily delay the game.

SEC. 7. Making any motion to pitch while standing in his position without having the ball in his possession.

SEC. 8. Making any motion of the arm, shoulder, hip or body the pitcher habitually makes in his method of delivery, without immediately delivering the ball to the bat.

SEC. 9. Delivery of the ball to the bat when the catcher is standing outside the lines of the catcher's position as defined in Rule 3.

If the pitcher shall fail to comply with the requirements of any section of this rule, the umpire shall call a "balk."

Dead Ball.

RULE 35. A dead ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher, not struck at by the batsman, that touches any part of the batsman's person or clothing while he is standing in his position.

Ball Not in Play.

RULE 36. In case of an illegally batted ball, a balk, foul hit ball not legally caught, dead ball, interference with the fielder or batsman, or a fair hit ball striking a base-runner or umpire before touching a fielder, the ball shall not be considered in play until it be held by the pitcher standing in his position, and the umpire shall have called "Play."

Block Balls.

RULE 37. SECTION 1. A block is a batted or thrown ball that is touched, stopped or handled by a person not engaged in the game.

SEC. 2. Whenever a block occurs the umpire shall declare it, and base-runners may run the bases without liability to be put out until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher in his position.

SEC. 3. If a person not engaged in the game should retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the fielders, the umpire shall call "Time" and require each base-runner to stop at the base last touched by him until the ball be returned to the pitcher in his position and the umpire shall have called "Play."

THE BATTING RULES.

The Batsman's Position.

RULE 38. Each player of the side at bat shall become the batsman and must take his position within the batsman's lines (as defined in Rule 8) in the order that his name appears in his team's batting list.

The Order of Batting.

RULE 39. SECTION 1. The batting order of each team must be on the score card and must be delivered before the game by its captain to the umpire at the home plate, who shall submit it to the inspection of the captain of the other side. The batting order delivered to the umpire must be followed throughout the game unless a player be substituted for another, in which case the substi-

tute must take the place in the batting order of the retired player.

SEC. 2. When the umpire announces the pitcher prior to commencement of game, the player announced must pitch until the first batsman has either been put out or has reached first base.

The First Batsman in an Inning.

RULE 40. After the first inning the first striker in each inning shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who completed his "time at bat" in the preceding inning.

Players Belong on Bench.

RULE 41. When a side goes to the bat its players must immediately seat themselves on the bench assigned to them as defined in Rule 21, and remain there until their side is put out, except when called to the bat or to act as coachers or substitute base-runners.

Reserved for Umpire, Catcher and Batsman.

RULE 42. No player of the side "at bat," except the batsman, shall occupy any portion of the space within the catcher's lines as defined in Rule 3. The triangular space back of the home base is reserved for the exclusive use of the umpire, catcher and batsman, and the umpire must prohibit any player of the side "at bat" from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of the pitcher or catcher, or passing between them while standing in their positions.

Fielder Has Right of Way.

RULE 43. The players of the side at bat must speedily abandon their bench and hasten to another part of the field when by remaining upon or near it they or any of them would interfere with a fielder in an attempt to catch or handle a thrown or a batted ball.

A Fair Hit.

RULE 44. A fair hit is a legally batted ball that settles on fair ground between home and first base or between home and third base or that is on fair ground when bounding to the outfield past first or third base or that first falls on fair territory beyond first or third base, or that, while on or over fair ground, touches the person of the umpire or a player.

A Foul Hit.

RULE 45. A foul hit is a legally batted ball that settles on foul territory between home and first base or home and third base, or that bounds past first or third base on foul territory or that falls on foul territory beyond first or third base, or, while on or over foul ground, touches the person of the umpire or a player.

A Foul Tip.

RULE 46. A foul tip is a ball batted by the batsman while standing within the lines of his position, that goes sharp and direct from the bat to the catcher's hands and is legally caught.

A Bunt Hit.

RULE 47. A bunt hit is a legally batted ball, not swung at, but met with the bat and tapped slowly within the infield by the batsman. If the attempt to bunt result in a foul not legally caught, a strike shall be called by the umpire.

Balls Batted Outside the Ground.

RULE 48. SECTION 1. When a batted ball passes outside the ground or into a stand the umpire shall decide it fair or foul according to where it disappears from the umpire's view.

SEC. 2. A fair batted ball that goes over the fence or into a stand shall entitle the batsman to a home run unless it should pass out of the ground or into a stand at a less distance than two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet from the home base, in which case the batsman shall be entitled to two bases only. In either event the batsman must touch the bases in regular order. The point at which a fence or stand is less than 235 feet from the home base shall be plainly indicated by a white or black sign or mark for the umpire's guidance.

Strikes.

A strike is:

RULE 49. SECTION 1. A pitched ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat.

SEC. 2. A fair ball legally delivered by the pitcher at which the batsman does not strike.

SEC. 3. A foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes.

SEC. 4. An attempt to bunt which results in a foul not legally caught.

SEC. 5. A pitched ball, at which the batsman strikes but misses and which touches any part of his person.

SEC. 6. A foul tip, held by the catcher, while standing within the lines of his position.

An Illegally Batted Ball.

RULE 50. An illegally batted ball is a ball batted by the batsman when either or both of his feet are upon the ground outside of the lines of the batsman's position.

When Batsman is Out.

RULE 51. The batsman is out:

SECTION 1. If he fail to take his position at the bat in the order in which his name appears on the batting list unless the error be discovered and the proper batsman replace him before he becomes a base-runner, in which case, the balls and strikes called must be counted in the time "at bat" of the proper batsman. But only the proper batsman shall be declared out, and no runs shall be scored or bases run because of any act of the improper batsman. Provided, this rule shall not be enforced unless the out be declared before the ball be delivered to the succeeding batsman. Should the batsman declared out under this section be the third hand out and his side be thereby put out, the proper batsman in the next inning shall be the player who would have come to bat had the players been put out by ordinary play in the preceding inning.

SEC. 2. If he fail to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for the batsman.

SEC. 3. If he make a foul hit other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46, and the ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or strike some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If he bat the ball illegally, as defined in Rule 50.

SEC. 5. If he attempt to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball by stepping outside the lines of the batsman's position, or in any way obstructing or interfering with that player; except that the batsman shall not be out under this section if the base-runner be declared out according to Section 15 of Rule 56.

SEC. 6. If, while first base be occupied by a base-runner, the third strike be called on him by the umpire, unless two men are already out.

SEC. 7. If, while attempting a third strike, the ball touch any part of the batsman's person, in which case base-runners occupying bases shall not advance as prescribed in Rule 55, Section 5.

SEC. 8. If, before two hands are out, while first and second or first, second and third bases are occupied, he hit a fly ball, other than a line drive, that can be handled by an infielder. In such case the umpire shall, as soon as the ball be hit, declare it an infield or outfield hit.

SEC. 9. If the third strike be called in accordance with Sections 4 or 5 of Rule 49.

SEC. 10. If he steps from one batsman's box to the other while the pitcher is in his position ready to pitch.

BASE RUNNING RULES.

Legal Order of Bases.

RULE 52. The Base-Runner must touch each base in legal order, viz., First, Second, Third and Home Bases; and when obliged to return while the ball is in play, must retouch the base or bases in reverse order. He can only acquire the right to a base by touching it, before having been put out, and shall then be entitled to hold such base until he has legally touched the next base in order, or has been legally forced to vacate it for a succeeding base-runner. However, no base-runner shall score a run to count in the game ahead of the base-runner preceding him in the batting order, if there be such preceding base-runner who has not been put out in that inning.

When the Batsman Becomes a Base-Runner.

RULE 53. The batsman becomes a base-runner:

SECTION 1. Instantly after he makes a fair hit.

SEC. 2. Instantly after "Four Balls" have been called by the umpire.

SEC. 3. Instantly after "Three Strikes" have been declared by the umpire.

SEC. 4. If, without making any attempt to strike at the ball, his person or clothing be hit by a pitched ball unless, in the opinion of the umpire, he plainly makes no effort to get out of the way of the pitched ball.

SEC. 5. If the catcher interfere with him in or prevent him from striking at a pitched ball.

SEC. 6. If a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base-runner on fair ground.

Entitled to Bases.

RULE 54. The base-runner shall be entitled, without liability to be put out, to advance a base in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If, while the batsman, he becomes a base-runner by reason of "four balls," or for being hit by a pitched ball, or for being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball, or if a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base-runner on fair ground before touching a fielder.

SEC. 2. If the umpire awards to a succeeding batsman a base on four balls, or for being hit by a pitched ball, or being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball and the base-runner be thereby forced to vacate the base held by him.

SEC. 3. If the umpire call a "Balk."

SEC. 4. If a ball delivered by the pitcher pass the catcher and touch any fence or building within ninety (90) feet of the home base.

SEC. 5. If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of a fielder, unless the latter have the ball in his hand ready to touch the base-runner.

SEC. 6. If the fielder stop or catch a batted ball or a thrown ball with his cap, glove or any part of his uniform, while detached from its proper place on his person, the runner or runners shall be entitled to three bases if a batted ball or to two bases if a thrown ball.

SEC. 7. If a thrown or pitched ball strike the person or clothing of an umpire the ball shall be considered in play and the base-runner or runners shall be entitled to all the bases they can make.

Returning to Bases.

RULE 55. The base-runner shall return to his base without liability to be put out:

SECTION 1. If the umpire declares any foul not legally caught.

SEC. 2. If the umpire declares an illegally batted ball.

SEC. 3. If the umpire declares a dead ball, unless it be also the fourth unfair ball, and he be thereby forced to take the next base, as provided in Rule 54, Section 2.

SEC. 4. If the person or clothing of the umpire, while stationed back of the bat, interfere with the catcher in an attempt to throw.

SEC. 5. If a pitched ball at which the batsman strikes but misses, touch any part of the batsman's person.

SEC. 6. If the umpire be struck by a fair hit ball before touching a fielder; in which case no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base-runner, and no run shall be scored unless all the bases are occupied.

SEC. 7. If the umpire declares the batsman or another base-runner out for interference.

SEC. 8. In any and all of these cases the base-runner is not required to touch the intervening bases in returning to the base he is legally entitled to.

When Base-Runners are Out.

The base-runner is out:

RULE 56. SECTION 1. If, after three strikes have been declared against him while the batsman, the third strike ball be not legally caught and he plainly attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball.

SEC. 2. If, having made a fair hit while batsman, such fair hit ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground or any object other than a fielder; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's hat, cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform.

SEC. 3. If, when the umpire has declared "Three Strikes" on him while the batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or touch some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, he be touched with the ball in the hand of a fielder before he shall have touched first base.

SEC. 5. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, the ball be securely held by a fielder while touching first base with any part of his person before such base-runner touch first base.

SEC. 6. If, in running the last half of the distance from home base to first base, while the ball is being fielded to first

base, he run outside the three-foot lines, as defined in Rule 7, unless he do so to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball.

SEC. 7. If, in running from first to second base, from second to third base, or from third to home base, he run more than three feet from a direct line between a base and the next one in regular or reverse order to avoid being touched by a ball in the hands of a fielder. But in case a fielder be occupying a base-runner's proper path in attempting to field a batted ball, then the base-runner shall run out of direct line to the next base and behind said fielder and shall not be declared out for so doing.

SEC. 8. If he fail to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, in the manner described in Sections 6 and 7 of this rule, or in any way obstruct a fielder in attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interfere with a thrown ball; provided, that if two or more fielders attempt to field a batted ball, and the base-runner come in contact with one or more of them, the umpire shall determine which fielder is entitled to the benefit of this rule, and shall not decide the base-runner out for coming in contact with a fielder other than the one the umpire determines to be entitled to field such batted ball.

SEC. 9. If at any time while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless some part of his person be touching the base he is entitled to occupy; provided, however, that the ball be held by the fielder after touching him, unless the base-runner deliberately knock it out of his hand.

SEC. 10. If, when a fair or foul hit ball (other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46) be legally caught by a fielder, such ball be legally held by a fielder on the base occupied by the base-runner when such ball was batted, or the base-runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder, before he retouch such base after such fair or foul hit ball was so caught; provided, that the base-runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base, or touch the base-runner out with it; but if the base-runner, in attempting to reach a base, detach it from its fastening before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe.

SEC. 11. If, when the batsman becomes a base-runner, the first base, or the first and second bases, or the first, second and third bases be occupied, any base-runner so occupying a

base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, and may be put out at the next base in the same manner as in running to first base, or by being touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder at any time before any base-runner following him in the batting order be put out, unless the umpire should decide the hit of the batsman to be an infield fly.

SEC. 12. If a fair hit ball strike him before touching a fielder, and, in such case, no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base-runner, but no run shall be scored or any other base-runner put out until the umpire puts the ball back into play.

SEC. 13. If, when advancing bases, or forced to return to a base, while the ball is in play, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases, if any, in the regular or reverse order, as the case may be, he may be put out by the ball being held by a fielder on any base he failed to touch, or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder in the same manner as in running to first base; provided, that the base-runner shall not be out in such case if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base-runner with it.

SEC. 14. If, when the umpire call "Play," after the suspension of a game, he fail to return to and touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called before touching the next base; provided, the base-runner shall not be out, in such case, if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher, before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base-runner with it.

SEC. 15. If with one or no one out and a base-runner on third base, the batsman interferes with a play being made at home plate.

SEC. 16. If he pass a preceding base-runner before such runner has been legally put out he shall be declared out immediately.

SEC. 17. If a coacher at third base touch or hold a base-runner at third base or a base-runner who is rounding third base for home plate the umpire shall declare such base-runner out.

Overrunning First Base.

SEC. 18. The base-runner in running to first base may overrun said base after touching it in passing without incurring liability to be out for being off said base, provided he return at once and retouch the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, after over-

running first base, he attempts to run to second base, before returning to first base, he shall forfeit such exemption from liability to be put out.

SEC. 19. If, while third base is occupied, the coacher stationed near that base shall run in the direction of home base on or near the base line while a fielder is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a thrown ball, or a fly ball, and thereby draws a throw to home base, the base-runner entitled to third base shall be declared out by the umpire for the coacher's interference with and prevention of the legitimate play.

SEC. 20. If one or more members of the team at bat stand or collect at or around a base for which a base-runner is trying, thereby confusing the fielding side and adding to the difficulty of making such play, the base-runner shall be declared out for the interference of his team-mate or team-mates.

When Umpire Shall Declare an Out.

RULE 57. The umpire shall declare the batsman or base-runner out, without waiting for an appeal for such decision, in all cases where such player be put out in accordance with any of these rules, except Sections 13 and 18 of Rule 56.

Coaching Rules.

RULE 58. A coacher may address words of assistance and direction to the base-runners or to the batsman. He shall not, by words or signs, incite or try to incite the spectators to demonstrations, and shall not use language which will in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposite club, the umpire or the spectators. Not more than two coachers, who must be players in the uniform of the team at bat, shall be allowed to occupy the space between the players' and the coachers' lines, one near first and the other near third base, to coach base-runners. If there be more than the legal number of coachers or this rule be violated in any respect the umpire must order the illegal coacher or coachers to the bench, and if his order be not obeyed within one minute, the umpire shall assess a fine of $5.00 against each offending player, and upon a repetition of the offense, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall leave the playing field forthwith.

The Scoring of Runs.

RULE 59. One run shall be scored every time a base-runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall legally touch the home base before three men are put out; provided, however, that if he reach home on or during a play in which the third man be forced out or be put out before reaching first base, a run shall not count. A force-out can be made only when a base-runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies by reason of the batsman becoming a base-runner, and he is thereby obliged to advance.

UMPIRES AND THEIR DUTIES.

Power to Enforce Decisions.

RULE 60. The umpires are the representatives of the League and as such are authorized and required to enforce each section of this code. They shall have the power to order a player, captain or manager to do or omit to do any act which in their judgment is necessary to give force and effect to one or all of these rules, and to inflict penalties for violations of the rules as hereinafter prescribed. In order to define their respective duties, the umpire judging balls and strikes shall be designated as the "Umpire-in-Chief"; the umpire judging base decisions as the "Field Umpire."

The Umpire-in-Chief.

RULE 61. SECTION 1. The Umpire-in-Chief shall take position back of the catcher; he shall have full charge of and be responsible for the proper conduct of the game. With exception of the base decisions to be made by the Field Umpire, the Umpire-in-Chief shall render all the decisions that ordinarily would devolve upon a single umpire, and which are prescribed for "The Umpire" in these Playing Rules.

SEC. 2. He shall call and count as a "ball" any unfair ball delivered by the pitcher to the batsman. He shall also call and count as a "strike" any fairly delivered ball which passes over any portion of the home base, and within the batsman's legal range as defined in Rule 31, whether struck at or not by the batsman; or a foul tip which is caught by the catcher standing within the lines of his position, within 10 feet of the home base; or which, after being struck at and not hit, strike the person of the batsman; or when the ball be bunted foul by the batsman; or any

foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes; provided, however, that a pitched ball shall not be called or counted a "ball" or "strike" by the umpire until it has passed the home plate.

SEC. 3. He shall render base decisions in the following instances: (1) If the ball is hit fair, with a runner on first, he must go to third base to take a possible decision; (2) with more than one base occupied, he shall decide whether or not a runner on third leaves that base before a fly ball is caught; (3) in case of a runner being caught between third and home, when more than one base is occupied, he shall make the decision on the runner nearest the home plate.

SEC. 4. The Umpire-in-Chief alone shall have authority to declare a game forfeited.

The Field Umpire.

RULE 62. SECTION 1. The Field Umpire shall take such positions on the playing field as in his judgment are best suited for the rendering of base decisions. He shall render all decisions at first base and second base, and all decisions at third base except those to be made by the Umpire-in-Chief in accordance with Sec. 3, Rule 61.

SEC. 2. He shall aid the Umpire-in-Chief in every manner in enforcing the rules of the game and, with the exception of declaring a forfeiture, shall have equal authority with the Umpire-in-Chief in fining or removing from the game players who violate these rules.

No Appeal From Decisions Based on Umpire's Judgment.

RULE 63. There shall be no appeal from any decision of either umpire on the ground that he was not correct in his conclusion as to whether a batted ball was fair or foul, a base-runner safe or out, a pitched ball a strike or a ball, or on any other play involving accuracy of judgment, and no decision rendered by him shall be reversed, except that he be convinced that it is in violation of one of these rules. The captain shall alone have the right to protest against a decision and seek its reversal on a claim that it is in conflict with a section of these rules. In case the captain does seek a reversal of a decision based solely on a point of rules, the umpire making the decision shall, if he is in doubt, ask his associate for information before acting on

the captain's appeal. Under no circumstances shall either umpire criticise or interfere with a decision unless asked to do so by his associate.

Duties of Single Umpire.

RULE 64. If but one umpire be assigned, his duties and jurisdiction shall extend to all points, and he shall be permitted to take his stand in any part of the field that in his opinion will best enable him to discharge his duties.

Must Not Question Decisions.

RULE 65. Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of the umpire's judgment and decision on a play.

Clubs Can Not Change Umpire.

RULE 66. The umpire can not be changed during a championship game by the consent of the contesting clubs unless the official in charge of the field be incapacitated from service by injury or illness.

Penalties for Violations of the Rules.

RULE 67. SECTION 1. In all cases of violation of these rules, by either player or manager, the penalty shall be prompt removal of the offender from the game and grounds, followed by a period of such suspension from actual service in the club as the President of the League may fix. In the event of removal of player or manager by either umpire, he shall go direct to the club house and remain there during the progress of the game, or leave the grounds; and a failure to do so will warrant a forfeiture of the game by the Umpire-in-Chief.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall assess a fine of $5.00 against each offending player in the following cases: (1) If the player intentionally discolor or damage the ball; (2) if the player fail to be seated on his bench within one minute after ordered to do so by the umpire; (3) if the player violate the coaching rules and refuse to be seated on his bench within one minute after ordered to do so by the umpire; (4) if the captain fail to notify him when one player is substituted for another.

SEC. 3. In cases where substitute players show their disapproval of decisions by yelling from the bench, the

umpire shall first give warning. If the yelling continues he shall fine each offender $10.00, and if the disturbance is still persisted in he shall clear the bench of all substitute players; the captain of the team, however, to have the privilege of sending to the club house for such substitutes as are actually needed to replace players in the game.

Umpire to Report Violations of the Rules.

RULE 68. The umpire shall within twelve hours after fining or removing a player from the game, forward to the President a report of the penalty inflicted and the cause therefor.

RULE 69. Immediately upon being informed by the umpire that a fine has been imposed upon any manager, captain or player, the President shall notify the person so fined and also the club of which he is a member; and, in the event of the failure of the person so fined to pay to the Secretary of the League the amount of said fine within five days after notice, he shall be debarred from participating in any championship game or from sitting on a player's bench during the progress of a championship game until such fine be paid.

RULE 70. When the offense of the player debarred from the game be of a flagrant nature, such as the use of obscene language or an assault upon a player or umpire, the umpire shall within four hours thereafter forward to the President of the League full particulars.

Warning to Captains.

RULE 71. The umpire shall notify both captains before the game, and in the presence of each other, that all the playing rules will be strictly and impartially enforced, and warn them that failure on their part to co-operate in such enforcement will result in offenders being fined, and, if necessary to preserve discipline, debarred from the game.

On Ground Rules.

RULE 72. SECTION 1. Before the commencement of a game the umpire shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed.

SEC. 2. In case of spectators overflowing on the playing field, the home captain shall make special ground rules to cover balls batted or thrown into the crowd, provided such rules be acceptable to the captain of the visiting club. If the latter object, then the umpire shall have full authority to make and enforce such special rules, and he shall announce the scope of same to the spectators.

SEC. 3. In all cases where there are no spectators on the playing field, and where a thrown ball goes into a stand for spectators, or over or through any fence surrounding the playing field, or into the players' bench (whether the ball rebounds into the field or not), or remains in the meshes of a wire screen protecting the spectators, the runner or runners shall be entitled to two bases. The umpire in awarding such bases shall be governed by the position of the runner or runners at the time the throw is made.

SEC. 4. The umpire shall also ascertain from the home captain whether any other special ground rules are necessary, and if there be he shall advise the opposing captain of their scope and see that each is duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules and are acceptable to the captain of the visiting team.

Official Announcements.

RULE 73. The umpire shall call "Play" at the hour appointed for the beginning of a game, announce "Time" at its legal interruption and declare "Game" at its legal termination. Prior to the commencement of the game he shall announce the batteries, and during the progress of the game shall announce each change of players. In case of an overflow crowd, he shall announce the special ground rules agreed upon, and he shall also make announcement of any agreement entered into by the two captains to stop play at a specified hour.

Suspension of Play.

RULE 74. The umpire shall suspend play for the following causes:

1. If rain fall so heavily as in the judgment of the umpire to prevent continuing the game, in which case he shall note the time of suspension, and should rain fall continuously for thirty minutes thereafter he shall terminate the game.

2. In case of an accident which incapacitates him or a player from service in the field, or in order to remove from the grounds any player or spectator who has violated the rules, or in case of fire, panic or other extraordinary circumstances.

3. In suspending play from any legal cause the umpire shall call "Time"; when he calls "Time," play shall be suspended until he calls "Play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run or run be scored. "Time" shall not be called by the umpire until the ball be held by the pitcher while standing in his position, except that this does not apply to Section 3, Rule 37 nor does it apply in case of fire, panic or storm.

Field Rules.

RULE 75. No person shall be allowed upon any part of the field during the progress of a game except the players in uniform, the manager of each side, the umpire, such officers of the law as may be present in uniform, and such watchmen of the home club as may be necessary to preserve the peace.

RULE 76. No manager, captain or player shall address the spectators during a game except in reply to a request for information about the progress or state of the game, or to give the name of a player.

RULE 77. Every club shall furnish sufficient police force to preserve order upon its own grounds, and in the event of a crowd entering the field during the progress of a game, and interfering with the play in any manner, the visiting club may refuse to play until the field be cleared. If the field be not cleared within 15 minutes thereafter, the visiting club may claim and shall be entitled to the game by a score of nine runs to none (no matter what number of innings has been played).

General Definitions.

RULE 78. "Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after its suspension.

RULE 79. "Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play. Such suspension must not extend beyond the day.

RULE 80. "Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the game is terminated.

RULE 81. "An inning" is the term at bat of the nine players representing a club in a game and is completed when three of such players have been legally put out.

RULE 82. "A Time at Bat" is the term at bat of a batsman. It begins when he takes his position, and continues until he is put out or becomes a base-runner. But a time at bat shall not be charged against a batsman who is awarded first base by the umpire for being hit by a pitched ball, or on called balls, or when he makes a sacrifice hit, or for interference by the catcher.

RULE 83. "Legal" or "Legally" signifies as required by these rules.

THE SCORING RULES.

RULE 84. To promote uniformity in scoring championship games the following instructions are given and suggestions and definitions made for the guidance of scorers, and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith.

The Batsman's Record.

RULE 85. SECTION 1. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during the game, but the exceptions made in Rule 82 must not be included.

SEC. 2. In the second column shall be set down the runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 3. In the third column shall be placed the first base hits, if any, made by each player.

The Scoring of Base Hits.

SEC. 4. A base hit shall be scored in the following cases:

When the ball from the bat strikes the ground on or within the foul lines and out of the reach of the fielders, provided the batter reaches first base safely.

When a fair-hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player can not recover himself

in time to field the ball to first before the striker reaches that base or to force out another base-runner.

When the ball be hit with such force to an infielder or pitcher that he can not handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base-runner. In a case of doubt over this class of hits, a base hit should be scored and the fielder exempted from the charge of an error.

When the ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base-runner.

In all cases where a base-runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, unless batted by himself, the batsman should be credited with a base hit.

When a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the umpire, as defined in Rule 53, Section 6.

In no case shall a base hit be scored when a base-runner is forced out by the play.

When a fielder after handling a batted ball, elects to try to retire a base-runner instead of the batter, the play is known as a "fielder's choice." In case the runner is retired, or would be retired but for an error, the batter shall be charged with a time at bat, but no hit. If the runner is not retired, and no error is made, the batter shall be charged with a time at bat, but no hit, provided he swung at the ball, and shall be credited with a sacrifice hit, provided he bunted the ball; if, however, in the judgment of the scorer the batter could not have been retired at first base by perfect fielding, he shall be credited with a base hit.

Sacrifice Hits.

SEC. 5. Sacrifice hits shall be placed in the Summary. A sacrifice hit shall be credited to the batsman who when no one is out or when but one man is out, advances a runner a base by a bunt hit, which results in the batsman being put out before reaching first, or would so result if it were handled without error.

A sacrifice hit shall also be credited to a batsman who, when no one is out or when but one man is out, hits a fly ball that is caught but results in a run being scored on the catch, or would in the judgment of the scorer so result if caught.

Fielding Records.

SEC. 6. The number of opponents, if any, put out by each player shall be set down in the fourth column. Where the batsman is given out by the umpire for an illegally

batted ball, or fails to bat in proper order, or is declared out on third bunt strike, the put-out shall be scored to the catcher. In cases of the base-runner being declared "out" for interference, running out of line, or on an infield fly, the "out" should be credited to the player who would have made the play but for the action of the base-runner or the announcement of the umpire.

SEC. 7. The number of times, if any, each player assists in putting out an opponent shall be set down in the fifth column. One assist and no more shall be given to each player who handles the ball in aiding in a run-out or any other play of the kind, even though he complete the play by making the put-out.

An assist should be given to a player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fails, through no fault of the assisting player.

And generally an assist should be given to each player who handles or assists in any manner in handling the ball from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put-out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly, and in such a way that a put-out results, or would result if no error were made by a team-mate.

Assists should be credited to every player who handles the ball in the play which results in a base runner being called "out" for interference or for running out of line.

A double play shall mean any two continuous put-outs that take place between the time the ball leaves the pitcher's hands until it is returned to him again standing in the pitcher's box.

Errors.

SEC. 8. An error shall be given in the sixth column for each misplay which prolongs the time at bat of the batsman or prolongs the life of the base-runner or allows a base-runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out. But a base on balls, a base awarded to a batsman by being struck by a pitched ball, a balk, a passed ball or wild pitch shall not be included in the sixth column.

An error shall not be charged against the catcher for a wild throw in an attempt to prevent a stolen base, unless the base-runner advance an extra base because of the error.

An error shall not be scored against the catcher or an infielder who attempts to complete a double play, unless

the throw be so wild that an additional base be gained. This, however, does not exempt from an error a player who drops a thrown ball when by holding it he would have completed a double play.

In case a base-runner advance a base through the failure of a baseman to stop or try to stop a ball accurately thrown to his base the latter shall be charged with an error and not the player who made such throw, provided there was occasion for it. If such throw be made to second base the scorer shall determine whether the second baseman or shortstop shall be charged with an error.

In event of a fielder dropping a fly but recovering the ball in time to force a runner at another base, he shall be exempted from an error, the play being scored as a "force-out."

Stolen Bases.

SEC. 9. A stolen base shall be credited to the base-runner whenever he advances a base unaided by a base hit, a put-out, a fielding or a battery error, subject to the following exceptions:

In event of a double or triple steal being attempted, where either runner is thrown out, the other or others shall not be credited with a stolen base.

In event of a base-runner being touched out after sliding over a base, he shall not be regarded as having stolen the base in question.

In event of a base-runner making his start to steal a base prior to a battery error, he shall be credited with a stolen base and the battery error shall also be charged.

In event of a palpable muff of a ball thrown by the catcher, when the base-runner is clearly blocked, the infielder making the muff shall be charged with an error and the base-runner shall not be credited with a stolen base.

Definition of Wild Pitch and Passed Ball.

SEC. 10. A wild pitch is a legally delivered ball, so high, low or wide of the plate that the catcher cannot or does not stop and control it with ordinary effort, and as a result the batsman, who becomes a base-runner on such pitched ball, reaches first base or a base-runner advances.

A passed ball is a legally delivered ball that the catcher should hold or control with ordinary effort, but his failure to do so enables the batsman, who becomes a base-runner on such pitched ball, to reach first base or a base-runner to advance.

The Summary.

The Summary shall contain:

RULE 86. SECTION 1. The score made in each inning of the game and the total runs of each side in the game.

SEC. 2. The number of stolen bases, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 3. The number of sacrifice hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 4. The number of sacrifice flies, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 5. The number of two-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 6. The number of three-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 7. The number of home runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 8. The number of double and triple plays, if any, made by each team and the players participating in same.

SEC. 9. The number of innings each pitcher pitched in.

SEC. 10. The number of base hits, if any, made off each pitcher and the number of legal "at bats" scored against each pitcher.

SEC. 11. The number of times, if any, the pitcher strikes out the opposing batsmen.

SEC. 12. The number of times, if any, the pitcher gives bases on balls.

SEC. 13. The number of wild pitches, if any, charged against the pitcher.

SEC. 14. The number of times, if any, the pitcher hits a batsman with a pitched ball, the name or names of the batsman or batsmen so hit to be given.

SEC. 15. The number of passed balls by each catcher.

SEC. 16. The time of the game.

SEC. 17. The name of the umpire or umpires.

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Some Knotty Problems

Throughout the past season the editor of SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE answered several hundred inquiries in regard to Base Ball problems which arise, Base Ball rulings which are made by umpires, and points in the rules which are not quite clear to all Base Ball players, especially those of a younger generation who have not grown up with the changes in the rules and whose knowledge of the technicalities of the sport is somewhat limited.

The Editor has always made it public through the pages of the publication that he would gladly give construction to points in Base Ball which seemed to need a little clearing. In this issue are published some questions which have arisen under the rules which have been answered from time to time, and their answers, hoping that both may be of assistance to the thousands of Base Ball players throughout the world.

Any inquiries of a technical nature, accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope, will be gladly answered by Editor of SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE, 21 Warren Street, New York.

No force play can result in Base Ball unless it begins by the batter becoming a base-runner.

A runner is on third base and a runner on second base. The runner on second base leads too far off the base and the runner from third tries to score. The second baseman throws the ball to the catcher, who stands on home plate, but does not try to touch the runner from third, who succeeds in returning to that base. Is not the runner from third base out; because he is forced, and is it not true that the catcher does not have to touch him?

This question is asked repeatedly throughout the Base Ball season of the Editor. The runner from third base is not forced, and if he is to be put out he must be touched by the ball in the hand of the catcher. If he succeeds in returning to third base without being touched, and if the runner from second base returns to that base without being touched, neither of them is out. No force play can result in Base Ball except that it begins by the batter becoming a base-runner.

The batter receives credit for a safe hit nevertheless.

If two hands are out and a runner from first base to second base is hit by a batted ball, is the batter credited with a base hit, even though it is the third out?

The batter always receives a base hit, no matter what the status of the game may be, if a runner is hit by a batted ball.

It is up to the captain of the opposing team to decide.

Is it possible for a player to return to the game after another player has run for him?

Yes, if it has been agreed upon by both captains. If the opposing captain will not permit a player to return to the game after a player has run for him, it is impossible for the player again to resume his place on the field.

A player may "revolve" as long as he has not been out of that particular game.

Can a player pitch four innings, play right field two innings and then return to the box and pitch to the finish of the game?

Certainly. So long as the player does not leave the team and the field he may play a different position every inning, if there is occasion for him to do so.

Where the umpire was in error; batter was safe.

Batter hits line drive to pitcher, who stops the ball with one hand and it rolls a short distance and touches the umpire. The pitcher picks up the ball and throws the batter out at first, but the umpire calls the runner safe. Is that ruling correct?

No. Read Rule 54, Section 1, as follows: "The base-runner shall be entitled without liability to be put out to advance a base if a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base-runner on fair ground before touching a fielder." The ball first touched a fielder and was at once in play and could be fielded upon recovery to any portion of the diamond. This rule has been incorrectly interpreted many times in the East.

Pitcher finishing the game figures as the winner—or loser—as the case may be.

If a pitcher is taken out of the game with the score a tie and another pitcher finishes the game which is won by his team, does he get credit for the victory?

He does, even if the game lasts but an inning longer. This point has been incorrectly ruled upon, on the theory that because a pitcher is in the game nine innings he should receive credit for the game because he goes out when it is a tie. However, the pitcher who is compelled to take his place is as likely to lose the game in one inning, perhaps, as he is to win it, so that all things being equal he must receive credit for a victory as he would be penalized for a defeat.

Batter had already reached first safely, but was ambitious.

With two hands out and a runner on second base the batter hits safely to right field. He is put out trying for a two-base hit, but the runner scores. Does the run count?

It does, if the runner crossed home before the runner from first base to second base was put out.

Shortstop took a losing chance.

With two out and runners on second and third base, the batter raps the ball to the shortstop. The latter tries to tag the runner between second and third base, but before he succeeds in doing so, the runner on third crosses the plate. Does the run count?

Yes.

It was "love's labor lost"; some players never read the rules.

With the bases filled and no one out, the catcher drops the ball and tries to throw the runner out at second base, but fails to do so, and the second baseman then tries to get the batter at first, but the umpire calls the batter out before leaving home plate. Is the umpire right?

Most assuredly. The rule states explicitly that the batter is out if the catcher drops the ball unless there are two hands out. The catcher was foolish to throw the ball, evincing lack of knowledge as to the rules, and the second baseman was equally at fault when he tried to retire the batter at first base. The latter was out the moment that he made the third strike, and the umpire was perfectly correct in his ruling.

If there had been already two out the batter would get credit for a base hit, but not for a home run.

If a runner is on second base and the batter hits for a home run, does the runner on second score if the umpire decides that he failed to touch third base on his way home?

He does not.

Runner took all the risk.

With a man on third and second, the runner on second, who had taken a lead toward third, was not given time enough to return to his base when the batter failed to hit the ball fair. He contended that he was entitled to go to third which, of course, would have forced in a run. The rules state very clearly that a runner shall be entitled to take the succeeding base without being put out in case the pitcher does not give him time to return to the base he had occupied.

This rule regarding runners has been clearly misunderstood in the above instance. The pitcher was foolish not to see that the runner had not returned to second, and if the runner continued to go to third he did so at his own risk. See Sec. 13 of Rule 56.

A play often misunderstood.

In running the last half of the distance from home plate to first base, while the ball is being fielded to first base, can the runner step outside the three-foot limit line?

If he does he is out. If the ball is not being fielded to first base and the runner is trying to make a two-base hit, a three-base hit or a home run, he is privileged to run outside, in order that he may make a wide turn at first.

This is a query that is often asked.

Can the runner turn either side of first base when running from home plate?

Yes, unless he makes a direct turn toward second and gives indication of trying to make that base. In that event he is subject to being put out.

Previously, there had been nothing in the rules to say that a batter who hit a home run must run.

Must batter touch all bases on a home run over the fence?

Yes. The rule was changed in 1914 to make this imperative.

This was a prize "bone" play on part of pitcher.

Batter hits ball to pitcher, runs towards first base and then stops. The pitcher, forgetting to throw to first base, steps on the plate, facing the next batter. The runner, seeing this, continues to first base after he has stepped outside of the three-foot limit. Is he out if he reaches first base before the ball is thrown there?

No. He is plainly within the rule and the pitcher is wholly at fault for not making the play correctly.

But don't score a safe hit, too, for the batter.

If a fielder fumbles a sure sacrifice hit and the batter reaches first base, is he still credited with a sacrifice?

Yes. If the attempt to sacrifice is palpable, the batter must not be penalized for the mistake of a fielder.

In this case it was not a balk, but a catcher can make one under certain circumstances.

Runner on third base, pitcher delivers ball to the batsman as the runner starts to steal home. The catcher steps outside his box and receives the ball. The batsman makes no attempt to strike at the ball but blocks the catcher as the latter tries to touch the runner. The team at bat claims that the runner scores because the catcher balked. What should the decision be?

If the batsman clearly interfered with the catcher the runner is out under Rule 56, Section 15, which reads: "The base-runner is out if with one or no one out and a base-runner on third base, the batsman interferes with a play being made at home plate." It has erroneously been asserted that the catcher cannot make a balk. He can make a balk, but not on this play. Rule 34, Section 9, reads: "Delivery of the ball to the bat when the catcher is standing outside the lines of the catcher's position as defined in Rule 3." This rule is meant to apply to an instance where the catcher would stand outside of his position in order that a batsman might purposely be given first base on four called balls.

Umpire was not up on the rules.

With runner on third, batter swings at ball but the catcher's glove was in the way of the bat and the bat hit the ball and the glove together, the ball rolling foul. The umpire allowed the runner to score from third. Was he right?

No. If the catcher interfered, the batter was allowed to take first base, but unless a force play followed, because runners were on third, second and first, the runner on third could not be allowed to advance.

The rule is inexorable, and it does seem unjust in this particular instance.

With a runner on second, the batter hits the ball to left field. The coacher at third base touches the runner, but the ball bounds into the bleachers for a home run. Should the umpire call the first runner out because he has been touched by the coacher?

An ironclad decision was agreed upon by those in authority that any runner touched at any time by a coacher at third base must be declared out. In the instance cited above the editor of the GUIDE thinks this decision wholly illogical, as the ball has left the field and is not in play. There could be no possible chance to get the runner at third except by substitution of another ball, and it would be rank injustice to decide against him under such conditions.

Where a pitcher makes a motion to throw to second base.

Can the pitcher turn toward second and make a motion to throw without a balk being charged against him.

Yes.

Only the base-runners can advance on a balk.

Does the batter go to first when the umpire declares a balk?

No.

If he had hit the ball he would have been out, because he was not within the lines of his position.

Batter runs toward the pitcher out of the batter's box and strikes at the ball but misses it. Is he out?

He is not, if he failed to bat the ball.

A sacrifice is such, no matter where the advancement of base-runner took place.

Is a batter entitled to a sacrifice if he purposely advances the runner from second to third?

Yes. The play is exactly the same as when the runner is advanced from first to second.

The umpire was exactly right—an easy decision.

With a runner on third and three balls on the batter, the pitcher makes a wind-up and then momentarily pauses before delivering the ball. The umpire calls it a balk, also the fourth ball. Was he right?

Yes. The balk scored the runner and the batsman went to first base on the fourth ball. Had it been the third ball, the runner would have scored, but the batsman would not have been allowed to go to first.

A strike is a strike, even if it is a foul tip.

Can a base-runner steal second base when a foul tip is made which is also the second strike?

He can, as a foul tip is a strike under the ruling laid down by the Rules Committee.

This is very plain; see Rule 51, section 1.

Smith bats in place of Jones and the umpire calls Smith out for batting out of turn and then allows Jones to bat. Is that right?

No. Jones is out for not batting in proper turn.

Tough on the Giants, but the decision was correct.

When a batted ball goes over the fence, on what ground does the umpire give his decision?

The umpire must decide as to whether the hit is fair or foul accordingly as the ball disappears from his sight. For example: In a game at Boston a New York National League player batted a fly ball over the fence for a home run. The ball went over fair territory, but the wind carried it to one side, and when it disappeared from the vision of the umpire it was foul. He so decided it and that decision cost New York a game.

This was probably the same umpire who called Smith out in a preceding instance.

The wrong player at bat has three balls and one strike called against him. This is discovered and the umpire calls him out for batting out of turn. Is that right?

No. If this mistake has been discovered the proper batsman should be substituted at once.

Umpire certainly did not understand the purport of the "infield fly" rule.

With men on first and second and one out, batsman hits a foul fly between third and home and the shortstop tries to catch the ball but drops it. The umpire rules the batsman out, under the infield fly rule. Was he right?

Rule 51, Section 8, says: "The batsman is out if, before two hands are out, while first and second, or first, second and third bases are occupied, he hit a fly ball, other than a line drive, that can be handled by an infielder. In such case the umpire shall, as soon as the ball be hit, declare it an infield or outfield hit." It is very evident that this rule is intended to apply where there is a possibility of a double play. As there could be no double play on a trapped foul fly, the umpire was wrong.

An intelligent fielder would not make an attempt to catch a foul fly if there was a chance of the base-runner scoring.

Can a base-runner advance on a foul fly caught by an outfielder?

Yes.

Have you not seen the fielders hovering over such a tantalizing hit, "wishing" it foul, with the batter already on first?

Batter hits the ball on fair ground; it rolls foul and then back inside the diamond before reaching third base. He hits another ball to foul ground, and it rolls on fair ground before reaching third base and remains there. What are these two hits?

Both hits are fair.



"PLAY BALL."

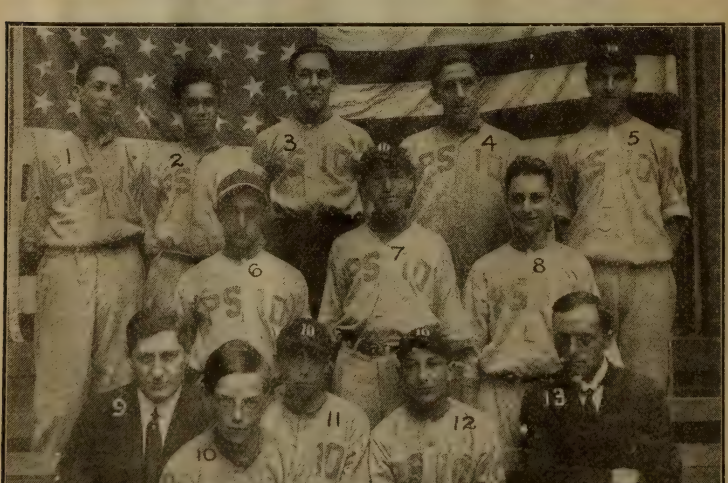
The A. G. Spalding Bronze Championship Trophy for Public Schools Athletic Leagues.

The above group is executed in bronze, the figures being 18 inches high, and was presented to the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York by Mr. A. G. Spalding as a perpetual trophy for annual competition between the elementary schools of Greater New York, the winning school to have custody of the statuette for one year. In the first competition, held in 1905, 103 schools were entered, the winner being Public School 46, Manhattan; Public School 10, Brooklyn, won in 1906 and again in 1907; Public School 9 of Brooklyn won it in 1908; Public School 28, Borough of the Bronx, in 1909 and 1910; Public School 152, Brooklyn, in 1911; Public School 77, Brooklyn, in 1912; Public School 83, Manhattan, in 1913, and Public School 10, Brooklyn, in 1914. The offer was subsequently extended, by request, to other large cities where regularly organized Public Schools Athletic Leagues exist. San Francisco holds a contest yearly, Bay View School being winner in 1913, and Laguna Honda in 1914; in New Orleans, Crossman School won the trophy in 1913 and 1914.



BASE BALL TEAM, PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 10, BROOKLYN.

Elementary School Champions of Greater New York. Winners Spalding Championship "Play Ball" Trophy, 1914. Courtesy Brooklyn Eagle.



1, Sumper; 2, Rinkoff; 3, Wheaton; 4, Silverson; 5, Aronson; 6, Cohen; 7, Waters, Capt.; 8, Shulman; 9, Mr. Greenberg, Coach; 10, Teeling, Mascot; 11, Croft; 12, Blumberg; 13, Mr. Willis, Coach. Gardner, Photo.

BASE BALL TEAM, PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 10, MANHATTAN.

Greater New York Elementary Schools' Tournament

The tenth annual elementary schools' Base Ball tournament of the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York for the A. G. Spalding "Play Ball" Trophy, emblematic of the elementary schools championship of Greater New York, opened April 13, 1914, with an entry of sixty-nine teams. Approximately 750 boys started training under their teachers in charge for the games to be played in the series. They were distributed among the boroughs as follows:

Manhattan	9	Queens	9
Bronx	12	Richmond	10
Brooklyn	29		—69

District championship tournaments were arranged in Manhattan and Brooklyn. In Bronx and Queens the district league division was not followed. The borough championships were decided by June 1, except in Queens, where an extra week was allowed for finishing the series.

The interborough schedule was drawn up on the elimination basis. The borough games were more closely contested and a keener interest taken in them than in the interborough games. Twelve thousand spectators attended the final game, in Brooklyn. Tickets were distributed to all schools that had teams entered and great enthusiasm prevailed. The summary of the tournament is as follows:

District League Winners.

Manhattan—D.A.L. 3, Public School 166; D.A.L. 6, Public School 10; D.A.L. 9, Public School 70; D.A.L. 21, Public School 89; D.A.L. 25, Public School 171.

Brooklyn—D.A.L. 1, Public School 73; D.A.L. 5, Public School 123; D.A.L. 8, Public School 139; D.A.L. 11, Public School 9; D.A.L. 15, Public School 149; D.A.L. 17, Public School 10; D.A.L. 24, Public School 19.

Richmond—D.A.L. 4, Public School 10.

Borough Winners.

FIRST PLACE.		SECOND PLACE.	
Manhattan	Public School 10	Manhattan	Public School 171
Bronx	Public School 42	Bronx	Public School 40
Brooklyn	Public School 10	Brooklyn	Public School 123
Queens	Public School 1	Queens	Public School 77
Richmond	Public School 18	Richmond	Public School 30
Richmond Juniors	Public School 19		

City Champion.

Public School 10, Brooklyn, Winners of A. G. Spalding Championship "Play Ball" Trophy.



"SLIDING TO SECOND."

Bronze Trophy presented by Mr. A. G. Spalding in 1908 to the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York, to be competed for annually by the High Schools in that organization. The first winner was Commercial High School, Manhattan, 1908; Morris High School won it in 1909; Commercial High School, Brooklyn, in 1910; Newtown High School, Queens, 1911, and Erasmus High School, Brooklyn, in 1912. There was no contest for the Greater New York High Schools championship in 1913 or 1914. The Academic Athletic League of California also competes for a similar trophy. Modesto High School won it in 1913, and Lowell High School, San Francisco, in 1914.



1, Utschig; 2, Wilson; 3, Vecki; 4, Lindgren; 5. Emerey; 6. Cafagni; 7, Porter; 8, Cole; 9, Hyman; 10, Robinson, Capt.; 11, Bull, Mgr.; 12, Wissing; 13, Manelli; 14, Mitchell; 15. Crawford.

LOWELL HIGH SCHOOL, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Winners A. G. Spalding High Schools Championship Trophy, "Sliding to Second," 1914.

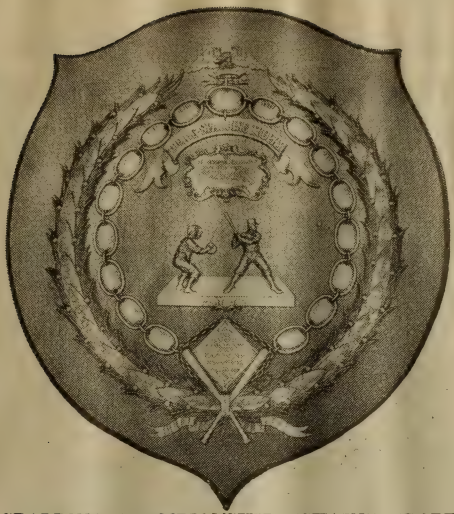


1, S. W. Ross, Coach; 2, Eno; 3, Radcliffe; 4, G. Vennart, Capt.; 5, Giannettino; 6, Woolley; 7, Pillion; 8, Keevers; 9, Layland; 10, Rondeau; 11, Blanc; 12, Blackman; 13, H. Dockrell, Mgr.

WASHINGTON STREET SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.
Champions Public Schools League.
Winners A. G. Spalding Championship Trophy Plaque, 1914.



MERRILL SCHOOL, OSHKOSH, WIS.
Principal D. H. Wright, Winners A. G. Spalding Championship "Chain" Trophy Plaque, 1914.



THE A. G. SPALDING CHAMPIONSHIP "CHAIN" TROPHY PLAQUE.
Donated by Mr. A. G. Spalding for competition between schools in regularly organized Public Schools Athletic Leagues where a small number of teams compete. Trophies were awarded to the winners in Oshkosh, Wis. (Merrill School); Houston, Tex. (Lamar School); San Diego, Cal. (Logan Heights School, 1913 and 1914); Hartford, Conn. (Washington Street School); and Racine, Wis.



1, Jernigan; 2, Young; 3, Irwin; 4, Davis; 5, Schwarting; 6, Jobe; 7, Hill; 8, McLean; 9, Ginglardi; 10, Flinn; 11, Powers, Mascot; 12, Cornell; 13, Coulthurst. Mrs. Mabel E. O'Farrell, Principal.

LOGAN HEIGHTS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SAN DIEGO, CAL.,
Winners of A. G. Spalding Championship Trophy Plaque, 1913 and 1914.

College Base Ball in 1914

Without much doubt college Base Ball was more attractive in the season of 1914 than it had been in some preceding years. Not that room for improvement does not exist but that the national game is getting back to something like form—that is, like the form which prevailed years ago in the colleges. There are some of the eastern and some of the western colleges in which Base Ball to-day is the great sport of the college year. It is a game which specializes less than foot ball and less than some other sports, and its democracy, which makes it so strong with the public, may cause an occasional student to look for athletic laurels where specialization in the eyes of the student carries with it greater college fame.

Now and then it is said by some college men: "Anybody can play Base Ball." True. That is one of the finest things about Base Ball. Yet not everybody can play Base Ball as well as some other fellows can play it. That is a quality about Base Ball which is overlooked. With rare good judgment Dame Nature has provided that Base Ball skill of the highest degree may be exemplified as well or better some day in the boy who drove the cows to pasture as in the boy who drove his ponies tandem.

Princeton played but one game with Harvard in 1914 and lost that by the score of 4 to 1. The Tigers played three games with Yale and won two of them. Yale played three games with Harvard and won two of those. In a way this seems to complicate the Base Ball honors of 1914, so far as the three old rivals are concerned, yet all things considered Princeton probably made the best showing. The last game, which was won by the Tigers at the Polo Grounds in New York, was one of the best played college games of recent years and the Orange and Black triumphed by the score of 1 to 0. It may be said that Yale had generally been predicted to win this contest which would have given the Blue an unqualified Base Ball mastery if the contest had gone to the Elis.

Princeton was handicapped not a little by reason of injury to some of the players whose skill was considered as essential to the success of the team. In spite of the injuries the team did so well that if these players had not been hurt it is only reasonable to believe Princeton would have made a cleaner sweep of the situation than it did. It will probably be a long time in college Base Ball circles before there is a more sensational finish to the season among the eastern universities than that which took place when the Elis lost their last game by that memorable 1 to 0 score.

Yale, Harvard and Princeton will play three games this season with one another under the new schedule arrangement. This, it is expected, will make the series between the rivals more interesting than has been the case in some years.

The greatest blow to the Yale team is the loss of Brown and Gile, pitchers. Harvard's infield has been somewhat broken up, while Princeton has been affected by a loss in batting strength due to the graduation of heavy hitters. Way, who won his letter last year, probably will be the star boxman for Yale.

Frye, Mahan and Whitney should prove the mainstays of the Harvard pitching staff, as all three performed well last year. Wilcox, who was the best of last year's freshman pitchers, also has shown considerable ability in fall practice. Fitzgibbons, who has had no experience on the 'varsity team but who has shown up well in practice, will be eligible also.

At Cornell the outlook is encouraging and the indications point to a very promising squad, fully equal to that of last year. Steve Regan, who won practically all of the games that the team participated in last year, is expected to be the mainstay in the box. In addition, great things are expected of Bryant and Russel.

In the Middle Western Conference Illinois won the championship for the first time in three years. The team had seven victories and three defeats for its record during the season. There is more of a definite championship campaign in the Middle Western Conference than there is in some college circles and the competition takes on more of a round robin atmosphere. Four of the games, which were won by Illinois, were captured by a margin of one run. The Illinois players scored 45 runs to 39 for their opponents.

Chicago was a keen rival of Illinois. The last game of the season was lost by Chicago, playing against Illinois, by the score of 4 to 3. Misplays by the Chicago nine cost them the game. The greatest obstacle to the success of the Illinois players was the Wisconsin team. Twice in extra inning games Wisconsin beat Illinois. Had it not been for the two defeats which were administered to Wisconsin by Purdue it is probable that the championship would have gone to Wisconsin. The latter team had one of the best batteries in the Middle West in years with Neuenschwander and Moon in the box and Rule behind the bat. Chicago had some corking good batters and was not without strength in the pitcher's box.

The University of Texas nine had a good record during the season. The team played thirty-five games, far in excess of the number of games which is played by the average college team further north. Of these, thirty were won by the university, and of the thirty twenty-three were won in succession. The team made a trip through Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, playing seven games and winning four, traveling 2,880 miles in eight days. The games with Illinois were perhaps the best which were played on the trip, although both of them were lost by Texas by the scores of 3 to 2 and 7 to 3. The first game at Missouri was lost by Texas and broke their string of successive victories. At home the best games which were played were those with the nine from the Chinese University of Hawaii. Texas won both of them by the score of 1 to 0. The Texas boys were good fielders, fair batters, and were not without some excellent pitchers.

During the season Dartmouth won eighteen games and lost twelve. This was a good record for Dartmouth as the players were asked to meet the best colleges in the East. Captain Wanamaker, the Dartmouth catcher, was so good that he received many offers to go into professional Base Ball but declined them, preferring to remain at Dartmouth and play through another season with the team. It is probable that most of the Base Ball material of 1915 will have to be found in the freshman ranks, but Wanamaker will begin early to get his players in condition and is satisfied that he will be able to turn out a Base Ball nine which shall be even better than that which played for the Green in 1914.

Georgetown got a bad start and all in all the game was not quite up to the standard which has made this college famous for its good Base Ball nines. Fienlie, who was both captain and pitcher, pitched winning games against Cornell, Princeton, Holy Cross, Harvard, Notre Dame, the Navy and Washington and Jefferson. The best game of the season was that which was played against Notre Dame. It was in this game that, in an attempted double steal by Notre Dame, both the runner going from first to second and the runner trying to score from third to the plate were retired.

Holy Cross won sixteen out of twenty-one games, which was better than some records which had been made in the past. Dartmouth was beaten three times by Holy Cross. R. Murray, a junior, pitched for the 'varsity team and was one of the best men in college circles.

The 1914 college base ball season in Dixie ranked well up with other years both in the matter of interest in games and in strength of teams developed. There are no fixed schedules among the leading

colleges and for this reason the ranking of teams is a rather haphazard proposition. However, the University of Georgia appeared to hang up the best record, all things considered. This team made an even break with the University of Michigan in two games and won the single game played with the strong Illinois team. Clemson College was the only strictly Southern team to get as good as an even break.

Georgia School of Technology, University of Alabama, Clemson College and University of Tennessee ranked about alike, following Georgia. Sewanee, Vanderbilt and the Mississippi colleges were a degree below this quartette.

The champion Georgia team graduated one man into professional ranks in Captain Ginn, who joined the Cleveland club at the close of the college season, and was later sent to Waterbury, Conn. Hitchcock, star pitcher for the team, is said to be ready to enter professional ranks when he finishes his college course. Cargyle, a third baseman at Alabama; Hunt, a pitcher at Mercer; Morhan, first baseman at Vanderbilt; Harrison, second baseman at Georgia, and Montague, outfielder at Georgia Tech, were among the sterling players of the season.

The indications are that many excellent Base Ball teams will be ready to play for the colleges during the season of 1915. Some of the freshman material is of the highest type and in some of the colleges there are excellent players left from the teams which took part in the championships of 1914. In SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD for 1915 will be found a more extended review of the college work of the past year including photographs, records, schedules, notes and list of captains and managers, than it is possible to produce in the limited pages of this number of the GUIDE. Price, 25 cents.

Greater New York Interpark-Playground Tournament, 1914

By William J. Lee,
Supervisor of Recreation and Director of Athletics, Department of Parks, New York City.

New York's Park Playgrounds are the greatest Base Ball centers in the country and the largest and most successful tournament ever held in the history of the game was conducted during the summer season of 1914. Thanks to the New York Tribune for its donation of medals and cups for which the boys competed and also to the hearty co-operation of Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor, and Hon. Cabot Ward, Commissioner of Parks.

Playground area is being extended throughout the city and Base Ball is still the most popular game. They begin at six and seven years of age to play against one another. There is probably no game that does more to attract the boys from the danger of the city streets nor a more ennobling game, both physically and mentally.

New York's playgrounds contain about one hundred diamonds, where the youngsters and young men can practice and play. The science of the game is easily acquired and comes as a natural instinct to the American boy.

Much credit is due to the field staff and corps of instructors who handled the detail of the tournament.

The Tribune Base Ball tournament, inaugurated in the Park Department playgrounds in the early part of June, when everybody was going wild over Base Ball, has proved to be the most successful tournament ever held by the Bureau of Recreation and was perhaps the most notable that was held throughout the country during this last vacation period.

In the elimination series, held at each playground, there were 1,000 teams, organized into four different sections, 85 lb., 100 lb., 115 lb. and 130 lb. classes. Many hard games were fought by the boys in their efforts to become the champions of their individual playgrounds and to qualify for representation in the Interpark games. The elimination series ended about the middle of June, and then began the Interpark games. The city was divided into four different sections, the northern, southern, eastern and western. Seven teams in each section played a home-and-home game with one another. They were placed in these different sections to facilitate the traveling of the teams and by being divided in this manner the boys were usually within walking distance of the other playgrounds.

The Interpark series was won in the 85 lb. class by Reservoir Oval, in the northern section; by John Jay, in the eastern section; by Hamilton Fish, in the southern section; by West 59th St. in the western section. These teams fought hard for the final supremacy; the Hamilton Fish Park players were the victors and defeated the Reservoir Oval, West 59th Street and John Jay teams, Reservoir Oval finished second, losing only the one game to Hamilton Fish Park by the very close score of 5-4.

In the 100 lb. division the winners were Seward Park, Thomas Jefferson, Carmansville and Chelsea. The east side boys from Seward Park were the victors in the final series, and also defeated their three opponents, champions of the other sections. The Carmansville Playground gave the Seward Park boys a hard fight in the first game scheduled, the score being tied in the eleventh inning, 1-1, and had to be called on account of darkness. This game was played again at Chelsea Park, and after a hard struggle Seward Park boys defeated the Carmansville lads by a score of 4-3.

In the 115 lb. division, Seward, Thomas Jefferson, Jasper Oval and DeWitt Clinton Park were the winners in their respective sections. Seward Park crowned itself with victory again by defeating the champions of the other playgrounds. Thomas Jefferson finished second, losing only one game to Seward Park, by a score of 5-4.



1. Hon. Cabot Ward, Commissioner of Parks, New York City; 2. William J. Lee, Supervisor and Director of Athletics, Park Department, New York City; 3. Lewis W. Fehr, Secretary Park Board, New York City; 4. Bertram de N. Cruger, Mayor Mitchel's Executive Secretary, Presenting Tribune Base Ball Prizes to the Winners of Interpark Playground Championship.

The 130 lb. champions in the four different sections were the Thomas Jefferson, Reservoir Oval, West 59th Street and Hamilton Fish playgrounds. The boys from the Italian quarter of the city, representing Thomas Jefferson Park playground, were the winners in this section after some very close games were played. They defeated Reservoir Oval, 9-3; West 59th Street, 7-3, and Hamilton Fish, 4-1. Reservoir Oval finished second in this division.

The 130 lb. champions of the Tribune league were selected to play a series of games against the champions of Boston. The team from the Ford Memorial Branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. visited New York on Labor Day, and played the team that won the Tribune Base Ball championship at Jasper Oval. The Tribune champions defeated them in this game by the score of 8-3. However, it was not a very easy game, as the score had been tied up until the seventh inning, 3-3. Thomas Jefferson Park seemed to get hold of its batting eye, which was developed to a great extent during the progress of the Tribune tournament, and hit the pitcher of the Boston team for five runs in the eighth inning and cinched the game. The teams met again on Wednesday for the second game of the series. It looked bad for the New Yorkers during the early part of the game, the Boston players scoring two runs in the second inning and two in the fourth, while Thomas Jefferson did not begin their attack until the sixth inning, when they scored two runs. In the seventh inning Boston came across with another run, while Thomas Jefferson followed up by scoring two runs. Boston did not score in the eighth inning and the New York boys kept at their uphill fight and scored another run, tieing the score, 5-5. The first half of the ninth inning saw Boston at bat and with a few safe bingles they put two runs over the plate. This made things look very bad for the New York boys, they did not lose courage, but came back strong in their half of the ninth and slammed Pelligrini, the Boston pitcher, so hard that he had to be replaced by Madden, who was also hit for a clean single and a double with men on bases, which scored three runs for the New Yorkers and won the game, 8-7.

The cups and the forty-eight gold and forty-eight silver medals were presented to the boys by Mr. Bertram de N. Cruger, Mayor Mitchel's Executive Secretary, on Thursday, September 10, in front of the City Hall. The 1,200 bronze medals were distributed by the instructors in the playgrounds during Friday and Saturday, and all the boys that played in the tournament received their medals during the early part of the next week.

NORTHERN SECTION.

85 LB. CLASS.

Playgrounds.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Playgrounds.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Reservoir Oval	10	0	1.000	Riverside, 96th St....	4	6	.400
Jasper Oval	7	3	.700	Bennett Field	2	8	.200
Riverside, 79th St....	6	4	.600	Carmansville	1	9	.100

100 LB. CLASS.

Carmansville*	8	3	.729	Bennett Field	6	4	.600
Reservoir Oval	7	4	.638	Jasper Oval	3	7	.300
Riverside, 96th St....	6	4	.600	Riverside, 79th St....	1	9	.100

*Series tied; in play-off, Carmansville defeated Reservoir, 2 to 1.

115 LB. CLASS.

Jasper Oval	8	3	.800	Bennett Field	5	5	.500
Carmansville	7	3	.700	Riverside, 96th St....	4	5	.444
Reservoir Oval	5	4	.556	Riverside, 79th St....	0	10	.000

130 LB. CLASS.

Reservoir Oval	9	1	.900	Bennett Field	6	4	.600
Jasper Oval	7	3	.700	Riverside, 79th St....	2	8	.200
Riverside, 96th St....	6	4	.600	Carmansville	0	10	.000

SOUTHERN SECTION.

85 LB. CLASS.

Hamilton Fish	9	1	.900	Columbus	5	5	.500
Seward	6	4	.600	Corlears Hook	2	8	.200
Tompkins Square	6	4	.600	Cherry and Market St.	2	8	.200



(1) THOMAS JEFFERSON PARK PLAYGROUND TEAM, Champions 130 lb. Class—1, Scaringi; 2, Manfredi; 3, McLarney; 4, Forte; 5, Gallo; 6, Pica; 7, J. Selzer; 8, Keogh; 9, M. Selzer; 10, Anzolone; 11, Zaccardo; 12, McCormack. (2) SEWARD PARK PLAYGROUND TEAM, Champions 100 lb. Class—1, Siebnick; 2, Greenberg; 3, Lubitz; 4, Birdie; 5, Schwartz; 6, Kletzel; 7, Cohen; 8, Kalisch; 9, Holman; 10, Greenbaum; 11, Nelson. (3) HAMILTON FISH PARK PLAYGROUND TEAM, Champions 85 lb. Class—1, Roshler; 2, Hoffman; 3, Cooperman; 4, Villa; 5, Simon; 6, Frank; 7, Liberman; 8, Klein; 9, Sheffler. (4) SEWARD PARK PLAYGROUND TEAM, Champions 115 lb. Class—1, Jackunowitz; 2, Margolies; 3, Edson; 4, Weiner; 5, Projanskey; 6, Goldfisher; 7, J. Swernofsky; 8, S. Swernofsky; 9, Kalish; 10, Beyer; 11, Hanken.

NEW YORK INTERPARK PLAYGROUND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION BASE BALL TOURNAMENT CHAMPION TEAMS.

Held under auspices of New York Tribune

100 LB. CLASS.

Playgrounds.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Playgrounds.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Seward	8	1	.889	Cherry and Market...	3	7	.300
Hamilton Fish	8	2	.800	Corlears Hook	2	8	.200
Columbus	6	3	.667	Columbus	0	10	.000

115 LB. CLASS.

Seward	9	0	1.000	Cherry and Market...	5	5	.500
Hamilton Fish	7	2	.778	Corlears Hook	2	8	.200
Tompkins Square	6	4	.600	Columbus	0	10	.000

130 LB. CLASS.

Hamilton Fish	0	0	1.000	Seward	3	7	.300
Tompkins Square	7	2	.777	Cherry and Market...	3	7	.300
Columbus	6	2	.750	Corlears Hook	0	10	.000

EASTERN SECTION.

85 LB. CLASS.

John Jay	8	2	.800	Queensboro	4	6	.400
Yorkville	6	4	.600	Thomas Jefferson	4	6	.400
St. Gabriel's	5	5	.500	East 17th St	3	7	.300

100 LB. CLASS.

Thomas Jefferson	9	1	.900	St. Gabriel's	4	6	.400
Queensboro	6	4	.600	East 17th St	3	7	.300
Yorkville	5	5	.500	John Jay	3	7	.300

115 LB. CLASS.

Thomas Jefferson	9	1	.900	St. Gabriel's	4	6	.400
Queensboro	5	5	.500	John Jay	4	6	.400
Yorkville	5	5	.500	East 17th St	3	7	.300

130 LB. CLASS.

Thomas Jefferson	9	1	.900	Queensboro	4	6	.400
East 17th St	4	4	.500	John Jay	4	6	.400
St. Gabriel's	4	5	.444	Yorkville	3	6	.333

WESTERN SECTION.

85 LB. CLASS.

West 59th St	7	1	.875	Chelsea	3	5	.375
Central 66th St	6	2	.750	Central 99th St	0	8	.000
DeWitt Clinton	4	4	.500				

100 LB. CLASS.

Chelsea	7	1	.875	DeWitt Clinton	3	5	.375
West 59th St	4	4	.500	Central 99th St	2	6	.250
Central 66th St	4	4	.500				

115 LB. CLASS.

DeWitt Clinton	5	2	.714	West 59th St	4	4	.500
Chelsea	5	3	.625	Central 99th St	1	7	.125
Central 66th St	4	3	.571				

130 LB. CLASS.

West 59th St	7	1	.875	Central 99th St	3	4	.428
Central 66th St	6	2	.750	DeWitt Clinton	0	8	.000
Chelsea	3	4	.428				



1, John T. Murtha; 2, J. L. McCahill, Jr.; 3, J. J. McCormack; 4, S. Lax; 5, A. Gettinger; 6, A. Hamilton; 7, A. Rosenberg; 8, E. Steinhardt; 9, M. Pincus; 10, F. Jaeger; 11, J. J. Sheil; 12, J. F. Kelly; 13, R. Stahl; 14, D. Katzman; 15, J. Kalmbach; 16, J. T. F. Coffey; 17, A. Thaler; 18, B. Jacobson; 19, J. E. Walsh; 20, J. J. Downing; 21, E. J. Flynn; 22, P. C. Byrne; 23, Wm. J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation and Director of Athletics; 24, S. Liebgold; 25, A. Ginnerty; 26, H. Schmoor; 27, E. Schwartz.

Foley, Photo.

SUPERVISOR OF RECREATION WILLIAM J. LEE AND STAFF OF INSTRUCTORS WHO ORGANIZED AND DIRECTED THE NEW YORK INTERPARK PLAYGROUND TRIBUNE BASE BALL TOURNAMENT, 1914.

RESULTS OF FINAL INTERPARK CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

Aug. 31, 1914—At Thomas Jefferson Park Playground,

85 lb.—Reservoir Oval 13, John Jay 1.
100 lb.—Thos. Jefferson 2, Carmansville 0.
115 lb.—Thos. Jefferson 8, Jasper Oval 7.
130 lb.—Thos. Jefferson 9, Reservoir Oval 3.

Umpires—Nicholas Flavin and Wm. A. Kelleher.

Sept. 1, 1914—At Chelsea Park Playground,

85 lb.—Hamilton Fish 4, West 59th St. 0.
100 lb.—Seward 3, Chelsea 0.
115 lb.—Seward 16, De Witt Clinton 0.
130 lb.—West 59th St. 2, Hamilton Fish 1.

Umpire—William A. Kelleher.

Sept. 2, 1914—At Hamilton Fish Park Playground,

85 lb.—Hamilton Fish 5, Reservoir 4.
100 lb.—Carmansville 1, Seward 1.
115 lb.—Seward 3, Jasper Oval 2.
130 lb.—Reservoir Oval 10, Hamilton Fish 3.

Umpire—William A. Kelleher.

Sept. 3, 1914—At Central Park Playground,

85 lb.—West 59th St. 9, John Jay 1.
100 lb.—Thos. Jefferson 4, Chelsea 2.
115 lb.—Thos. Jefferson 5, DeWitt Clinton 3.
130 lb.—Thos. Jefferson 7, West 59th St. 3.

Umpires—William A. Kelleher and Nicholas Flavin.

Sept. 4, 1914—At Central Park Playground,

85 lb.—Reservoir Oval 5, West 59th St. 3.
100 lb.—Carmansville 2, Chelsea 0.
115 lb.—Seward 5, Thos. Jefferson 4.
130 lb.—Thos. Jefferson 4, Hamilton Fish 1.

Umpires—William A. Kelleher and Nicholas Flavin.

Sept. 5, 1914—At Jasper Oval Playground,

85 lb.—Hamilton Fish 3, John Jay 1.
100 lb.—Seward 3, Thos. Jefferson 2.
115 lb.—Jasper Oval 8, DeWitt Clinton 2.
130 lb.—Reservoir Oval 5, West 59th St. 0.

Umpire—Nicholas Flavin.

STANDING OF CLUBS IN FINAL INTERPARK BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

85 LB. CLASS.

Playgrounds.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Playgrounds.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Hamilton Fish	3	0	1.000	West 59th St.	1	2	.333
Reservoir Oval	2	1	.666	John Jay	0	3	.000

100 LB. CLASS.

Seward	3	0	1.000	Carmansville	1	2	.333
Thos. Jefferson	2	1	.666	Chelsea	0	3	.000

115 LB. CLASS.

Seward	3	0	1.000	Jasper Oval	1	2	.333
Thos. Jefferson	2	1	.666	DeWitt Clinton	0	3	.000

130 LB. CLASS.

Thos. Jefferson	3	0	1.000	West 59th St.	1	2	.333
Reservoir Oval	2	1	.666	Hamilton Fish	0	3	.000



1, Col. J. J. Ruppert, President; 2. Capt. T. L. Huston, Treasurer; 3. Wm. Donovan, Manager; 4. Harry Sparrow, Business Manager.

THE NEW OFFICIALS OF THE NEW YORK AMERICAN LEAGUE CLUB.

CAUTION TO THE BASE BALL BOYS OF 1915

Because of your youth and inexperience, advantage is frequently taken of you base ball boys, by the so-called "Just as Good" dealer, who tries to palm off on you some of his "Just as Good" Base Ball goods, made especially for him by the "Just as Good" manufacturer, when you call for the Spalding goods. You are cautioned not to be deceived by this "Just as Good" combination, for when you get onto the field you will find these "Just as Good" Balls, Bats, Mitts, etc., will not stand the wear and punishment of the genuine Spalding articles. Remember that Spalding Goods are standard the world over, and are used by all the leading clubs and players. These "Just as Good" manufacturers endeavor to copy the Spalding styles, adopt the Spalding descriptive matter and Spalding list prices, and then try to see how very cheap and showy they can make the article, so the "Just as Good" dealer can work off these imitations on the unsuspecting boy.

Don't be deceived by the attractive 25 to 40 per cent. discount that may be offered you, for remember that their printed prices are arranged for the special purpose of misleading you and to enable the "Just as Good" dealer to offer you this special discount bait. This "discount" pill that the "Just as Good" dealer asks you to swallow is sugar coated and covered up by various catchy devices, that are well calculated to deceive the inexperienced boy, who will better understand these tricks of the trade as he grows older. Remember that all Spalding Athletic Goods are sold at the established printed prices, and no dealer is permitted to sell them at a greater or less price. Special discounts on Spalding Goods are unknown. Everybody is treated alike. This policy persistently adhered to makes it possible to maintain from year to year the high quality of Spalding Athletic Goods, which depend for their sale on Spalding Quality, backed by the broad Spalding Guarantee, and not on any deceiving device like this overworked and fraudulent "Discount" scheme adopted by all of the "Just as Good" dealers.

Occasionally one of these "Just as Good" dealers will procure some of the Spalding well known red boxes, place them in a showy place on his shelves, and when Spalding Goods are called for, will take from these Spalding boxes one of the "Just as Good" things, and try to palm it off on the boy as a genuine Spalding article. When you go into a store and ask for a Spalding article, see to it that the Spalding Trade-Mark is on that article, and if the dealer tries to palm off on you something "Just as Good," politely bow yourself out and go to another store, where the genuine Spalding article can be procured.

In purchasing a genuine Spalding Athletic article, you are protected by the broad Spalding Guarantee, which reads as follows:

We Guarantee *to each purchaser of an article bearing the Spalding Trade-Mark that such article will give satisfaction and a reasonable amount of service, when used for the purpose for which it was intended and under ordinary conditions and fair treatment.*

We Agree *to repair or replace, free of charge, any such article which proves defective in material or workmanship when subjected to fair treatment; PROVIDED, such defective article is returned to us, transportation prepaid, within thirty days after purchase (except where otherwise stipulated on special guarantee tag attached to certain articles), and accompanied by a letter from the user, giving his name and address and explaining the claim.*

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Beware of the "Just as Good" manufacturer, who makes "pretty" Athletic Goods (as if they were for use as an ornament) at the expense of "quality," in order to deceive the dealer; and beware of the substitute-dealer who completes the fraud by offering the "Just as Good" article when Spalding Goods are asked for.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

SPORTING LIFE



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THE GREAT BASE BALL WEEKLY

GET IT—AND KEEP POSTED

CHICAGO, Ill., January 31.—Only one day remains in which to secure their attendance, cannot for the Federal League and Organized Baseball, whereby the latter pledges the final binders on the cases which will soon be before Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis in the United States Court house here. Although affidavits have been submitted by the club owners of the National and American Leagues and others to all the cases involved, it was said that only a few of them would attend the hearing set for the battle finals in court, as they will be used for further information if they should be required.

THE LEAGUES TO TESTIFY.

August Herrmann, chairman of the National Board Trust Committee, who acted as his legal representative in the suit brought in New York by the Baltimore Baseball Club, the Baltimore League, and Jesse C. Tuner, president of the National League, the plaintiffs have announced that they will call as witnesses for the Federal Leagues, with orders to present Organized Base Ball from interfering with the Federal League, Garry Herrmann, Secretary Tener, Secretary Heydler, and President Johnson of the National League; Secretary Farrell of the American League, and Secretary Ward and President Gilmore of the Buffalo club, with Treasurer Gilmore who form the executive committee of the league. It is also reported that Secretary Farrell, of the Brooklyn Federals, and President Gilmore, of the Buffalo club, will be called Officers who form the executive committee of the league, will have complete charge of the case for the plaintiffs. Judge Landis of New York is also expected to be on hand on important days of the hearing. Should the case be carried to the Supreme Court it is said that the hearing would not take place before next fall.

ADDITIONAL AFFIDAVITS WERE FILED yesterday in the United States District Court in various cases of Organized Ball against the club corporations that the Federal League was not entitled to the special relief it is asking for the dissolution of the National Commission and its affiliated agreements, as charged by the Federal's anti-trust suit. In one of the affidavits filed by Secretary Farrell, of the American League, it was declared that while many players of the Federal League had been under contract to Organized Ball clubs, a promise had been made to them that they would not be sued for breach of contract if they jumped to the Federal League. Farrell declared that this promise was made by the Federal League officials themselves, and that no action would be taken by the National League clubs to enforce their contracts with players who had jumped to the Federal League.

Farrell also declared that the Federal League officials had made no attempt to purchase baseball players from the National League clubs, and that the latter's officials had not made any attempt to purchase baseball players from the Federal League clubs.

Another affidavit filed by Farrell declared that the Federal League officials had made no attempt to induce the baseball players of the National League clubs to violate their contracts with the National League clubs, and that the latter's officials had not made any attempt to induce baseball players of the Federal League clubs to violate their contracts with the Federal League clubs.

Another affidavit filed by Farrell declared that the Federal League officials had made no attempt to induce

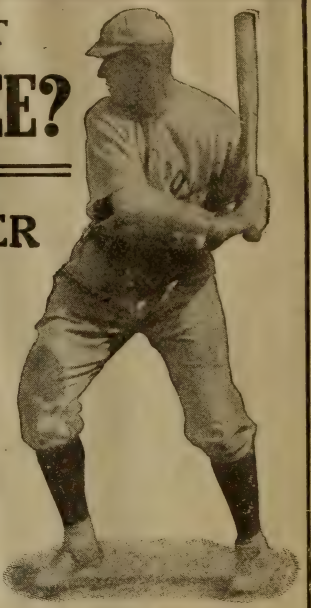
OFFICIAL NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1915

	AT BOSTON.	AT BROOKLYN.	AT NEW YORK.	AT PHILADELPHIA.	AT PITTSBURGH.	AT CINCINNATI.	AT CHICAGO.	AT ST. LOUIS.
BOSTON.....		May 1,3,4,5 July (5) (5) 6 July 7,27 Sept. 8 9	April 27,28,29,30 June 25,26,28,29 Sept. (6) (6),7	April 22,23,24,26 June 30 July 1,2,3 Aug. 13,14,16	June 9,10,11,12 Aug. 2,3,4 Sept. 10,23,24,25	June 5,6,7,8 July 28,29,30,31 Sept. 19,20,21	June 13,14,15,16 Aug. 5,6,7 Sept. 11,12,13,14	June 17,18,19,20 Aug. 8,9,10,11 Sept. 16,17,18
BROOKLYN.....	April 17 (19) (19) April 20,21 June 22,23,24 Sept. 2,3,4		April 14,15,16 May 29 (31) (31) Aug. 17 Sept.29.30 Oct 1,2	April 27,28,29,30 June 25,26,28,29 Oct. 4,5,7	June 4,5,7,8 July 28,29,30,31 Sept. 20,21,22	June 9,10,11,12 Aug. 1,2,3,4 Sept. 23,25,26	June 17,18,19,20 Aug. 8,9,10,11 Sept. 16,17,18	June 13,14,15,16 Aug. 5,6,7 Sept. 11,12,13,14
NEW YORK.....	May 6,7,8,10 June 1,2,3 Oct. 4,5,6,7	April 22,23,24,26 June 30 July 1,2,3 Aug. 13,14,16		May 1,3,4,5 July (5) (5),6,7 Sept. 8,9,10	June 17,18,19 July 27 Aug. 9,10,11,12 Sept. 16,17,18	June 13,14,15,16 Aug. 5,6,7 Sept. 11,12,13,14	June 5,6,7,8 July 28,29,30,31 Sept. 19,20,21	June 9,10,11,12 Aug. 1,2,3,4 Sept. 23,25,26
PHILADELPHIA.	April 14,15.16 May 28,29(31)(31) Sept. 29, 30 Oct. 1,2	May 6,7,8,10 June 1,2,3 Sept. (6) (6) 7,28	April 17,19,20,21 June 22,23,24 Sept. 1,2,3,4		June 14,15,16,21 Aug. 5,6,7 Sept. 11,13.14,15	June 17,18,19,20 July 25,26 Aug. 8,9,10 Sept. 16,18	June 9,10,11,12 Aug. 1,2,3,4 Sept. 23,25,26	June 5,6,7,8 July 28,29,30,31 Sept. 19,20,21
PITTSBURGH...	May 15,17,18,19 July 13,14,15,16 Aug. 21,23,24	May 25,26,27,28 July 17,19,20,21 Aug. 28,30,31	May 20,21,22,24 July 22,23,24,26 Aug. 25,26,27	May 11,12,13,14 July 8,9,10,12 Aug. 18,19,20		April 14,15,16,17 May 9,30 June 22,23 Aug. 15,16, Oct. 3	April 18,19,20,21 May 2,3 July 1,2,3,4. Sept. 5	April 25,26,27,28 June 27,28,29,30 Sept. 30, Oct. 1,2
CINCINNATI....	May 25,26,27 July 17,19,20,21 Aug. 28,30,31 Sept. 1	May 15,17,18,19 July 13,14,15,16 Aug. 21,23,24	May 11,12,13,14 July 8,9,10,12 Aug. 18,19,20	May 20,21,22,24 July 22,23,24 Aug. 17,25,26,27	April 22,23,24 June 24,25,26 Aug. 13,14 Sept. (6) (6),7		May 4,5,6,7,8 July (5) (5),6 Sept. 27,28,29	April 29,30 May 1,2 (31) (31) June 1,2,3 Sept. 9,10
CHICAGO.....	May 20,21,22,24 July 22,23,24,26 Aug. 25,26,27	May 11,12,13,14 July 8,9,10,12 Aug. 18,19,20	May 15,17,18,19 July 13,14,15,16 Aug. 28,30,31	May 25,26,27 July 17,19,20,21 Aug. 21,21,23,24	April 30, May 1 May 10 (31) (31) June 1,2, July 7 Aug. 17, Sept. 3,4	April 25,26,27,28 May 29 June 27,28,29,30 Oct. 1,2		April 22,23,24 Aug. 12,13,14,15 Sept. (6) (6),7,8
ST. LOUIS.....	May 11,12,13,14 July 8,9,10,12 Aug. 18,19,20	May 20,21,22,24 July 22,23,24,26 Aug. 25,26,27	May 25,26,27,28 July 17,19,20,21 Aug. 21,23,24	May 15,17,18,19 July 13,14,15,16 Aug. 28,30,31	May 4,5,6,7,8 May 29 July (5) (5),6 Sept. 1,2	April 18,19,20,21 July 1,2,3,4 Sept. 3,4,5	April 14,15,16,17 May 9,30 June 23,24,25,26 Oct. 3	

AT HOME—Boston: 12 Saturdays; April 19, Brooklyn; May 31, Philadelphia. Brooklyn: 12 Saturdays; July 5, Boston; Sept. 6, Philadelphia. New York: 12 Saturdays; May 31, Brooklyn; Sept. 6, Boston. Philadelphia: 12 Saturdays; July 5, New York. Pittsburgh: 15 Saturdays; May 31, Chicago; July 5, St. Louis; Sept. 6, Cincinnati. Cincinnati: 13 Saturdays, 18 Sundays. Chicago: 12 Saturdays, 15 Sundays; July 5, Cincinnati. St. Louis: 12 Saturdays, 12 Sundays; May 31, Cincinnati; Sept. 6, Chicago.

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OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1915

	AT CHICAGO.	AT ST. LOUIS.	AT DETROIT.	AT CLEVELAND.	AT WASHINGTON.	AT PHILADELPHIA.	AT NEW YORK.	AT BOSTON.
CHICAGO		April 14,15,16,17 May 9 July (5) (5),6,7 Aug. 16,17	April 18,19,20,21 July 1,2,3,4 Aug. 31; Sept. 1,2	May 4,5,6,7,8 June 20,22,23 June 24,26 Sept. 29	June 12,14,15,16 Aug. 4,5,6,7 Sept. 21,22,23	June 17,18,19 Aug. 9,10,11,12 Sept. 24,25,27,28	June 9,10,11 July 30,31 Aug. 2,3 Sept. 16,17,18,20	June 4,5,7,8 July 27,28,29 Sept. 11,13,14,15
ST. LOUIS	April 22,23,24,25 June 27,28,29,30 Oct. 1, 2, 3		April 26,27,28,29 June 20,22,23,24 June 26 Sept. (6) (6)	April 30; May 1,2 May (31) (31) June 1,2; Aug 14,15 Sept. 7,8	June 9,10,11 July 30,31 Aug. 2,3 Sept. 16,17,18,20	June 4,5,7,8 July 27,28,29 Sept. 11,13,14,15	June 12,14,15,16 Aug. 4,5,6,7 Sept. 21,22,23	June (17) (17) June 18,19 Aug. 9,10,11,12 Sept. 24,25,27
DETROIT	April 30, May 1, 2 May (31) (31) June 1, 2, Aug. 14 Aug 15, Sept. 7, 8	May 4,5,6,7,8 May 28,29,30 Sept. 3,4,5		April 22,23,24,25 July 6,7,8 Aug. 16,17 Sept. 9, 10	June 17,18,19 Aug. 9,10,11,12 Sept. 24,25,27,28	June 12,14,15,16 Aug. 4,5,6,7 Sept. 21,22,23	June 4,5,7,8 July 27,28,29 Sept. 11,13,14,15	June 9,10,11 July 30,31 Aug. 2,3 Sept. 16,17,18,20
CLEVELAND	April 26,27,28,29 May 28, 29, 30 Sept. 4, 5, (6) (6)	April 18,19,20,21 July 1,2,3,4 Aug. 31; Sept. 1,2	April 14,15,16,17 June 27,28,29 July (5) (5) Oct. 2,3		June 4,5,7,8 July 27,28,29 Sept. 11,13,14,15	June 9,10,11 July 30,31 Aug. 2,3 Sept. 16,17,18,20	June 17,18,19 Aug. 9,10,11,12 Sept. 24,25,27,28	June 12,14,15,16 Aug. 4,5,6,7 Sept. 21,22,23
WASHINGTON	May 11, 12, 13, 15 July 9, 10, 11, 12 Aug. 24, 25, 26	May 16,17,18,19 July 13,14,15,16 Aug. 27,28,29	May 9,24,25,26 May 27 July 22,23,24,25 Aug. 21,22	May 20,21,22,23 July, 17,18,19,20 Aug. 18,19,20		May 6,7,8 June 1,2,3 Sept. (6) (6), 7 Sept. 29,30	April 22,23,24,26 June 30 July 1,2,3 Sept. 8,9,10	May 1,3,4,5 July (5) (5), 6,7 Aug. 13,14,16
PHILADELPHIA	May 16,17,18,19 July 13,14,15,16 Aug. 27,28,29	May 11,12,13,15 July 9,10,11,12 Aug. 24,25,26	May 20,21,22,23 July 17,18,19,20 Aug. 18,19,20	May 9,24,25,26,27 July 22,23,24,25 Aug. 21,22	April 27,28,29,30 June 25,26,28,29 Oct. 4,5,6		May 1,3,4,5 July (5) (5), 6,7 Aug. 13,14,16	April 22,23,24,26 June 30; July 1,2,3 Sept. 8,9,10
NEW YORK	May 24,25,26,27 July 22,23,24,25 Aug. 21,22,23	May 20,21,22,23 July 17,18,19,20 Aug. 18,19,20	May 16,17,18,19 July 13,14,15,16 Aug. 27,28,29	May 11,12,13,15 July 9,10,11,12 Aug. 24,25,26	April 14,15,16 May 29 (31) (31) Aug. 31 Sept. 1,2,3,4	April 17,19,20,21 June 21,21,22 June 23,24 Oct. 1,2		April 27,28,29,30 June 25,26,28,29 Sept. (6) (6),7
BOSTON	May 20,21,22,23 July 17,18,19,20 Aug. 18,19,20	May 24,25,26 July 21,22,23,24 July 25 Aug. 21,22,23	May 11,12,13,15 July 9,10,11,12 Aug. 24,25,26	May 16,17,18,19 July 13,14,15,16 Aug. 27,28,29	April 17,19,20,21 June 21,21,22 June 23,24 Oct. 1,2	April 14,15,16 May 28,29 May (31) (31) Sept. 1,2,3,4	May 6,7,8,10 June 1,2,3 Oct. 4,5,6,7	

AT HOME—Chicago: 13 Saturdays, 14 Sundays, Memorial Day, Labor Day. St. Louis: 12 Saturdays, 12 Sundays, Independence Day. Detroit: 11 Saturdays, 13 Sundays, Independence Day, Labor Day. Cleveland: 12 Saturdays, 12 Sundays, Memorial Day. Washington: 13 Saturdays, Memorial Day. Philadelphia: 13 Saturdays, Memorial Day, Labor Day. New York: 13 Saturdays, Independence Day. Boston: 13 Saturdays, June 17, Independence Day, Labor Day.



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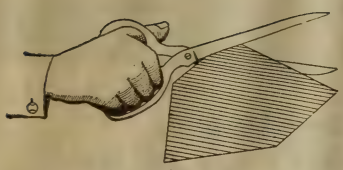
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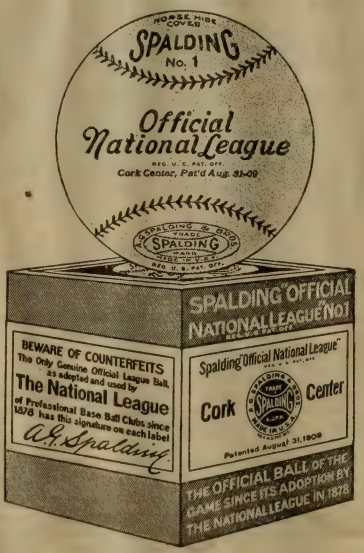
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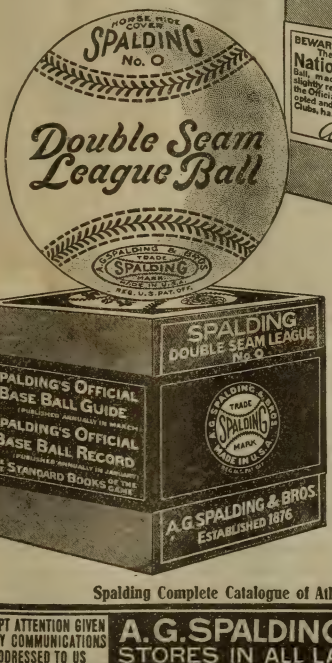
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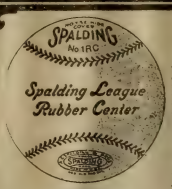
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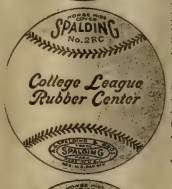
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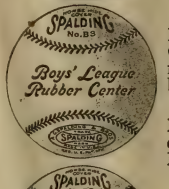
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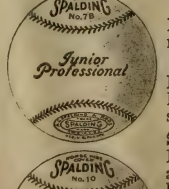


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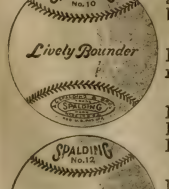


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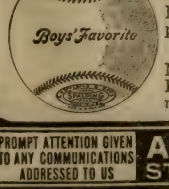
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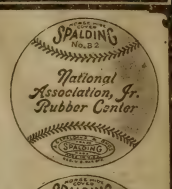


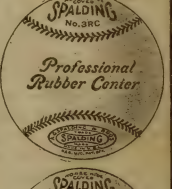
Spalding Boys' Favorite Ball

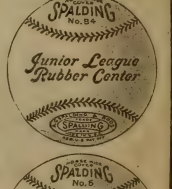
No. 12. Good lively boys' size ball; two-piece cover. . . . . Each, 10c.

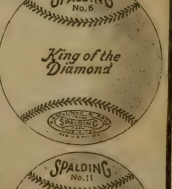
Spalding Rocket Ball

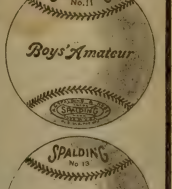
No. 13. A good bounding ball, boys' size. Best 5-cent two-piece cover ball on the market. . . . . Each, 5c.

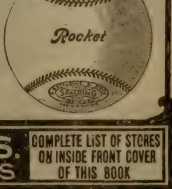












ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE **THE SPALDING** TRADE-MARK GUARANTEES QUALITY

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Spalding "Players' Autograph" Bats

No. 100. "Players' Autograph" Bats, bearing the signature of the player in each case, represent their playing bats in every detail. Made from the finest air dried second growth straight grained white ash, cut from upland timber, possessing greater resiliency, density, strength and driving qualities than that of any other wood. The special oil finish on these bats hardens with age and increases the resiliency and driving power of the bat. . . . . Each, $1.00

Carried in stock in all Spalding stores in the following Models. Mention name of player when ordering.



AUTOGRAPH MODEL Largest and heaviest bat (except Meyers special model) used by any professional ball player. Weights from 51 to 55 ounces. Length 35 in.

AUTOGRAPH MODEL Well balanced, comparatively light weight, with sufficient wood to give splendid driving power. Weights from 36 to 40 ounces. Length 34½ in.

AUTOGRAPH MODEL Very small handle, and balanced so that with a full swing, terrific driving power results. Weights from 37 to 41 ounces. Length 35 inches.

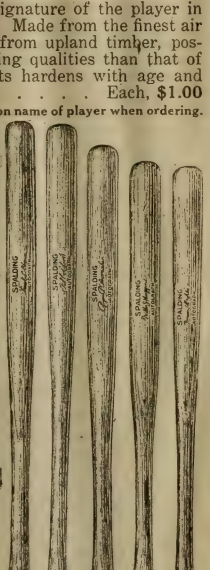
AUTOGRAPH MODEL Splendid model, comparatively small handle, well balanced. Weights from 40 to 44 oz. Length 35 in.

AUTOGRAPH MODEL Extra large heavy bat with thick handle. Weights from 44 to 48 ounces. Length 35 inches.

AUTOGRAPH MODEL Different model from that formerly used by Clarke, improved in balance, model and length. Weights from 39 to 43 ounces. Length 34½ inches.

AUTOGRAPH MODEL Short bat, large handle, well rounded end. Weights from 40 to 44 ounces. Length 32½ in.

AUTOGRAPH MODEL Short bat, small handle, but body quite thick. Weights from 38 to 42 ounces. Length 32 inches.



AUTOGRAPH MODEL One of the best all around models ever produced. Medium small handle and well distributed striking surface. Equally suitable for the full swing and for the choke style of batting. Weights from 40 to 45 ounces. Length 34 inches.

We can also supply on special orders Donlin, Oakes, Keeler and Evers Models.

AUTOGRAPH MODEL The smallest, shortest and lightest bat used by any professional player. Specially adapted to small or light men. Weights from 35 to 39 ounces. Length 31 inches.

SPALDING SPECIAL MODEL BATS

We can supply on special orders Model Bats same as we have made for the most famous batsmen on National and American League Teams.

BAKER, Philadelphia, American League	Model B	MEYERS, New York, National League . . .	Model M
CALLAHAN, Chicago, American League . . .	Model C	OLDRING, Philadelphia, American League . .	Model O
DAUBERT, Brooklyn, National League	Model D	PASKERT, Philadelphia, National League . .	Model P
FLETCHER, New York, National League . . .	Model F	SPEAKER, Boston, American League	Model S
HERZOG, Cincinnati, National League . . .	Model H	THOMAS, Philadelphia, American League . .	Model T
LUDERUS, Philadelphia, National League . . .	Model L	WHEAT, Brooklyn, National League	Model W

The original models from which we have turned bats for the above players we hold at our Bat Factory, making duplicates on special order only. These special order bats do not bear the Players' Autographs. We require at least two weeks' time for the execution of special bat orders.

Spalding Special Model Bats. **Professional Oil Finish. Not Carried in Stock. Each, $1.00**

Spalding bats improve with age if properly cared for. Bats made specially to order should not be used for at least thirty (30) days after they are finished, to give ample time for the oiled finish to thoroughly harden. Players should make it a rule to have two or more bats in reserve at all times.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ANY COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED TO US

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

COMPLETE LIST OF STORES ON INSIDE FRONT COVER OF THIS BOOK

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Spalding "All Star" Model Bats

No. **100S.** This line for 1915 comprises twelve models specially designed for amateur players and selected from models of bats used by over five hundred leading batters during the past ten years. Quality of wood used is finest selected second growth Northern ash, air dried and treated as follows: yellow stained, mottled burnt, carefully filled, finished with best French polish. . Each, **$1.00**

Furnished in any of the following twelve models—Mention model number when ordering

LENGTH	WEIGHT	LENGTH	WEIGHT	LENGTH	WEIGHT
Model S1—31 in.	35 to 39 oz.	Model S5—34 in.	40 to 44 oz.	Model S9—35 in.	40 to 45 oz.
Model S2—34½ in.	40 to 45 oz.	Model S6—33 in.	38 to 43 oz.	Model S10—33 in.	37 to 43 oz.
Model S3—31½ in.	38 to 42 oz.	Model S7—33 in.	37 to 43 oz.	Model S11—35 in.	42 to 46 oz.
Model S4—32½ in.	40 to 45 oz.	Model S8—34 in.	39 to 44 oz.	Model S12—33 in.	40 to 44 oz.

Spalding Professional Improved Oil Finish Bats

No. **100P.** The Spalding Professional Improved Oil Finish as used on this line is the result of exhaustive experiments and tests conducted in our bat factory, with the assistance of some of the greatest professional players. The timber used is identical with that in "Players' Autograph" and "All Star" models. Each, **$1.00**

Furnished in any of the following twelve models—Mention model number when ordering

LENGTH	WEIGHT	LENGTH	WEIGHT	LENGTH	WEIGHT
Model P1—31 in.	35 to 39 oz.	Model P5—34 in.	40 to 44 oz.	Model P9—34½ in.	40 to 45 oz.
Model P2—33 in.	38 to 43 oz.	Model P6—35 in.	40 to 44 oz.	Model P10—34 in.	38 to 42 oz.
Model P3—33 in.	39 to 44 oz.	Model P7—34 in.	39 to 43 oz.	Model P11—35 in.	45 to 50 oz.
Model P4—33 in.	36 to 40 oz.	Model P8—34¼ in.	38 to 43 oz.	Model P12—35 in.	40 to 45 oz.

Spalding Black Oil-Tempered Bats

No. **100D.** These bats are tempered in hot oil and afterwards treated with a special process, which darkens and hardens the surface and has exactly the same effect as aging from long service. The special treatment these bats are subjected to make them most desirable for players who keep two or three bats in use, as the oil gradually works in and the bats keep improving. Line of models has been very carefully selected. Timber used is the same as in our "Players' Autograph," "All Star," "Professional Oil Finish" and Gold Medal lines. . . Each, **$1.00**

Furnished in any of the following twelve models—Mention model number when ordering

LENGTH	WEIGHT	LENGTH	WEIGHT	LENGTH	WEIGHT
Model D1—31 in.	35 to 39 oz.	Model D5—34 in.	40 to 44 oz.	Model D9—34½ in.	40 to 45 oz.
Model D2—33 in.	38 to 43 oz.	Model D6—35 in.	40 to 44 oz.	Model D10—34 in.	38 to 42 oz.
Model D3—33 in.	39 to 44 oz.	Model D7—34 in.	39 to 43 oz.	Model D11—35 in.	45 to 50 oz.
Model D4—33 in.	36 to 40 oz.	Model D8—34¼ in.	38 to 43 oz.	Model D12—35 in.	40 to 45 oz.

Spalding Gold Medal Natural Finish Bats

No. **100G.** Models same as our "Professional Oil Finish," but finished in a high French polish, with no staining. Timber is same as in our "Players' Autograph," "All Star," and other highest quality lines, and models duplicate in lengths, weights, etc., the line of Spalding "Professional Oil Finish" styles. . . . Each, **$1.00**

Furnished in any of the following twelve models—Mention model number when ordering

LENGTH	WEIGHT	LENGTH	WEIGHT	LENGTH	WEIGHT
Model N1—31 in.	35 to 39 oz.	Model N5—34 in.	40 to 44 oz.	Model N9—34½ in.	40 to 45 oz.
Model N2—33 in.	38 to 43 oz.	Model N6—35 in.	40 to 44 oz.	Model N10—34 in.	38 to 42 oz.
Model N3—33 in.	39 to 44 oz.	Model N7—34 in.	39 to 43 oz.	Model N11—35 in.	45 to 50 oz.
Model N4—33 in.	36 to 40 oz.	Model N8—34¼ in.	38 to 43 oz.	Model N12—35 in.	40 to 45 oz.

Spalding bats improve with age if properly cared for. Bats made specially to order should not be used for at least thirty (30) days after they are finished, to give ample time for the oiled finish to thoroughly harden. Players should make it a rule to have two or more bats in reserve at all times.

HOLD BAT PROPERLY AND STRIKE THE BALL WITH THE GRAIN. DON'T BLAME THE MAKER FOR A BREAK WHICH OCCURS THROUGH IMPROPER USE OR ABUSE.

Spalding Complete Catalogue of Athletic Goods Mailed Free.

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A. G. SPALDING & BROS. TRADE SPALDING MARK MADE IN U.S.A.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Spalding Genuine Natural Oil Tempered Bats

No. **100T.** Made of the highest quality, thoroughly seasoned second growth ash, specially selected for resiliency and driving power, natural yellow oil tempered, hand finished to a perfect dead smooth surface and made in twelve simply wonderful models, the pick of the models that have actually won the American League and National League Championships during the past few years. . . . . Each. **$1.00**

Furnished in any of the following twelve models—Mention model number when ordering

	LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT
Model T1.	33½in.	36 to 41 oz.	Model T5.	32½in.	44 to 48 oz.	Model T9.	33½in.	45 to 50 oz.
Model T2.	34 in.	39 to 43 oz.	Model T6.	34½in.	41 to 45 oz.	Model T10.	36 in.	43 to 47 oz.
Model T3.	35 in.	40 to 44 oz.	Model T7.	34 in.	43 to 47 oz.	Model T11.	34 in.	37 to 41 oz.
Model T4.	34½in.	38 to 42 oz.	Model T8.	33 in.	45 to 50 oz.	Model T12.	35 in.	40 to 45 oz.

Spalding New Special College Bats

No. **100M.** An entirely new line, special new finish; special stain and mottled burning; carefully filled, finished with best French polish. Wood is finest second growth Northern ash, specially seasoned. Models are same as we have supplied to some of the most successful college players. . . . . Each, **$1.00**

Furnished in any of the following twelve models—Mention model number when ordering

	LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT
Model M1.	31 in.	35 to 39 oz.	Model M5.	34 in.	40 to 44 oz.	Model M9.	35 in.	40 to 45 oz.
Model M2.	34½in.	40 to 45 oz.	Model M6.	33 in.	38 to 43 oz.	Model M10.	33 in.	37 to 43 oz.
Model M3.	31½in.	38 to 42 oz.	Model M7.	33 in.	37 to 43 oz.	Model M11.	35 in.	42 to 46 oz.
Model M4.	32½in.	40 to 45 oz.	Model M8.	34 in.	39 to 44 oz.	Model M12.	33 in.	40 to 44 oz.

Spalding Very Dark Brown Special Taped Bats

No. **100B.** Very dark brown stained, almost black, except twelve inches of the handle left perfectly natural, with no finish except filled and hand-rubbed smooth, and then beginning four inches from end of handle, five inches of electric tape, wound on bat to produce perfect non-slip grip. . . . . Each, **$1.00**

Furnished in any of the following six models—Mention model number when ordering

	LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT
Model B1.	31 in.	35 to 40 oz.	Model B3.	32½in.	40 to 44 oz.	Model B5.	34 in.	37 to 41 oz.
Model B2.*	32 in.	38 to 43 oz.	Model B4.	33 in.	39 to 46 oz.	Model B6.	34½in.	37 to 41 oz.

*Bottle shape.

Spalding bats improve with age if properly cared for. Bats made specially to order should not be used for at least thirty (30) days after they are finished, to give ample time for the oiled finish to thoroughly harden. Players should make it a rule to have two or more bats in reserve at all times.

Spalding Trade-Mark Bats

No. **75. Wagon Tongue.** Most popular models, light antique finish. One dozen in a crate (assorted lengths, 30 to 35 inches and weights, 36 to 42 ounces). Each, **75c.**

No. **50M. Mushroom.** Patented Aug. 1, 1911 Special finish. Invaluable as an all-around bat. . . Each, **50c.**

No. **F. "Fungo."** Hardwood. 38 inches long, thin model. Professional oil finish. . Each, **$1.00**

No. **50W. "Fungo."** Willow, light weight, full size bat, plain handle. . . . . Each, **50c.**

No. **50T.** Taped "League" ash, extra quality, special finish. . . . . Each, **50c.**

No. **50.** "League," ash, plain handle. " **50c.**

No. **25.** "City League," plain handle. " **25c.**

No. **50B.** "Spalding Junior," special finish. Specially selected models; lengths and weights proper for younger players. . . . Each, **50c.**

No. **25B.** "Junior League," plain, extra quality ash, spotted burning. . . . Each, **25c.**

No. **10B.** "Boys' League" Bat, good ash, varnished. Ea., **10c.**

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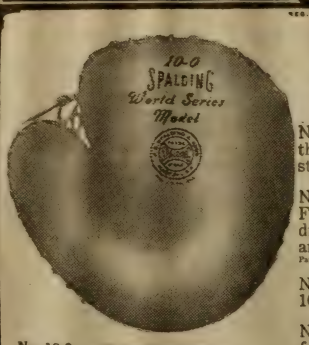
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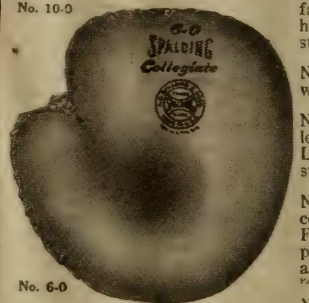
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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

SPALDING CATCHERS' MITTS



No. 10-0



No. 6-0



No. 5-0

No. 11-0. "The Giant." Heavy brown leather throughout; laced back. "Stick-on-the-hand" strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, **$10.00**

Patented October 28, 1913

No. 10-0. "WORLD SERIES"—Patent Molded Face. Brown calfskin. King Patent Felt Padding. Laced back. "Stick-on-the-Hand" strap-and-buckle fastening. . . . Each, **$9.00**

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Patented January 2, 1906; March 3, 1908; October 29, 1912, and including King Patent Padding, Patented June 25, 1910

No. 10-0P. "WORLD SERIES" Same as No. 10-0, but patent perforated palm. Each, **$8.00**

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Patented January 2, 1906; June 25, 1910; March 25, 1913

No. 9-0. "Three-and-Out." Patented Molded face; hand formed pocket. Brown calfskin; hair felt padding; patent laced back; leather strap and brass buckle fastening. Each, **$8.00**

Patented January 2, 1906

No. 9-0P. Patent "Perforated" Palm. Otherwise same as No. 9-0. . . . Each, **$8.00**

Patented March 25, 1913

No. 8-0. "Olympic." Palm specially prepared leather. Back and side special brown calfskin. Leather lace. Leather bound edges. Hand stitched, formed padding. . Each, **$7.00**

Patented January 2, 1906

No. FO. "Foxy." Brown calfskin. Patent combination shaped face: hair felt padding. Fox Patent Padding Pocket. Extra felt supplied with mitt. "Stick on the Hand" strap-and-buckle fastening. . . Each, **$7.00**

Patented January 2, 1906; October 29, 1912, and including Fox Patent Padding Pocket, Patented February 20, 1912

No. 7-0. "Perfection." Brown calfskin. Patent combination shaped face; hair felt padding. Patent laced back and thumb; leather lace. . . . Each, **$6.00**

Patented January 2, 1906

No. 6-0. "Collegiate." Molded face. Olive colored leather. King Patent Felt Padding, patent laced back and thumb. Each, **$5.00**

Patented January 2, 1906, March 30, 1909, King Patent Padding, Patented June 25, 1910

No. OG. "Conqueror." Semi-molded face. Brown calf, black leather bound; leather laced; Heel of hand piece felt lined. Each, **$5.00**

No. 5-0. "League Extra." Molded face. Buff colored leather, patent felt padding; Heel of hand piece felt lined. . . . Each, **$4.00**

Patented January 2, 1906, September 29, 1908

No. OK. "OK Model." Semi-molded, brown horse hide face. Felt padding, red leather edges. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Ea., **$4.00**

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts. When Ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full right."

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A. G. SPALDING & BROS. TRADE SPALDING MARK EST. A. D. 1876

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SPALDING CATCHERS' MITTS

No. 3-0. **"Decker Patent."** Brown oak leather; patent laced back; laced at thumb. Sole leather Decker Patent finger protection. Each, **$3.50**

No. 2-0. **"Leader."** Brown oak leather face, back and finger piece. Patent laced back; laced at thumb. . . . . Each, **$3.50**

No. 4-0. **"League Special."** (Patented January 2, 1906) Molded face. Brown leather; felt padding. Heel of hand piece felt lined. . . . Each, **$3.50**

No. O. **"Interstate."** Brown leather face, side and finger piece. . . . Each, **$3.00**

No. OH. **"Handy."** Pearl grain leather face, brown leather back; felt padding; laced, reinforced at thumb. . . Each, **$3.00**

No. OR. **"Decker Patent."** Black leather; Sole leather Decker Patent finger protection. Each, **$2.50**

No. OA. **"Inter-City."** Brown cowhide face and finger piece, green leather back and side piece; red leather binding; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back. Each, **$2.50**

No. 1S. **"Athletic."** Large model, smoked horse hide face and finger piece, brown leather side piece and back; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back. . Each, **$2.00**

No. 1R. **"Semi-Pro."** Large model; black grain leather; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back, leather lace. Each, **$2.00**

No. 1X. **"Trade League."** Large model; face and finger piece buff colored leather, black leather back and side piece; leather bound; patent laced back. Felt padding. Each, **$2.00**

No. 1C. **"Back-Stop."** Large model; special gray leather face and finger piece; brown leather side and back; padded. Each, **$1.50**

No. 1D. **"Champion."** Black leather face, back and finger piece, with brown leather side. Padded; patent laced back. . Each, **$1.50**

No. 1A. **"Catcher."** Oak leather face, back and finger piece, black leather side piece. Laced at thumb. . . . . Each, **$1.25**

No. 2C. **"Foul Tip."** Oak leather. Padded; reinforced and laced at thumb. Each, **$1.00**

No. 2R. **"Association."** Black leather face, back and finger piece. . . . Each, **$1.00**

No. 3. **"Amateur."** Oak tanned leather face, back and finger piece. . . . . Each, **75c.**

No. 3R. **"Interscholastic."** Black leather face, back and finger piece. . . . . Each, **75c.**

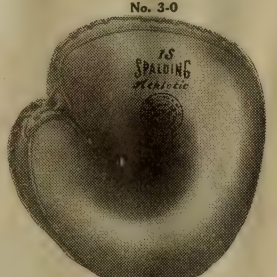
No. 4. **"Public School."** Large size. Brown oak leather; reinforced, laced at thumb. Ea., **50c.**

No. 4R. **"Boys' Amateur."** Large size. Black leather face and finger piece. . Each, **50c.**

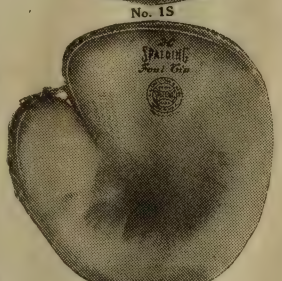
No. 5. **"Boys' Delight."** Face and finger piece of brown oak tanned leather. Each, **25c.**



No. 3-0



No. 1S



No. 2C

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts. When ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."

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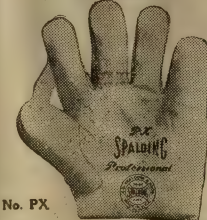
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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.









SPALDING INFIELDERS' GLOVES

No. **VXL. "Just Right."** "Broken-In" style. Specially treated brown calfskin. Full leather lined. Welted seams. Supplied in either regular or "Cadet" fingers. King Patent Padding. (Patented June 28, 1910) Each, **$5.00**

No. **SXL. "All Players."** "Broken-In" Buckskin. Finest material throughout. Full leather lined. Welted seams. King Patent Padding. (Patented June 28, 1910) Each, **$5.00**

No. **AA1. "WORLD SERIES"** Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Professional model. Finest buckskin, specially treated to help player break glove into shape. Very little padding. Welted seams. Leather lined throughout. One of the most popular models. Regular padding. . . . . Each, **$4.00**

No. **BB1. "WORLD SERIES"** Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Finest buckskin. Worn by successful National and American League infielders. Good width and length. Leather lined. Welted seams. King Patent Padding. (Patented June 28, 1910) . . . Each, **$4.00**

No. **SS. "Leaguer."** With shorter "Cadet" fingers than in other gloves. Best quality buckskin. Welted seams and leather lined all through. . Each, **$4.00**

No. **PX. "Professional."** Felt lined. Finest buckskin, same as in our No. PXL glove. Padded according to ideas of prominent professional players who prefer felt to leather lining. Welted seams. Each, **$3.00**

No. **RXL. "League Extra."** Black calfskin. Highest quality throughout. Design similar to No. PXL. Full leather lined. Welted seams. . . . Each, **$3.50**

No. **PXL. "Professional."** Finest buckskin. Heavily padded around edges and little finger. Extra long to protect wrist. Leather lined. Welted seams. Supplied in regular and "Cadet" fingers. . . Each, **$3.50**

No. **XWL. "League Special."** Specially tanned calfskin. Padded with felt. Extra long to protect wrist. Highest quality workmanship. Full leather lined. Welted seams. . . . . Each, **$3.00**

No. **2W. "Minor League."** Smoked horse hide. Professional model. Full leather lined. King Patent Felt Padding. (Patented June 28, 1910) Welted seams. . . Each, **$3.00**

No. **2XR. "Inter-City."** Black calfskin. Professional style; padded little finger; leather strap at thumb; welted seams; leather lined throughout. Each, **$2.50**

No. **PBL. "Professional Jr."** Youths' Professional style. Selected velvet tanned buckskin. Same as No. PXL. Leather lined. Welted seams. Each, **$2.50**

No. **2X. "League."** Specially tanned pearl colored grain leather. Same as special shortstop glove No. SS. Welted seams; leather lined throughout. Each, **$2.50**

No. **2Y. "International."** Smoked horse hide. Professional style, specially padded little finger, and leather strap at thumb; welted seams. Full leather lined throughout. . . . . Each, **$2.50**

All the gloves described above are made regularly with Web of Leather between Thumb and First Finger, which can be cut out very easily if not required. All Spalding Infielders' Gloves are made with our patented diverted seam (Patented March 10, 1908) between fingers, adding considerably to the durability of the gloves.

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts. When ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF

SPALDING INFIELDERS' GLOVES

No. **3X.** **"Semi-Pro."** Gray buck tanned leather. Large model. Correctly padded; welted seams. Leather lined throughout. . . . . Each, **$2.00**

No. **4X.** **"Association."** Brown leather, specially treated. Popular model. Padded little finger, and leather strap at thumb. Welted seams; full leather lined. Ea., **$2.00**

No. **3XR.** **"Amateur."** Black tanned leather, padded, large thumb. Welted seams. Leather lined. Ea., **$2.00**

No. **XL.** **"Club Special."** White leather, padded on professional model. Welted seams. Leather lined. **$1.50**

No. **XLA.** **"Either Hand."** Worn on right or left hand. (Pat. Sept. 12, 1911). White tanned leather, correctly padded. Welted seams. Full leather lined. Each, **$1.50**

No. **11.** **"Match."** Professional style. Special tanned olive colored leather throughout. Welted seams; correctly padded. Leather lined. . . . Each, **$1.50**

No. **ML.** **"Diamond."** Special model. Smoked sheepskin, padded. Full leather lined. . . Each, **$1.50**

No. **XS.** **"Practice."** White velvet tanned leather. Welted seams; inside hump. Full leather lined. Each, **$1.25**

No. **15.** **"Regulation."** Men's size, Brown tanned leather, padded. Welted seams. Palm leather lined. Ea., **$1.00**

No. **15R.** **"Regulation."** Men's size. Black tanned leather, padded; inside hump. Palm leather lined. Each, **$1.00**

No. **10.** **"Mascot."** Men's size. Olive tanned leather, padded. Popular model. Palm leather lined. Ea., **$1.00**

No. **X.** **"Special."** Men's size. Oak tanned brown leather. Professional model. Leather strap at thumb, padded. Welted seams. Leather lined. Each, **$1.00**

No. **XB.** **"Boys' Special."** Boys' professional style. White leather. Welted seams. Leather lined. Ea., **$1.00**

No. **12.** **"Public School."** Full size. White chrome leather, padded; inside hump. Palm leather lined. Ea., **75c.**

No. **13.** **"Interscholastic."** Youths' size. Oak tanned brown leather. Professional model. Leather web at thumb; padded. Welted seams. Leather lined. Ea., **75c.**

No. **12R.** **"League Jr."** Full size. Black tanned leather, lightly padded, but extra long. Palm leather lined. Welted seams, inside hump. . . Each, **75c.**

No. **16.** **"Junior."** Full size. White chrome tanned leather, lightly padded, extra long. Palm leather lined. Ea., **50c.**

No. **16W.** **"Star."** Full size. White chrome leather. Welted seams; padded. Palm leather lined. Ea., **50c.**

No. **14X.** **"Boys' Match."** Youths' professional style. Special tanned wine colored leather, correctly padded and inside hump. Palm leather lined. . Each, **50c.**

No. **17.** **"Youths."** Brown smooth tanned leather, padded; inside hump. Palm leather lined. Each, **50c.**

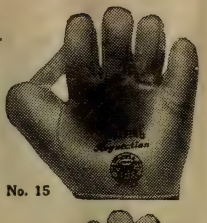
No. **18.** **"Boys' Own."** Oak tanned leather, padded; inside hump. Palm leather lined. . . Each, **25c.**



No. 3X



No. XLA



No. 15



No. 17

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



No. BXP



No. CO



No. DX



No. 2MF

SPALDING BASEMEN'S MITTS

No. **ABX.** **"Stick-on-the-Hand."** Calfskin. Laced, except thumb and heel. Special strap "Stick-on-the-Hand" with buckle at back. . Each, **$5.00**

No. **AAX.** **"First Choice"** Broken-In Model. Specially prepared leather. King Patent Padding. Leather lace. Strap reinforcement at thumb. Ea., **$5.00**

No. **AXX.** **"Good Fit."** Brown calfskin, bound with black leather. Leather laced. . . Each, **$4.00**

No. **BXS.** **"League Special."** Brown calfskin, bound with brown leather. Leather laced, except at heel; leather strap support at thumb. Ea., **$4.00**

No. **AXP.** **"WORLD SERIES."** Reg. U.-S. Pat. Off. White tanned buck; leather lacing. Leather strap support at thumb. King Patent Padding. . . . . Each, **$4.00**

No. **BXP.** **"WORLD SERIES."** Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Calfskin; leather lacing. Leather strap support at thumb. King Patent Padding. . . . Each, **$4.00**

No. **CO.** **"Professional."** Specially treated calfskin. Padded, leather laced, except at heel. Each, **$3.00**

No. **CX.** **"Semi-Pro."** Smoke colored leather face, brown leather back, laced all around, except at heel; padded at wrist and thumb. . Each, **$2.50**

No. **CD.** **"Red Oak."** Tanned brown leather; red leather binding. Laced, except at thumb and heel, leather strap support at thumb. . . Each, **$2.50**

No. **CXR.** **"Amateur"** Black leather face, back and lining. Padded; laced, except at heel. Each, **$2.00**

No. **CXS.** **"Amateur."** Special tanned brown leather. Padded; laced, except at heel. Each, **$2.00**

No. **DX.** **"Double Play"** Oak tanned leather, laced all around, except at heel; padded. Each, **$1.50**

No. **EX.** **"League Jr."** Black smooth leather, laced all around, except at heel. Suitably padded. Ea., **$1.00**

All Mitts described above, patented August 9, 1910
King Patent Padding on Nos. AAX, AXP, BXP, Pat. June 28, 1910

"League Extra" Pitchers' and Basemen's Mitt

No. **1F.** Face of tanned leather; balance of brown calfskin. Without hump. Leather laced. Ea., **$3.50**

Spalding Fielders' Mitts

No. **2MF.** **"League Special."** Brown calfskin face and back; has finger separations of leather, extra full thumb, leather web; leather lined. Ea., **$3.00**

No. **5MF.** **"Professional."** Olive leather, padded; finger separations; felt lined; leather web. Ea., **$2.00**

No. **6MF.** **"Semi-Pro."** White tanned buckskin; leather finger separations; leather lined; large thumb; well padded, and leather web. Each, **$1.50**

No. **7MF.** **"Amateur."** Pearl colored leather; finger separations; padded; web thumb. Each, **$1.00**

No. **8F.** **"Amateur."** Black tanned smooth leather; padded; leather lined; reinforced and laced at thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, **$1.00**

No. **9F.** **"League Jr."** Boy's. Oak tanned leather, padded; reinforced and laced at thumb. Each, **50c.**

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A. G. SPALDING & BROS. TRADE SPALDING MARK REG. A.D. 1876

REG U S PAT OFF.

SPALDING CATCHERS' MASKS



No. 11-0D

No. **11-0D.** **"SAFETY FIRST" Double Wire, Open Vision, Electric Welded Frame.** Double wiring adds a little to the ordinary weight of a mask, but for the catcher who wants the best there is no other style worth consideration. Properly padded, including every up-to-date feature in construction. . . . . Each, **$6.00**

No. **10-0W.** **"WORLD SERIES."** Patented December 19 1911; Jan 30. 1912; Dec 16. 1912. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Special electric welded "Open Vision" black finish frame, including wire ear guards and circular opening in front. Weight is as light as consistent with absolute safety, padding conforms to face with comfort. Ea., **$5.00**



No. 10-0W

No. **8-0.** **"Open Vision."** Patented December 11. 1911; Jan 30. 1912. Dec 16. 1913 Specially soldered and reinforced frame of highest quality special steel wire, black finish. Carefully reinforced with hard solder at joining points. Special wire ear guards. . . . . Each, **$5.00**

No. **5-0.** **"Open Vision" Umpires' Mask.** Has neck protecting attachment and special ear protection; nicely padded. Principal wire crossings specially soldered. Safest and most convenient style ever made for umpires. . . . . Each, **$5.00**



No. 5-0

No. **6-0.** **"Special Soldered."** Principal wire crossings heavily soldered. "Open Vision," extra heavy wire frame, black finished; continuous style padding, with soft chin-pad; special elastic head-band. . . . . Each, **$4.00**

No. **4-0.** **"Sun Protecting."** Patent leather sun-shade, protecting eyes without obstructing view. "Open Vision," electric welded frame of extra heavy steel wire, black finish. With soft chin-pad; improved design hair-filled pads, including forehead pad; elastic head band. . . . . Each, **$4.00**



No. 3-0

No. **3-O.** **"Neck Protecting."** Neck protecting arrangement affords positive protection. "Open Vision," electric welded, black finish frame; comfortable pads, with soft chin-pad and special elastic head-strap. . . . . Each, **$3.50**

No. **O-P.** **"Semi-Pro" League.** "Open Vision," electric welded best black annealed steel wire frame. Special continuous style side pads, leather covered; special soft forehead and chin-pad; elastic head-band. . . . . Each, **$2.50**

SPALDING "REGULATION LEAGUE" MASKS



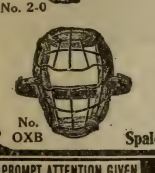
No. 2-0

No. **2-O.** "Open Vision," soldered heavy black annealed steel wire frame. Full length side pads of improved design; soft fore-head and chin-pad; special elastic head-band. Each, **$2.00**

No. **O-X.** Men's size. "Open Vision," electric welded frame, black finish. Improved leather covered pads, including forehead-pad, molded leather chin-strap; elastic head-band. Each, **$1.50**

No. **OXB.** Youths'. "Open Vision," electric welded frame, black finish. Soft side padding, forehead and chin-pad. Each, **$1.50**

No. **A.** Men's. Electric welded black enameled frame. Leather covered pads, forehead and chin-pad. . . . . Each, **$1.00**



No. OXB

No. **B.** Youths'. Electric welded black enameled frame; similar in quality throughout to No. A, but smaller in size. Each, **$1.00**

No. **C.** Electric welded black enameled frame; soft leather covered pads; wide elastic head-strap, leather strap-and-buckle. Ea., **50c.**

No. **D.** Electric welded black enameled frame. Smaller in size than No. C. . . . . Each, **25c.**

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SPALDING BASE BALL UNIFORMS

Complete Color Sample Book mailed, on application, to any team captain or manager, together with Measurement Blank and full instructions for measuring players for uniforms.

Spalding "WORLD SERIES" Uniform No. O.	Single Suit, $15.00	$12.50
Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.*	Suit,	
Spalding "WORLD SERIES" Uniform No. OA.	Single Suit, $14.00	11.50
Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.*	Suit,	
Spalding "League" Uniform No. 1.	Single Suit, $12.50	10.00
Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.*	Suit,	
Spalding "League" Uniform No. 1A.	Single Suit, $11.50	9.00
Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.*	Suit,	
Spalding "Interscholastic" Uniform No. 2.	Single Suit, $9.00	7.50
Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.*	Suit,	
Spalding "Minor League" Uniform No. M.	Single Suit, $9.00	7.50
Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.*	Suit,	
Spalding "City League" Uniform No. W.	Single Suit, $7.50	6.00
Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.*	Suit,	
Spalding "Club Special" Uniform No. 3.	Single Suit, $6.00	5.00
Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.*	Suit,	
Spalding "Amateur Special" Uniform No. 4.	Single Suit, $4.00	3.50
Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.*	Suit.	
Spalding "Junior" Uniform No. 5.	Single Suit, $3.00	2.50
Net price to clubs ordering *nine or more uniforms.*	Suit.	
Spalding "Youths'" Uniform No. 6. Good quality Gray material		1.00
No larger sizes than 30-in. waist and 34-in. chest.	Complete.	

ABOVE UNIFORMS CONSIST OF SHIRT, PANTS, CAP, BELT AND STOCKINGS.

SPALDING BASE BALL SHOES



No. FW. "WORLD SERIES" Kangaroo uppers, white oak soles. Hand sewed; strictly bench made. Extra strong soft laces. . Pair, $7.00

Owing to the lightness and fineness of this shoe, it is suitable only for the fastest players, but as a light weight durable shoe for general use we recommend No. 30-S.

Sizes and Weights of No. FW Shoes

Size of Shoes:	5	6	7	8	9
Weight per pair:	18	18½	19	20	21 oz.

No. 30-S. "Sprinting." Kangaroo uppers, white oak soles. Built on our running shoe last. Light weight. Hand sewed; bench made. Strong laces. Pair, $7.00

No. O. "Club Special." Selected satin calfskin, substantially made. High point carefully tempered carbon steel plates hand riveted to heels and soles. Pair, $5.00

No. OS. "Club Special" Sprinting. Similar to No. O, but made with sprinting style flexible soles. Patented May 7, 1912). . . . . Pair, $5.00

No. 35. "Amateur Special." Leather, machine sewed. High point carefully tempered carbon steel plates hand riveted to heels and soles. Pair, $3.50 ★ *$39.00 Doz.*

No. 37. "Junior." Leather; regular base ball shoe last. Plates hand riveted to heels and soles. Excellent for the money but *not guaranteed.* Pair, $2.50 ★ *$27.00 Doz.*

Juvenile Base Ball Shoes

No. 38. Made on special boys' size lasts. Good quality material throughout and steel plates. Furnished in boys' sizes, 12 to 5, inclusive, only. . . Pair, $2.00

Spalding "Dri-Foot" prolongs the life of the shoes. Can, 15c.

The prices printed in the line opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen pairs or more at one time. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Spalding "WORLD SERIES" Catchers' Body Protectors

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

No. 5P. **Padded style, not inflated.** Patented June 22, '09; Aug. 24, '09. Canvas cover, laced at sides, permitting readjusting of padding as desired. Special body strap. . . . . Each, $10.00

No. 4-0. **Inflated style.** Strong tan covering. Special shoulder padding, laced to permit readjustment of padding as desired and special body strap. (Patented Nov. 24, '03). . . . . Each, $10.00



No. 5-P

No. 4-0

Spalding Catchers' Body Protectors

No. 2-0. "Minor League." Cover of durable material. Made in best manner. **Inflated.** Full size. Each, $7.50

No. 0. "City League." Slightly narrower than No. 2-0. Covering of durable material. **Inflated.** . Each, $5.00

No. M. "Interscholastic." Well made. **Inflated.** . " 3.50

No. 2. "Youths'." Good size. **Inflated.** . . " 3.00

Spalding Umpires' Body Protectors

Give length and width when ordering Umpires' Body Protectors.

No. L. **Inflated.** Large size, best quality. Same as supplied to most experienced major league umpires. Each, $10.00

No. LS. **Inflated.** Special light weight, very large air passages and without any breaks or hinges. Soft rubber tube instead of regular inflating valve. Not carried in stock; supplied on special orders only. . Each, $10.00

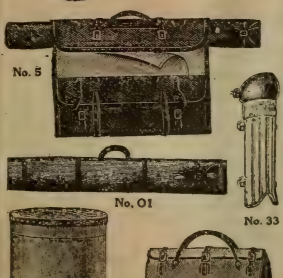
No. R. **Inflated.** Correct model. Cover of good material. Flexible inflating tube. . . . . Each, $5.00

Spalding Leg Guards for Base Ball Catchers

No. 33. As supplied to Roger Bresnahan and to other prominent league catchers. Knee guard of molded sole leather; leg piece padded with reeds; light and strong; special ankle pads as protection from spikes. Covered with special quality white buck dressed leather Pair, $6.50

Spalding Catchers' Leg Guards

No. RB. Plain style, fiber leg piece, not ribbed. Leather padded at ankle and knee. . . . . Pair, $5.00



No. 5

No. 01

No. 33

Spalding Uniform Bags

Convenient roll for packing uniforms in a manner which will not wrinkle and soil them; with separate compartments for shoes, etc.

No. 2. Bag leather; well made. . . . . Each, $6.00

No. 1. Best heavy canvas; leather bound, double leather shawl strap and handle. . . . . Each, $3.00

No. 6. Brown canvas roll; leather straps and handle. " 1.50

No. 5. Combined Uniform and Bat Bag. Similar to regular uniform bags, but with extra compartment to carry one bat. Best canvas, leather bound. . . . Each, $4.00

No. 4. Individual Uniform Bag. Best quality brown canvas; two leather handles; strap-and-buckle fastenings. Holds suit, shoes and other necessary articles. Each, $2.00



No. 8

No. 4

No. 2

Spalding Bat Bags

No. 2. Heavy waterproof canvas, leather reinforced at both ends, and leather handles; holds 12 bats. . Each, $3.50

No. 3. Similar to No. 2, but holds only 6 bats. " 2.50

Spalding Individual Bat Bags

No. 01. Good quality heavy leather bat bag, for two bats; used by most league players. Each, $4.00 ★ *$43.20 Doz.*

No. 02. Extra heavy canvas; heavy leather cap at both ends. . . . . Each, $2.00 ★ *$21.60 Doz.*

No. S1. Sheepskin, good quality bag, with heavy leather end. . . . . Each, $1.75 ★ *$18.90 Doz.*

No. 03. Heavy canvas; leather cap at both ends. Each, $1.00 ★ *$10.80 Doz.*

Spalding Special Club Bat Bag

No. 8. Heavy canvas, with strong reinforcing strips running lengthwise, and heavy leather ends. Holds 26 to 30 bats. . . . . Each, $18.00

Lettering on any of above bags extra. Prices on application.

The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more at one time. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Spalding Base Ball Bases

Complete with Straps and Spikes

No. OL. Special League Bases, filled, very heavy quilted canvas. Each base fitted with two extra strong harness leather straps and three extra heavy 14 inch special spikes. Used by the big league and college clubs. Set of 3, $7.50

No. 0. League Club Bases, filled, extra quality canvas; quilted. Harness leather straps. . . Set of 3, $6.00

No. 1. Canvas Bases, filled, well made; not quilted. Set of 3, $5.00

No. 2. Canvas Bases, filled, good quality. Set of 3, 3.50

No. 4. Unfilled Canvas Bases, laced. May be filled with sand or other material. Canvas straps. Set of 3, $1.00

No. 5. Quilted Stiff Canvas Bases, without straps. Set of 3, 1.00

Spalding Pitchers' Box Plates

No. 3. Made in accordance with National League regulations; extra quality white rubber. With pins. Each, $5.00

No. 2. Composition material, regulation size and shape. With pins. . . . . Each, $3.50

Spalding Rubber Home Plates

No. 1. In accordance with the National League regulations. Extra quality white rubber. With pins. . Each, $7.50

No. C. Composition material, regulation size and shape. With pins. . . . . Each, $5.00



No. 3-O No. 4-O

Spalding Improved Steel Shoe Plates

We do not sell separately the special quality base ball shoe plates used on our best grade shoes, but we will refit shoes of our own make with steel plates, and charge, including pair each of toe and heel plates and putting plates on shoes. $1.00

This price does not include transportation charges on shoes.



No. O and 1

No. 3-0. Toe Plates, high point carbon steel, carefully tempered and ground. Pair, 50c.

No. 4-0. Heel Plates, high point carbon steel, carefully tempered and ground. Pair, 50c.

No. 0. Toe Plates, hardened steel, sharpened. . . . . Pair, 25c.

No. 2-0. Heel plates, hardened steel, sharpened, " 25c.

No. 1. Toe plates, good steel, sharpened. " 10c.

No. 1H. Heel plates, good steel, sharpened. " 10c.



No. A

Spalding Pitchers' Toe Plates

A thorough protection to shoe and of great assistance in pitching. Made for right or left shoe. When ordering, specify for which shoe required.

No. A. Aluminum. Regular style. . . . . Each, 25c.

No. B. Brass. Regular style. . . . . " 25c.

No. BS. Brass. Cut low. Light weight. Particularly for pitchers and shortstops who do not drag their feet. Each, 25c.



Extra Straps and Spikes

Straps for Nos. OL and 0 Bases. . . . . Each, 75c.

Straps for No. 1 Bases. . . . . " 50c.

Straps for No. 2 Bases. . . . . " 40c.

Spikes for Nos. OL and 0 Bases. . . . . " 20c.

Spikes for No. 1 Bases. . . . . " 10c.

Spikes for No. 2 Bases. . . . . " 5c.



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Spalding Fred Clarke Sun Glasses

Glasses are made with an attachment that hinges on to the cap and can be turned up out of the way when not needed.

No. 2. Fred Clarke Sun Glasses. Complete with attachment for fastening to cap. Pair, $10.00

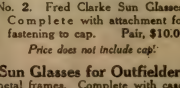
Price does not include cap.

Spalding Regular Sun Glasses for Outfielders

No. 1. Good quality metal frames. Complete with case. Pair, $1.00

Spalding Score Books

Spalding Base Ball Score Books are made in three styles: Morse style (Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and M); A. G. Spalding style (Nos. 2 and S); Foster style (No. F).



Pocket Score Books

No. 1. Paper, 7 games, Morse style. . . . . Each, 10c.

No. 2. Board, 22 games, A. G. Spalding style. " 25c.

No. 3. Board, 46 games, Morse style. . . . . " 50c.

No. S. Board, A. G. Spalding style, 79 games. " 75c.

No. M. Board, Morse style, 79 games. . . . " 75c.

No. F. Board, Foster style, 79 games. . . . " 75c.

Club Score Books

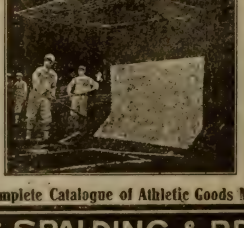
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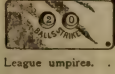
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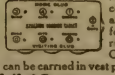


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Standard Policy

A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy.

Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a Manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality.

To market his goods through the jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as for the retail dealer. To meet these conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionatel high list price on his goods to the consumer.

To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer.

However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices.

When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with the ... but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his respo... grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "speci... which vary with local trade conditions.

Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the ... and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the ... to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealer ... leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the ... are practically eliminated.

This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The ... on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer, in his ... demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him ... ening and degrading of the quality of his product.

The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that 16 years ago, A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Policy."

The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so ... Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures the su... Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer by which th... assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding ... and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from ...ion.

The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and pro...n of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways:

First.—The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods.

Second.—As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality.

All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are requested to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices—neither more nor less—the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago and other stores.

All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone.

This briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful operation for the past 16 years, and will be indefinitely continued.

In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

By A. G. Spalding

PRESIDENT.

Standard Quality

An article that is universally given the appellation "Standard" is thereby conceded to be the criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is guaranteed by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products — without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them.

Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation of "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer."

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," for thirty-nine years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field as the U. S. Currency is in its field.

The necessity of upholding the Guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency.

Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual.

Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration.

A manufacturer of recognized Standard Goods, with a reputation to uphold and a guarantee to protect must necessarily have higher prices than a manufacturer of cheap goods, whose idea of and basis of a claim for Standard Quality depends principally upon the eloquence of the salesman.

We know from experience that there is no quicksand more unstable than poverty in quality—and we avoid this quicksand by Standard Quality.

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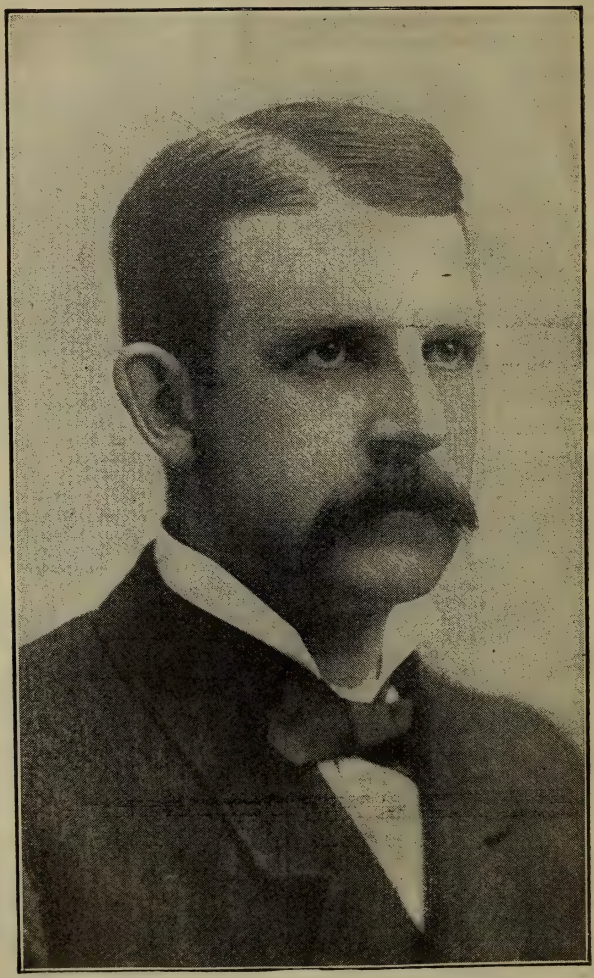
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A. G. SPALDING

At the age of twenty-nine years

From photograph taken in San Francisco in November, 1879

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE

Fortieth Year

1916

EDITED BY
JOHN B. FOSTER
NEW YORK

AMERICAN SPORTS PUBLISHING COMPANY
21 Warren Street, New York

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Introduction

This year the National League is celebrating its fortieth anniversary, coincident with the fortieth issue of the SPALDING OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE, and, while there is no disposition on our part to claim anything more than duty well done in chronicling the annual events in the arena of Base Ball, yet the fact that the GUIDE is recognized throughout the world as the leading authority on the game, is a tribute to the foresight and knowledge of its founder, the late Mr. A. G. Spalding, who selected as the first editor of the GUIDE, Lewis B. Meacham of Chicago. He remained as editor until he died in 1878, and was succeeded by Henry Chadwick (the "Father of Base Ball"). Mr. Chadwick continued to edit the GUIDE until his death in 1908, being succeeded by the writer, whose efforts have been to follow faithfully in the paths blazed out by his predecessors, those sturdy pioneers of the national game.

The National League was founded on principles of clean sport, honest ball, and a proper regard for contractual obligations between its members and with its players.

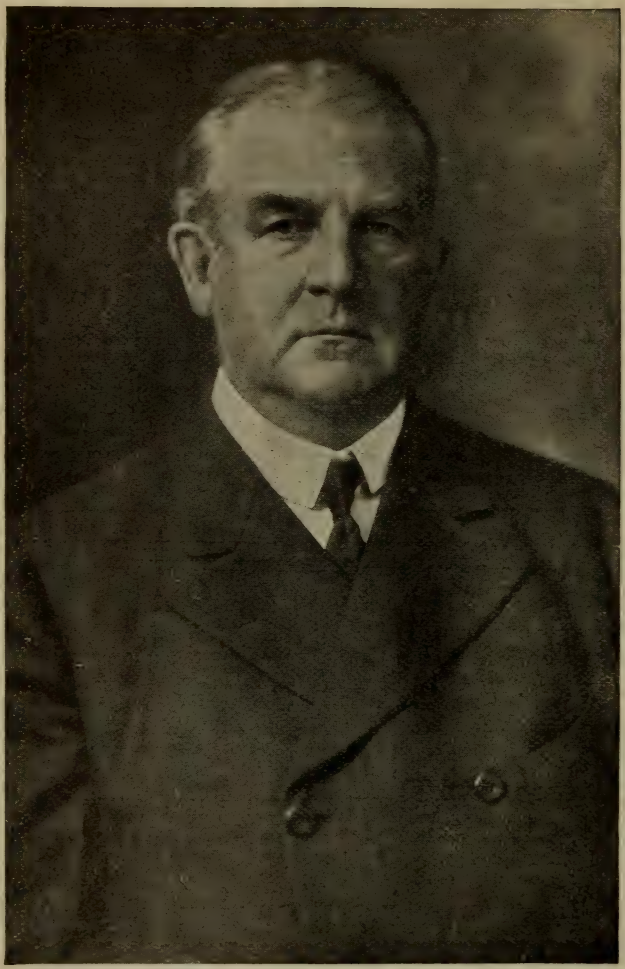
During the dark days of the late '70s, when the gambling element seemed to be gaining control, and later, when drunkenness was an open scandal among the players, Mr. A. G. Spalding always maintained that the old league would be equal to the situation and by a firm and fair policy eradicate these evils. He claimed that the league was stronger in adversity than it was when financial success came. When success came the greed of players and the avarice of magnates brought on other troubles. His statement made many times to the writer was: "That the greatest danger that has threatened the league in the past, and may threaten it in the future, was the losing sight of the element of sport, which makes the game itself paramount, and the show business, as far as the public is concerned, secondary. Keep the game constantly before the public, keep the business office in the background. The public loves to talk about the salary such and such a player gets, but is somewhat irritated when it hears of the money this or that club is making." He further maintained "That whenever the box office and turnstile are placed ahead of the diamond the interest lags, the public becomes disgusted."

The National League has had its years of peace and prosperity; it has had its periods of distress and trouble, but it has each time emerged from these troublous times stronger and better than before, for the reason that its foundation principles represent clean sport, honest ball and a respect for contractual obligations.

The Editor would also like to call attention to the fact that he has obtained a number of photographs of old-time ball players. These have been reproduced in this issue and to him are one of its principal features. These photographs are almost unobtainable now and an effort will be made to have enough for another "album" in the GUIDE of 1917. In the old days, when these old boys were in evidence as the best of their profession, photographs and the reproduction of photographs were not quite the art that they are now. For that reason the pictorial end of the game was not so widely exploited.

There are other chapters of the GUIDE which the Editor hopes will appeal to its readers. Once again attention is called to the spread of the great game of the United States in other countries. It is marching on slowly but surely, and it seems almost inevitable that some day it will be found in Europe, if not as common as in the United States, at least more common than any game of strictly outdoor diversion.

JOHN B. FOSTER,
Editor of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.



ALBERT GOODWILL SPALDING

BORN SEPTEMBER 2, 1850 DIED SEPTEMBER 9, 1915

Resolutions read and adopted at the Annual Meeting of the National League, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, December 14, 1915.

RESOLVED, That the officers and members of the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs, and all kindred organizations connected and allied with the National Game, have suffered an irreparable loss in the death of one of base ball's pioneers and commanding figures, a former president of the Chicago club and an honorary life member of the National League,

Albert Goodwill Spalding

RESOLVED, That, when on September 9, 1915, he was removed suddenly from a field of earnest activity, the National Game was bereft of its heroic figure, the "Father and Savior of Base Ball" and the "Greatest Builder" in BaseBall, that the National League lost the inspiring leader among those men who took the first steps toward its organization;

RESOLVED, That he was in many respects the greatest man the National Game has produced, superlatively great as

Player, Manager, Owner, Councilor,

the first and greatest missionary and propagandist the game ever had, that he carved his name large and indelibly in the history of the game, which is his monument as long as the sport survives;

RESOLVED, That the National League will ever continue to cherish his constructive genius and executive ability and respect his memory for its recollections of a kind, genial, sympathetic nature; to admire his rugged integrity, severe honesty and ethical business methods; and that as a further mark of esteem and honor these resolutions be made a part of this league's record and that an engrossed copy be sent to his family.

CHARLES H. EBBETS,
BARNEY DREYFUSS,
HARRY N. HEMPSTEAD,
Committee.

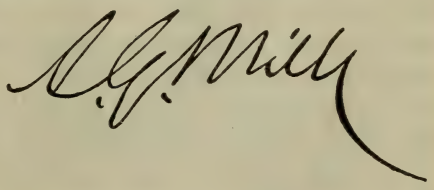
From COL. A. G. MILLS

Ex-President National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs and Author of the National Agreement.

No man ever connected with America's greatest field sport has done more (if as much) to purify and dignify the profession of a ball player.

In his own person, A. G. Spalding was a splendid exponent of the game and stood in the very front rank in point of ability and skill, both as player and manager, but, beyond this, due to his high standards of probity and his rare administrative ability, he was a leader in the great successive movements which eliminated the evils that infested the game and crippled its advancement. His participation in this work is very modestly set forth in his book entitled "America's National Game."

As a personal friend, from the first year of the organization of the National League to the day of his untimely death, I deplore his loss and cherish his memory.



From HON. JOHN K. TENER

President National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs and Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.

It was my privilege to have played on the Chicago Base Ball Club while Albert Goodwill Spalding was its President, and also to have accompanied him on the trip around the world as player, as well as being treasurer of the enterprise. This confidential relationship gave me an opportunity to observe his personal characteristics at close range and understand the motives determining his actions, which, in my opinion, were ever actuated by the highest sense of honor and fair dealing toward his fellow man.

The dominant features of Mr. Spalding's character, as they appealed to me in all my relations with him, were his originality, his forcefulness, energy and self-reliance. He never took precipitate action in anything, but rather deliberated fully and carefully upon all questions before determining his course of procedure. When he undertook to do a thing, the simple fact that he assumed the task was evidence that it was his conviction, and once having made up his mind on any point, nothing could turn him from his purpose. His zeal was not less marked than his sincerity and he endeavored at all times to find and to do that which was right.

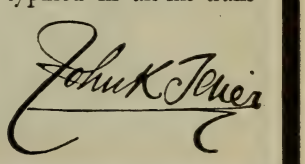
Mr. Spalding was a born leader. This instinct of leadership made itself known and felt early in his life, and this native ability to lead made him a commanding figure in the base ball world, perhaps the greatest. As a player and magnate he certainly had no superior. The name of A. G. Spalding will always be considered among the greatest of those who won lasting fame on the diamond. He was easily the first among the great pitchers developed in the early days of the game and to-day his record on the diamond stands out conspicuously among a host of high class performers who have followed him.

As a club owner and business man, his leadership was always in evidence. During his regime as president of the Chicago Club, the old "White Stockings" reached the zenith of their fame and popularity and were known wherever base ball was played. Mr. Spalding had an abiding faith in the game of base ball. He divined its future popularity while it was still in its infancy. He clearly saw that in years to come it naturally would be adopted as our national sport, gathering converts to its manly and healthful attributes in proportion to the rapid increase in the population of America.

He even looked further into the future. He knew the game was irresistible even to those who had not been favored by its exhilaration and enthusiasm in youth, but who would gladly adopt it as the most scientific and inspiring outdoor game ever devised, if they were given the opportunity. This insight into the possibilities of the game of base ball led him to introduce it to the entire world, which he did on his famed trip around the world in 1888-89, the first trip of its kind ever attempted.

Mr. Spalding's faith in the future of the sport influenced him to embark in the manufacturing of base ball paraphernalia, in which business he was as successful as in all other enterprises in which he had engaged. This business grew and enlarged with the growth of the game, and when he died Mr. Spalding was senior member of a firm that does business in all parts of the world and which has no equal in its line.

Briefly summarized, the busy life of Albert Goodwill Spalding was devoted to the very best interests of society. He was self-made, a strong, rugged character in which truth, energy and integrity were typified in all his transactions.



ALBERT GOODWILL SPALDING

On September 2, 1850, Albert G. Spalding was born in Byron, Ogle County, Illinois. He died in Point Loma, California, September 9, 1915, exactly one week from the celebration of his sixty-fifth birthday.

The editor of the GUIDE considers the late Mr. Spalding to have been the greatest organizing genius in the history of the National Game, and it has been the writer's privilege to have personally known almost every man of prominence in connection with Base Ball. It is not necessary to dwell upon his courage, which was always in evidence in the various arguments which arose in the troubled career of Base Ball; it is not necessary to touch upon his profound knowledge of Base Ball from the practical as well as the theoretical standpoint, as both qualities were gloriously predominant; it is not necessary to call attention to the almost wonderful ability to read the future, so far as professional Base Ball was concerned, as time and again he proved that he was a quarter of a century in advance of his contemporaries in thought—all these were in evidence at all times, but none of them, as great as they may have been in shaping the course of professional Base Ball, seem to be so predominant and so convincing as his ability to organize, and it is to organization that Base Ball as a national game and as the highest type of sport of any in the world governed by a professional body owes its prominence.

Organization of the right character and more and more perfect organization was the text from which he preached and the precept from which he argued during all the years of his activity in Base Ball.

Mr. Spalding removed to Rockford, Ill., with his parents in 1863, where he attended the local schools, finishing afterward at a commercial college in his home town. After finishing his school course he secured a position as clerk in a retail grocery in Rockford at a salary of $5 a week. While in this position he managed to find time to continue his connection with the Forest City Base Ball Club of Rockford, which made a national reputation for itself when the team defeated the famous National Club of Washington, in 1867, then ranked as the champion club of the United States, and which was the first eastern Base Ball organization to make an extended tour through the West. His work in this game gave young Spalding such a reputation that he was instantly offered attractive positions to play in Washington, Cleveland, New York and other cities at annual salaries ranging from $1,500 to $2,500, amounts considered fabulous in the rather limited Base Ball world of that period.

In the spring of 1871 Harry Wright was organizing his team for Boston and signed young Spalding upon the recommendation of Henry Chadwick, "The Father of Base Ball," a writer of the period, who died in 1908, in his eighty-fourth year, Mr. Chadwick having been present at the National-Rockford match several years previous. From 1871 to 1875 Mr. Spalding was the only pitcher in the Boston club, and as captain of the nine had come to be regarded as one of the most skilful players in the profession. He pitched the Red Stockings of Boston to victory in the pennant race of the National Professional Association during 1872-73-74-75, the Boston team of those years being the four-times winners of the professional championship pennant of the life of the old association.

Ever since that signal defeat the Chicago champions sustained in 1867, the enthusiasts of the Lake City had been longing for

revenge; but it was not until an organization of thoroughly enterprising Chicago men got together a regular professional team, "to beat the world," that the opportunity came to wipe out their "Waterloo" as amateurs in 1867, and they did it in regular Chicago style, by securing the valuable services of the "star" pitcher of the period, with three others of the Boston Red Stockings. The quartette in question, led by pitcher-captain (and now manager) Spalding, won the pennant of the newly organized National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs in 1876.

But it was not as a ball player alone that he won fame. Early in his career—long before he had proven his title to be called a successful man of business—he came face to face with forces of evil that were making for the destruction of the game he loved. He saw gamblers in control of the sport; he saw players in collusion with them; he saw drunkenness and rowdyism invading the ranks of the fraternity, and had he been less resolute, less full of resource, he would have given up in despair and abandoned Base Ball forever.

It was men like Spalding who came to the rescue, took the gambling monster by the throat, and forever ended its pernicious career. The fight was long continued, and every inch of ground was stubbornly contested by the selfish enemy, determined to rule or ruin.

Gambling was rooted out, collusion between players and gamesters was first rendered odious, then impossible. Within a few months ball players had become so imbued and enthused with the new order of things, that they would, and did, assault gamblers who dared to accost them on the street. Drunkenness also was tabooed.

In connection with the late William A. Hulbert, Mr. Spalding had been largely instrumental in organizing the present National League, and upon the death of Mr. Hulbert, early in 1882, he became president of the Chicago Club, a position which he continued to fill until April, 1891, when, on account of the demands of his rapidly growing business, he gave up active connection with the game which he had done so much to build up.

In 1888 Mr. Spalding carried into effect a long considered plan of his which did more to popularize Base Ball, both at home and abroad, than any other undertaking. This was to make a grand tour of the world with two representative teams of Base Ball players, organized under the name of the "Chicago" and "All-America" Base Ball teams. The first game of the organization destined to become so famous was played at Chicago, October 20, 1888. Upon the same day the party departed upon their long journey, going westward by way of San Francisco. This tour—which ended at New York in the following spring with a dinner at Delmonico's to the returning travelers at which the mayor and other city officials were present—marked an era in the history of many sports, serving as it did to introduce the American national game on five continents and in fourteen countries of the world.

Mr. Spalding never lost his love for the great national game. He was even wont to attribute the success of his commercial career to Base Ball, and in an interview some years ago, in answer to the question, "Has your Base Ball training helped you in your business?" Mr. Spalding replied: "I never struck anything in business that did not seem a simple matter when compared to complications I have faced on the Base Ball field. A young man playing Base Ball gets into the habit of quick thinking in most adverse circumstances and under the most merciless criticism in the world—the criticism from the bleachers. If that doesn't

train him, nothing can. Base Ball in youth has the effect, in later years, of making him think and act a little quicker."

Mr. Spalding's ideals were all for uprighteousness in whatever he undertook. In 1910, in response to the demand of a large number of citizens of California, Mr. Spalding consented to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the United States senatorship, and in the course of the campaign he gave utterance to the keynote of his campaign, which was really the keynote of his success in life. Mr. Spalding said: "As a sportsman I have always stood for clean sport; as a business man I have always stood for clean business; if I should be elected to the United States Senate I would stand for clean politics."

In 1900 Mr. Spalding was honored by President McKinley with the appointment of Olympic Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, where he represented the United States at the Olympic Games of that year, which were held in conjunction with the Exposition. In recognition of Mr. Spalding's successful effort in securing a large and representative body of American contestants and as a tribute to his great work in behalf of international sport, the French government made him a member of the Legion of Honor and he possessed the medal of that order.

Mr. Spalding was deeply interested in and closely connected with the good roads movement in Southern California. Through the urging of San Diegans, he built a series of roads connecting San Diego with Ocean Beach, Roseville and the United States military reservation on Point Loma, which has become famous as one of the finest boulevard systems in America. It was largely through his personal efforts that the Federal government was induced to spend $40,000 to extend this system out to the end of Point Loma, thus creating one of the most magnificent drives in the world.

It seems but fitting that the two leading Base Ball publications of the world should be allowed here to add their testimony to the great worth of the leader who has passed away.

Sporting Life said:

"When the Grim Reaper took Albert G. Spalding he removed forever from the domain of sport an heroic figure, and from the National game the greatest man, in some respects, it ever produced—one who wrote his name large and indelibly upon every page of its history. He was a big man, mentally, morally and physically, and he did big things in such a broad, generous and efficient way that he produced colossal and permanent results. He possessed all the elements of true greatness—the vision to conceive, the capacity to execute, the courage to defend, the sagacity to guide and preserve, and the resourcefulness to control great projects. To whatever he turned his mind and hand he brought these qualities of success in full measure, and in whatsoever field he labored he was invariably first. In his youth he was through his term of active service on the diamond, the greatest pitcher of his generation, whose records remain unequaled to this day. He achieved his heart's desire in his first and only term as a manager by winning the first pennant of the National League, for whose organization he and Mr. Hulbert are alone entitled to credit. He was for a decade the most successful club executive of his time. He made his sporting goods business, after a humble start, the greatest in the world in a decade. He was first to conceive, finance, and guide a tour of the world by two Base Ball teams, and so was the first to carry the gospel of Base Ball all over the earth. He was always the first power in the National League, which was his conception and handiwork; he

always labored to keep his beloved organization first and foremost of Base Ball leagues; and he twice saved it from destruction. What other one of the founders and pioneers of the National game can even approach such a record? Withal he was a self-made man, of supreme constructive instincts and ability, whom success did not spoil or power corrupt; and there never was a great and influential man less self-centered, less self-opinionated, or less autocratic than this man who had power to shape, sway, and control men and measures such as no other man in Base Ball possessed, or probably ever will possess.

"No little of his sustained power was due to the moral and social characteristics of this many-sided man. In social intercourse he was genial, kindly and humanly sympathetic; in business he was the personification of its highest ethics and the most rigid integrity; and in sport he was the idealist whose whole aim and desire was to keep all sports, but especially his beloved Base Ball, clean and honest, and to maintain it always upon the highest possible moral and social plane. It is a trite saying, in speaking of illustrious dead, that 'we ne'er shall look upon his like again,' but it is absolutely applicable to the late Albert G. Spalding, measuring his life by his achievements in and for the National game, inasmuch as the conditions he met and conquered will never again present themselves. When this giant laid down his burden he left to its successors only the lighter task of preserving and perpetuating that which he virtually single-handed created, and then guided to firm establishment upon enduring basis. To the few surviving members of the Old Guard Albert Goodwill Spalding is now only a memory; to the new generation he will soon be but a tradition; but in the annals of Base Ball he will always stand out as the game's chief constructive genius, and as its greatest missionary, as long as the noble game shall endure, and that, we hope and believe, will be forever!"

Sporting News said:

"Mortals could ask no more of the gods than they granted to Albert G. Spalding. His life was a full one; his death seems to have been of the sort that every sane man should wish for, coming quickly when the time had arrived, and he passed from as near Paradise as one can enjoy on this earth to his endless sleep without the distress of lingering illness and with no harrowing fear of what a hereafter might have in store.

"Base Ball history will record him as among its greatest players, magnates and purveyors, and his fame will be based on his connection with the National game, but to us he appeals more as the philosopher. Strong physically and mentally, sensing and grasping opportunity when it came to him, he builded for the world as much as for himself, took only his fair share of what his talents amassed and was satisfied and content to enjoy it, rather than strain and scramble in blind greed for more.

"Mr. Spalding was one of the little coterie of great men who purged the game of corruption, crookedness and gambling nearly forty years ago. As he fought the gamblers so did he oppose unprincipled magnates who through greed and lack of sportsmanship brought the sport into disrepute, and his whole life was devoted to the best interests of Base Ball.

"There was no system or set purpose in Base Ball when Al Spalding entered the game. Independent teams here and there played haphazard schedules. Not even the rules of play were uniform. Spalding's brilliance as a player brought such a following to the game that business men saw its possibilities as entertainment for the masses. His genius for organization made well-ordered leagues and schedules possible. His keen percep-

tion saw the faults in the play and resulted in a new codification of the rules. His appreciation of the player's value brought out the first definite system of averages.

"At the head of the greatest sporting goods business in the country, with humming factories and scores of selling agencies, doing business amounting to millions, Al Spalding refused to be a slave bound with chains to the wheels of the chariot of Greed, but found ample time for the finer things; he dipped into politics as a diversion and refused to feel disappointment if it did not bring him all the honors sought; in short, enjoyed to the fullest all that is best in life for one who has the mind and the heart and the time to seek and appreciate.

"It was a joy to know Al Spalding and be counted his friend. He was an inspiration to the spirit and a fine example to the material man. He was a jolly, grown-up boy to the end of his sixty-five years, bubbling with merriment and rich diversion, radiating happiness and contentment. His millions made not a cent's worth of difference to him; he seemed to feel that he could not help being infected with them, but they were no burden.

"His best friends were the friends of long ago and his greatest pride was not in being the head of a great business, but in the pitching average he had set as a mark that other twirlers for years to come in Base Ball could strive to reach in vain.

"Base Ball is proud to claim such a man as its own and points to him as an example of the real manhood that it enlists and develops. It is proud of the fact, too, that of all the things that occupied his active mind Base Ball came first and that of all the pleasures he could command with his wealth and health, a ball game was greatest.

"So here's to the memory of Al Spalding, perhaps the greatest figure the National game has ever known. He is most sincerely mourned in the hearts of those who knew him best. May his spirit always be with us and his example always in our minds."

The New York *Sun* said:

"The news of Al Spalding's death brings back the picture of a clean, lithe and sinewy youth, standing as the central figure in a deployed field, and delivering across the home plate—be it noted, from below and not from above the elbow—ball after ball of amazing swiftness and curiously perplexing simplicity of propulsion. And this in the name and for the honor of Boston culture!

"But what matters it to the mere modernist! All this is forty-five years agone. What does matter to the modernist is that Albert G. Spalding, who thus made his entry upon the field and into the hearts of his fellow-citizens not long after the time when you could put a man out between the bases by smiting him in the lumbar region or in his occiput with the fast flung ball itself, and who died yesterday full of the honors of a successful mercantile career, was for half a century the exponent and upholder of clean sport, a true sportsman from first to last.

"The youngsters in the world of sport owe much to him—more than many of them know or suspect."

It seems but fitting that a brief summary should be added in this, the Base Ball standard publication of the world, regarding the late Mr. Spalding's activities in Base Ball from the moment that he returned from his trip around the world in 1889.

The Base Ball war of 1890 was the result of a revolt upon the part of the players who had been organized into a so-called "Brotherhood" by John M. Ward. The beginning of this organization was in 1886.

This organization within a year was accorded recognition by the National League, which accepted a new contract formulated by the Brotherhood, the latter agreeing to recognize and abide by the Reserve Rule principle upon condition that the salary of a player should not be reduced while under reservation. This was mutually satisfactory until the winter of 1888. While Mr. Spalding and the Brotherhood leader, Ward, were touring the world, the National League, at the instance of John T. Brush, then of Indianapolis, adopted legislation nullifying in part the agreement with the Brotherhood. This legislation was in the form of a classification scheme under which all National League



Characteristic Cartoon drawn by the late Homer Davenport for Mr. Spalding's book, "America's National Game."

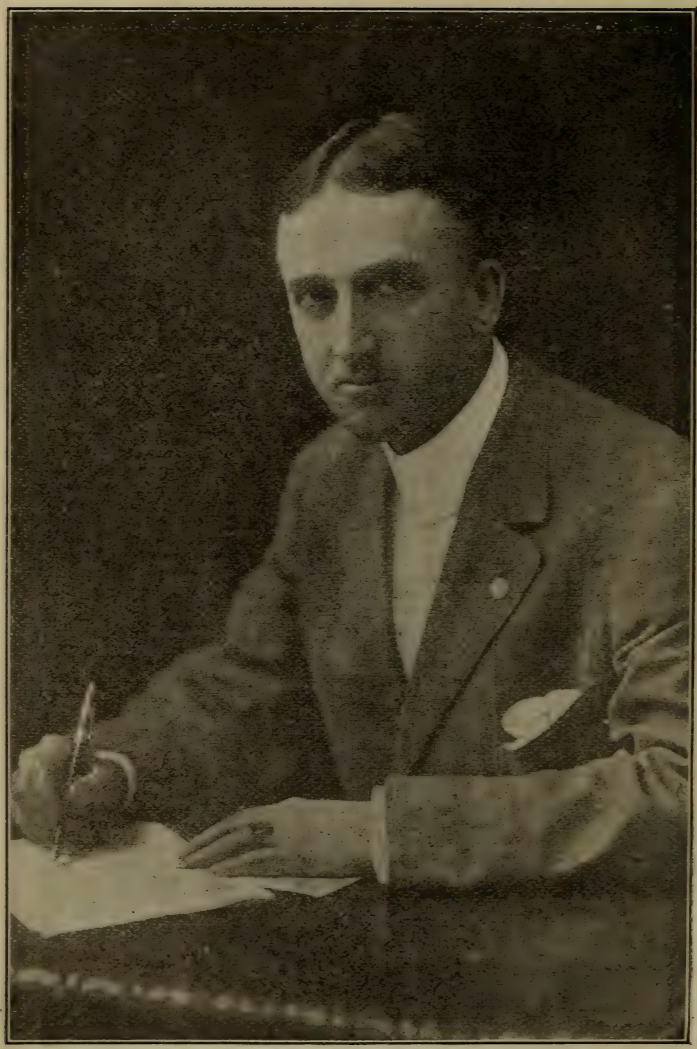
players, including the Chicago and All-American players *en tour*, were graded into classes from A to E, with salaries running from $1,500 to $2,500, the latter the maximum; with all sorts of regulations to render evasions impossible. The primary intent of this plan was to equalize salaries so that one player should not receive four-fifths and another one-fifth. The plan, however, even if it was communistic did not appeal to the player who had the greater amount of Base Ball skill. With its leaders abroad the Brotherhood had no means of combating this innovation to which it had not consented, and when the tourists returned on the very threshold of the 1889 season, it was too late to over-ride

the new law. However, during the season there was friction between the magnates and the players, partially owing to the refusal of the magnates to give the Brotherhood leaders a hearing until the end of the season, and partially owing to evasion by some owners of the classification rule, some players being oppressed, while others escaped its leveling operation entirely. Accordingly, during the summer of 1889, the Brotherhood leaders secured new backers in the eight league cities and in the fall went over almost solidly to the new capitalists, who organized the Players' League, and during the summer of 1890 waged the bitterest and most destructive war the national game had known to that time. During this period Mr. Spalding carried into execution his cherished project of establishing Base Ball in the British Islands, and he established a branch house of A. G. Spalding & Bros. in England, and at the same time entrusted to James A. Hart the task of organizing Base Ball clubs and leagues. The greater part of the summer of 1890, while the Base Ball war raged, was spent by Mr. Spalding in England, on his missionary plans. In the fall he co-operated with his fellow members of the National League to assist in the settlement of the war, which had reduced both the National League and Players' League to exhaustion. Mr. Spalding returned to New York on the eve of the National League's fall meeting, and at once set to work to bring order out of chaos. By dint of strategy, resourcefulness and sheer courage he succeeded in negotiations with various Players' League factors, by which competing clubs in National League territory were absorbed or bought off, thus wiping out the Players' League entirely. In order to forestall an antagonistic rival he, with the aid of Allen Thurman of Columbus, Ohio, reorganized the old American Association and formulated a new National Agreement. Mr. Spalding's well-laid plans for peace, harmony and prosperity were, however, partially nullified by a row over players Bierbauer and Stovey, claimed by the Athletic Association Club, and signed, respectively, by the Boston and Pittsburgh National clubs. This row led to the withdrawal of the reorganized American Association from the New National Agreement and another war in the 1891 season. At the end of that season, through the efforts of a joint committee and Francis C. Richter, the war was settled by the absorption of four American Association clubs, the elimination of four more by purchase, and the reorganization of the National League as a twelve-club league. In this movement Mr. Spalding, who originated the twelve-club idea, took only an inconspicuous, but nevertheless secretly potent part, and the next year, finding his time entirely occupied with a new and important development of the Spalding house, he turned the presidency of the Chicago Club over to James A. Hart, who conducted the club successfully until 1905, when it was sold to Messrs. Taft and Murphy of Cincinnati. For nearly a decade, Mr. Spalding took no active part in National League affairs, which were being badly muddled through internal discord and fierce factional fights, thus inviting and speeding the American League expansion movement of 1901. At the end of that season Mr. Spalding made his last public appearance in the National League arena—and by this last act he probably saved from destruction the league he had been largely instrumental in creating. In the fall of 1901, Andrew Freedman of New York and John T. Brush, who had sold his Cincinnati Club and had purchased an interest in the New York Club, formulated and pushed a scheme to make a pool of the organization, pro-rating all gate receipts, expenses, etc. The scheme appeared to be in a fair way to succeed, when Spalding entered the meeting and led a determined

battle against the syndicate scheme. The result was a factional battle and deadlock over the presidency. Mr. Spalding in the interest of the welfare and good repute of the National League consented to stand against his old friend, "Nick" Young, who permitted himself to be used as the candidate by the trust faction. The deadlock continued for twenty-five ballots, and the Young faction left the meeting room, whereupon Col. Rogers, acting as chairman, declared Mr. Spalding elected. Mr. Spalding then assumed charge of the league records, but the Young faction refused to acknowledge Spalding's election and secured an injunction, to which Mr. Spalding filed a demurrer. The case dragged along all winter, until March 29, when Judge Truax overruled the Spalding demurrer. The National League met on April 1, when Mr. Spalding resigned the presidency he had claimed. Mr. Young also withdrew his candidacy, thus ending the factional fight. Mr. Young was elected secretary-treasurer, and the executive duties were entrusted to a committee of which John T. Brush was made chairman, while Mr. Spalding retired once more to private life with the satisfaction of having saved his beloved National League from a fatal mistake. From that time until his death, Mr. Spalding did not participate actively, or at least publicly, in Base Ball, but nevertheless, through his vast circle of friends, he doubtless kept his finger constantly on the Base Ball pulse.

In his leisure hours Mr. Spalding also took delight in expressing his ideas on a great variety of topics with his pen. One of his sterling contributions to literature, which has a stable value, is a history of Base Ball, which is still enjoying, a wide circulation. It is entitled "America's National Game," and is specially valuable for its illuminating chapters on the early days of Base Ball, in whose subsequent development Mr. Spalding was such a great personal factor. In the pages of this book will be found also interesting details of the various great events of Mr. Spalding's life, of which we have been able to give herewith only the merest outline sketch, owing to lack of space rather than lack of desire to expatiate upon the life and services of this man, who was in all respects the greatest man the National game has produced.

EDITOR OF THE GUIDE.



JOHN B. FOSTER.
Editor Spalding's Official Base Ball Record and Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

Editorial Comment

By John B. Foster.

During the playing season of 1915 there was a lamentable lack of base stealing in the National League and it seems not to have been up to its full strength in the American League.

Base running is one of the finest features of Base Ball. The daring of a man who steals second base or third in an emergency, the skill which he puts into his effort and the advantage which it gives to his team are recognized as quite equal to the ability of the player who makes a base hit or a sacrifice hit where either has a vital bearing on the contest.

From the days in Base Ball which begin with the '80s it always has been the contention of those who were prominently identified with the sport that base running should be encouraged. Not a president of a league from William A. Hulbert to John K. Tener in the National and Ban B. Johnson in the American, but always has stood forward determinedly for encouraging base running. The rules have been framed to make base stealing one of the arts of the game and there are none who wish that it shall become a lost art.

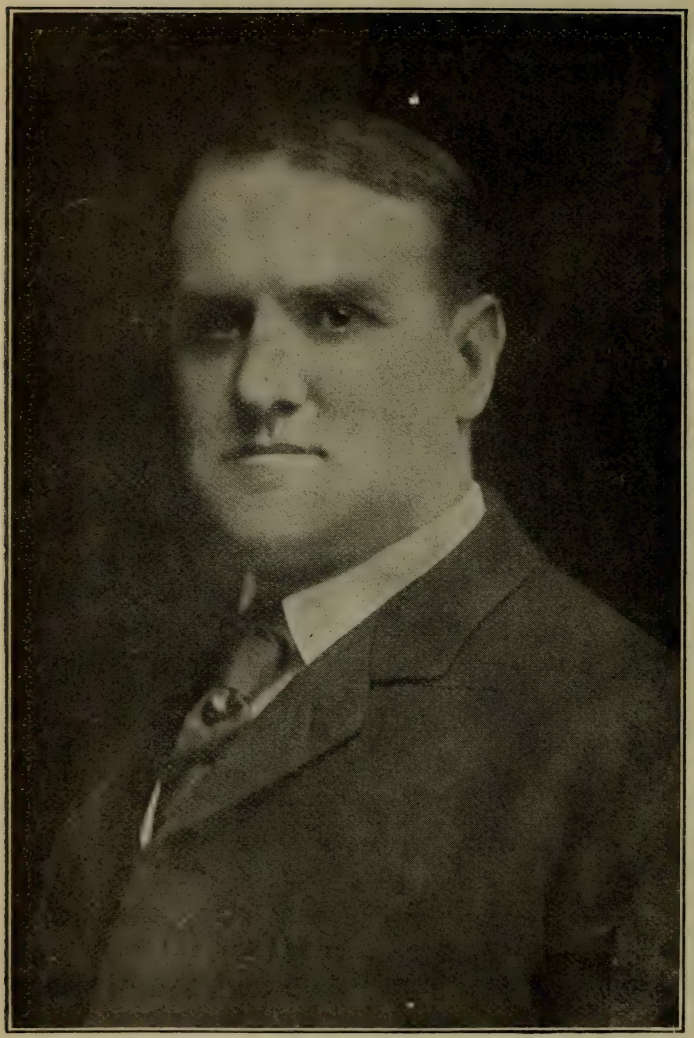
That it is deteriorating or has deteriorated is admitted. For that reason the question arises as to the cause for such deterioration. One of the most prominent and one of the most able managers in Base Ball—John J. McGraw—says base running is falling behind because the pitchers are being permitted to forge ahead in regard to observing strictly the balk rule. He states frankly that it is the result of his observation that the pitchers are not being held to the letter of the rules regarding the balk. That is the fault of the umpires. The responsibility belongs with them and with none else.

A pitcher who is allowed to make a knee motion which is part of the motion to pitch the ball to the batter and who does not follow that motion up by throwing the ball to the batter, violates the rule regarding a balk. Any base runner who makes a study of pitchers will take that motion for the delivery of the ball to the plate and will govern himself accordingly. If he starts for second base the chances are ninety to one that he will be caught between first and second, because the pitcher will not follow up his motion by delivering the ball to the batter but will almost surely throw it to first base.

It is pretty certain that base running will lag so long as anything of that kind is permitted.

There are other little devices by which the pitchers cut into base running and cut into the very heart of the game. Most of these can be eradicated, but not unless the umpires will all lend a hand and observe uniformity among themselves, so that it cannot be said that Umpire Smith rules one way and Umpire Brown another.

There is no one connected with Base Ball who is a greater admirer of good base running than President Tener of the National League and it is certain that he will do his part to build it up and put an end to the abuses which seem to have cropped out. It has been the history of Base Ball that the pitchers, no matter what the rules may be, predominate, sooner or later, in the game if they can. Perhaps it is laudable ambition on their part, for they are making the most of their opportunities, but would it not be better if they were held to the strict reading of the rules? Every clause in the balk rule was put there for a specific purpose in order to put an end to the "hunching" of the pitchers. The main effort in the future, therefore, would seem to be to see that every clause is observed.



HON. JOHN K. TENER,
Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
President of the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs.

INTERSECTIONAL SERIES.

Victories were remarkably evenly divided between the Eastern and Western clubs of the National League in 1915. In the three trips which were made to the West by the Eastern clubs the West won 88 games and the East 82. In 1914 the West won 91 games and the East 79. The record for the three combined trips follows:

WEST AT HOME.				EAST ABROAD.			
Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Pittsburgh	24	18	.571	Philadelphia	22	19	.537
St. Louis	24	20	.545	New York	22	22	.500
Cincinnati	20	21	.488	Boston	20	21	.488
Chicago	20	23	.465	Brooklyn	18	26	.409
	88	82			82	88	

During the 1915 season the Western teams also made three trips to the East, during which the Eastern teams, collectively, scored 107 victories to 68 victories for the West, as against 116 victories for the East and 64 victories for the West in 1914. Following is the trip record of the combined three trips of the West to the East:

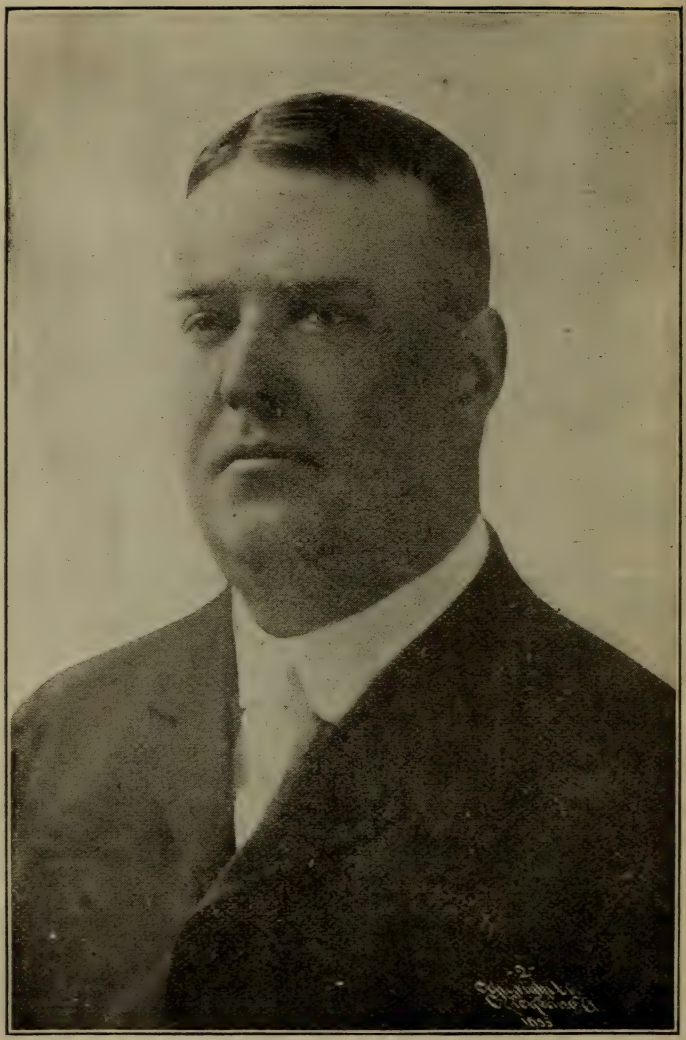
EAST AT HOME.				WEST ABROAD.			
Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Brooklyn	29	15	.659	St. Louis	20	23	.465
Philadelphia	28	16	.636	Pittsburgh	19	25	.432
Boston	27	17	.614	Cincinnati	15	30	.333
New York	23	20	.535	Chicago	14	29	.326
	107	68			68	107	

On the entire 1915 season in the games between the Eastern and Western teams, the Eastern teams scored 193 victories and the Western teams 157 victories, as against 195 victories for the East and 156 victories for the West for the previous year. Following is the total of 1915 records of the intersectional series in all games:

EASTERN TOTAL.				WESTERN TOTAL.			
Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Philadelphia	52	35	.598	St. Louis	42	45	.483
Boston	49	38	.563	Pittsburgh	44	44	.500
Brooklyn	47	41	.534	Cincinnati	36	52	.409
New York	45	43	.511	Chicago	35	52	.402
	193	157			157	193	

It would also be indicated by the figures above that the balance of strength is still with the East on the whole. It is somewhat lessened over the comparative showing of 1914 which is explained by the decline of New York and Boston and the gain of Pittsburgh. It also shows what was evident throughout the year, that the Philadelphia club owed a great measure of its success in winning the championship to the fact that it was much more successful against the Western clubs than had been the case in the past. Throughout all of the season of 1915 the managers of the different clubs, who thought that they had a chance to beat the Philadelphias out of the championship, were waiting for the present champions to "break" in the West, but unfortunately for the other managers the Philadelphias failed to "break" and made the best record against the Western clubs that they had been known to make in years.

On the other hand, the Boston club found a much severer battle on its hands against the West than had been the case in 1914.



B. B. JOHNSON,
President American League; Member National Commission.
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Pittsburgh and Cincinnati had been mere straws against Boston in 1914, when either of them could have won the championship by indirection for New York if either of them had played good ball against Boston. In 1915 the Western clubs were much stronger in the field than they had been in 1914 against the Boston club and aided very perceptibly in cutting down the winning percentage of the Boston players.

The poor showing of the New York club against Philadelphia—a team that had always been easy for the Giants in the past—had much to do with keeping New York out of the championship in 1915. Brooklyn proved to be a stronger opponent to New York than usual and too many games were frittered away to Boston. If the Giants had played with their previous strength against the Eastern teams they would have been in a fair way to have won the pennant.

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PITTSBURGH'S LOSS.

Fred Clarke has retired from the management of the Pittsburgh club because he has worn his nerves out in handling the affairs of a major league organization. There is never-ending worry to confront the man who attempts to control the destiny of a "big league" club. Naturally, he is anxious to win. He plans the campaign to win and he knows that he will be held more or less responsible for the work of his players on the field. More than that, he knows better than any other individual whether the players who are under his guidance are playing the game according to the methods in which he has instructed them. There are no hard and fast rules about winning Base Ball games, but there are instructions given to individual players by the manager, which he presumes they will endeavor to carry out.

Pittsburgh lost a good manager when Clarke retired. The National League lost a clever ball player, one of the higher type of outfielders, when he withdrew from active participation in the games which were played under his management.

Clarke was the host at a dinner on October 3 at Cincinnati. It was given at the Havlin Hotel. It was the date of his forty-third birthday and it was also the date of the last game in which he participated as manager and player for the Pittsburgh club. He announced that he would retire to the big ranch which he owns in Kansas and take life a little easier than he had taken it in the past. His first experience with a major league club began in Louisville in the early '90s, when Barnie was manager, and from the time that he was active in the National League he was a constant and loyal member of that organization. In 1900 Louisville was consolidated with Pittsburgh and Clarke was made the manager of the team, a position always retained by him until he decided to retire.

He was a pronounced left fielder and without doubt one of the best ball players who ever played in that position professionally.

Four hundred of the leading enthusiasts of Pittsburgh gave him a banquet on the night of October 4 at the Hotel Schenley in Pittsburgh. Addison Gumbert, once a National League pitcher, introduced the toastmaster, Col. H. P. Bope, vice-president of the Carnegie Steel Company, who called on Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong to speak for the city. Rabbi Levy, vice-president of the American Peace Association, spoke of the moral tone given by the Base Ball player and added his praise of Clarke. President Dreyfuss spoke reminiscently of the twenty years in which he had been associated with the retiring manager. On behalf of the Pittsburgh Base Ball enthusiasts, Clarke was presented with a silver tea service.



JOHN A. HEYDLER,
Secretary-Treasurer National League.

The National League loses one of its representative men by the retirement of Fred Clarke. Throughout all of the dispute and the difficulty which were a part of the contentions with the Federal League, Clarke was absolutely for a fight to a finish and steadfast in upholding Organized Base Ball. "The trouble with the modern ball player," said Clarke, in conversation with the editor of the GUIDE, "is that he doesn't know what Organized Base Ball has made of the national game as compared to what it was. When I began to play Base Ball there was no assurance that the player would get much of anything. Now there is every assurance that the player will get pretty much everything. That's the difference."

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NOT A QUESTION OF MONEY.

Exception must be taken by the editor of the GUIDE to the statement which is made by a metropolitan writer to this effect:

"They (capitalists) should be easily convinced that by spending money where it is needed they will get instant and satisfactory return."

Painfully, and very painfully, there are plenty of men who have had experience in Base Ball, and plenty of it, who will find that they cannot subscribe to that statement.

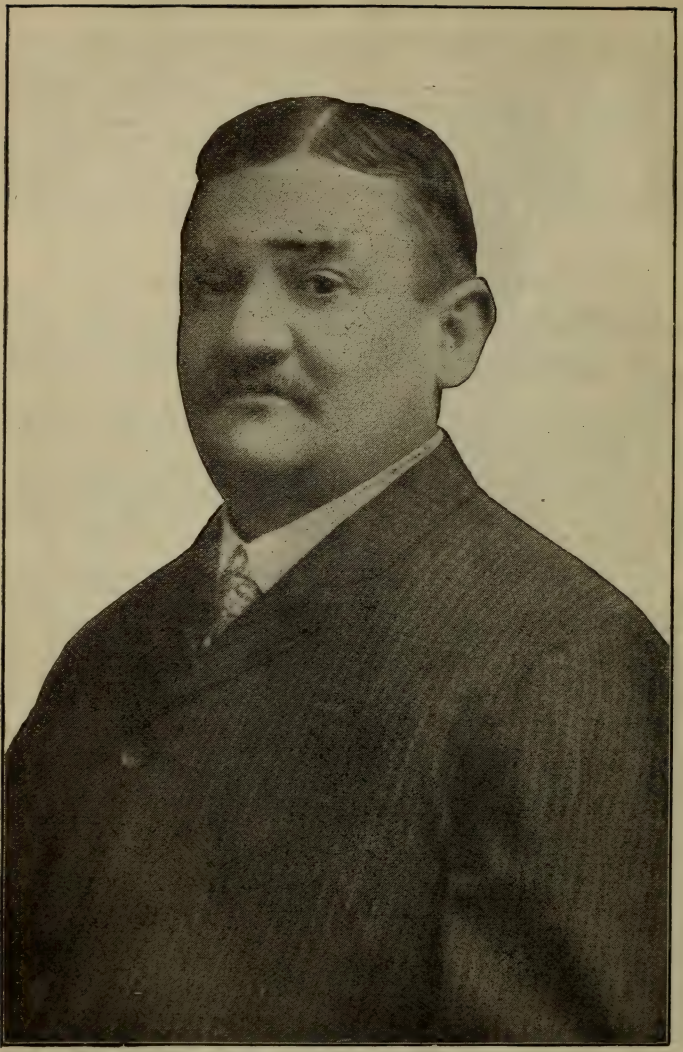
Spending money where it is needed is a pastime that has gone on in Base Ball for years, and now and then it has borne fruit and more times it has not borne fruit. No Base Ball championship in the history of the national pastime ever has been won by a team which has been put together solely by the expenditure of large sums of money for individual players.

The teams which have won the most championships in the history of Base Ball are those which have been combined by skilful managers who made their players dovetail. Nine-tenths of these managers have procured their players by the simplest and the least expensive methods. There have been very rare instances by which the expenditure of large sums has helped to place teams in the first division and there have been many more instances in which large sums were expended and the teams finished in the second division.

The greatest return ever reaped by any Base Ball club for the largest expenditure of money at that time, was by the Boston National League club when it procured the services of Clarkson and Kelly. That is one of the few instances in the history of Base Ball where the expenditure of a significant sum did profit the club, yet other changes had to be made on the Boston team even with the addition of Clarkson and Kelly before it became a winning organization.

Teams which were put together with comparatively little expense and yet were always profitable were the Chicagos under Anson, Baltimore under Hanlon, Cleveland under Tebeau, Pittsburgh under Clarke, Detroit under Jennings, New York under both Mutrie and McGraw, for the latter has not expended heavily as compared to the place which he has held in Base Ball, the Athletics under Mack, St. Louis under Comiskey, Boston teams under Selee, McAleer, Stahl and Stallings, and others that might be named.

Money can assist a Base Ball club, but the expenditure of money alone cannot win a championship for any team and, as stated before, may not even win a place in the first division. The secret of success on the ball field is first of all a competent manager and after that willing and devoted players who play Base Ball because they mean to give their best effort to it while they



AUGUST ("GARRY") HERRMANN,
Chairman National Commission.

Bellsmith, Photo.

are in the game and who do not play for the simple reason that pay day takes place on the first and fifteenth of each month.

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CORRECTIONS.

The Editor of the GUIDE wishes to call the attention of its readers to the fact that some corrections have been made in the wording of the rules which apply to laying out a diamond and also in the diagram which illustrates how the beginner should lay one out. It was not until a thorough comparison of the explanatory text of the rules was made with the diagram that it was ascertained that they did not agree. There has been no change in the intent as applies to the meaning of the rules. They are exactly as were passed two years ago and have stood since then, but there are changes in the wording and much for the better.

Upon examination it was ascertained that the rules, as they read, actually called for four batting boxes, two on each side of home plate. Naturally a stranger would be much puzzled to know how to lay out a diamond with that staring him in the face. There were other blunders not all of them quite so bad, but each of them bad enough to one who knew but little about the great game of the United States and was trying to lay out a Base Ball diamond for the first time as well as understand the pastime.

For this revision the rules committees of the major leagues, the presidents of the major leagues and the secretary of the National League, in co-operation with Charles D. White of Messrs. A. G. Spalding & Bros., are responsible.



PERCY D. HAUGHTON.
New Head of the Boston National League Club.
Elmer Chickering, Photo.

Making Regulations Clear

On December 3, 1914, a communication was received from Mr. David L. Fultz, President of the Base Ball Players' Fraternity, inclosing a petition addressed to the National Commission and National Board stating that at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fraternity it was voted to request that certain provisions (nine in all) be inserted in what is known as the fraternity agreement.

The commission denied all of the requests except such as have been granted before and overlooked by Fultz. Excellent reasons are given for the refusal to grant the requests, the main point being that nearly all of them are concerned with attempting to give inferior players, who have not made good, larger salaries than they have shown their ability to earn. The commission points out very clearly that the granting of the requests would result in lowering the salaries of competent players and would put a premium on inefficiency. The reply to Fultz's demands is so clear and concise that it must appeal to all intelligent and high-class players who are interested in keeping the sport up to a high standard, which is the only way in which high salaries can be maintained. The complete finding of the commission is as follows:

1. A club which releases a player under an optional agreement shall, during the life of the option, pay the difference in salary between that previously paid by said club and that paid by the purchasing club.

This request is denied for the reason that if granted it would entail on releasing clubs a heavy expense and additional burdens without any certainty that the player would be recalled. If granted it would eventually result in the reduction of salaries of players in the higher classes so as to enable clubs to assume these additional financial burdens. The benefit the optional player receives from being developed and given an opportunity to come back and be a fixture in a major league or a league of a higher classification than that to which he has been released on an optional agreement, is evidently given no consideration by the fraternity.

Players sent out under optional agreements under the existing rules are fully protected. They are required to pass through the highest classifications before going to the lower classifications, and as a rule at very nominal considerations. As an illustration: In 1914 one hundred and eight players were sent out by major league clubs alone on optional agreements, of which number eighty-six went to a higher classification than that from which the players were secured; thirteen went back to the same classification and only nine went to a lower classification, so that over 8 per cent of the optional major league players received a larger salary in 1914, while being developed, than the year before.

On February 18, 1915, this request on the part of the fraternity was withdrawn.

2. A club which releases a player outright shall pay the difference in salary, if any, between that previously paid by said club and that paid by the purchasing club for a period of five or ten days, according to the length of notice or unconditional release to which the player is entitled.

In so far as this request pertains to major league players a rule to this effect is now and has been in force for a long time. (See Rule 18, National Commission.)

3. A player drafted, purchased or recalled by a club in a higher classification shall report to the said club either before the close of the season of the releasing club or immediately thereafter, and shall be put upon salary.

This request must be denied for the reason that if granted the additional burdens taken on by clubs in the way of salary obligations of purchased, drafted or recalled players—without even having an opportunity of trying out such players—would be of such a magnitude that it would at once result in a very material reduction of salaries paid the regular

players. It follows, however, that where clubs desire to take on such players at once, or at the close of their playing seasons, as frequently happens, they must immediately be placed on the payroll. Generally speaking, however, clubs must be given an opportunity to try out new players without salary obligations during the training season, unless it is desired to bring about the result above outlined.

On February 18, 1915, this request was modified by the Players' Fraternity as follows:

"That the words 'drafted' and 'purchased' in Request No. 3 be stricken out, leaving this clause to refer simply to recalled players. This, for the reason that such players still have contracts with the teams recalling them and the period for which those contracts were signed have not expired and the players are prevented by said contracts from accepting employment anywhere else."

In passing on Request No. 1 we have already pointed out the benefits now enjoyed by optional players under existing rules.

The statement of the fraternity that these players still have contracts with the teams recalling them, and that the periods for which those contracts were signed have not expired, is not correct, except possibly in exceptional cases. The contract of a player sent out under an optional agreement is abrogated on the player's release and is not revived by his recall.

One purpose of the optional agreement system is to permit a recruit player to develop in his profession and at the same time to keep him in the highest classification possible. His release was caused by his failure to show capacity without further experience to retain an engagement in the league or leagues of the releasing clubs. He cannot be sent to a minor league on an option until fifteen other major league clubs have waived on him, and the same thing applies to Class AA and A leagues. His return to the higher classification club which released him is the result of his repurchase at the price specified in the optional agreement. If he is given employment by the recalling club at the close of the season of the minor league club with which he has played, an additional, and in many cases, an unnecessary expense is incurred by a club, whose team for that season is complete. In fact, a large number of players are carried to the close of the season of major leagues whose services are not required.

The effect of the adoption of the regulation requested would minimize the recall of optional players and thus operate to the disadvantage of the younger players. The optional system does not extend to seasoned players, and in our judgment it is of material benefit to the player who, while lacking experience, gives evidence of prospective ability. When the optional player gets his second chance in a higher classification, usually in the spring following his recall, he does so under a contract at terms satisfactory to him and his club.

The request in its modified form is denied.

4. A club releasing a player either outright or optionally shall serve upon him a written notice containing, in addition to the data mentioned in Section 4 of the "Fraternity Agreement," a statement of the minimum amount of salary he is to receive from the purchasing club, which shall be a reasonable salary for that classification.

The question of salary of a released player is surely a matter of agreement between him and his new club. The regulation as requested, if put in practice, would retard releases, handicap clubs and practically hold up the release of a player until his new salary had been agreed on. We do not deem it advisable to adopt a fixed rule along these lines.

5. A club releasing a player, either outright or optionally, shall furnish him with his traveling expenses to the point at which he is to join the purchasing club.

In so far as this request pertains to major league players, a rule to this effect is now, and has been, in force for a long time. (See Rule 18, National Commission.)

6. A transferred player shall be allowed forty-eight hours in which to

leave to join the purchasing team, unless a different period is agreed upon in writing between the parties.

The commission ruled in the Hofman case, on September 4, 1911 (see Eighth Annual Report of National Commission, page 124), that released players should be given a reasonable time to arrange their affairs before their transfer, and this precedent has been and will be followed, so that no fixed rule is necessary.

7. Minor league players shall receive their traveling expenses from their homes to the training camps incurred in reporting for spring practice.

This pertains entirely to minor league players and is, therefore, a matter for the National Association or the National Board to determine.

8. When waivers are asked upon a player, the fraternity is to be notified.

This request was fully discussed at the meeting of the representatives of the Players' Fraternity, with the National Commission and the National Board in January, 1914, and the inadvisability of adopting such a rule was, in our opinion, clearly pointed out.

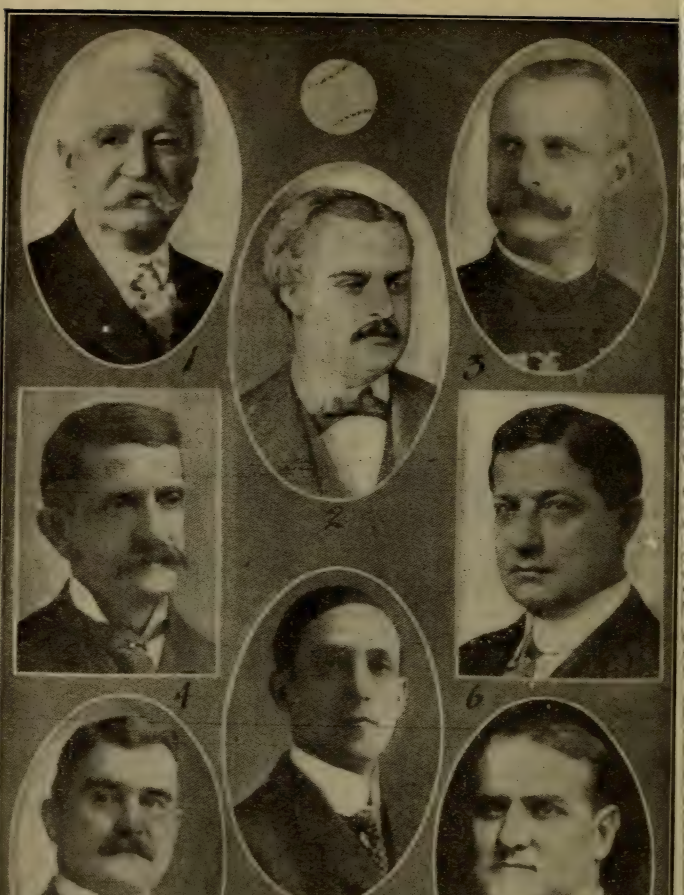
This concession, if granted, would not help the player and adds another avenue of publicity in a matter that should be considered and observed as strictly confidential.

9. That the commission and board furnish the managements in the various organizations over which they have jurisdiction respectively, with forms of release making provision for the several items of information required by the agreement.

There can be no objection to this; in fact, we believe a rule of this kind would be a good one. A form along the lines suggested will be prepared at once and put in use.

B. B. JOHNSON,
JOHN K. TENER,
AUG. HERRMANN,
National Commission.

April 21, 1915.



1, Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, first president, 1876; 2, William A. Hulbert, second president, 1877-1882; 3, Col. A. G. Mills, third president, 1883-1884; 4, N. E. Young, fourth president, 1885-1902; 5, Harry C. Pulliam, fifth president, 1903-1909; 6, John A. Heydler, sixth president, 1909; 7, Thomas J. Lynch, seventh president, 1910-1913; 8, Hon. John K. Tener, eighth president, 1913-1917.

NATIONAL LEAGUE PRESIDENTS.

National League Anniversary

At the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York City, on February 9, 1916, the National League celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its birthday with a dinner to which over 300 guests were invited.

Former President of the United States, Hon. William Howard Taft, was the principal speaker. He said among other things:

"Every motive of Base Ball should be to win. It has been proved irrevocably honest, so there can be no other object than to win. I am glad that the umpires have force to regulate the conduct of the players. They keep rowdyism out of the game, but I would give them added power and allow them to regulate the coaching.

"I would shut up the coachers. I don't like the continual jabbering of the men on the lines and do not believe it conducive to the good of the sport. There can be no satisfaction in using one's mouth to outwit skill and proficiency.

"But there is one greater ideal in Base Ball, and that is in its means to better civilization. It did so in the Philippines, to my own knowledge. When I was in the Philippines we were confronted with the problem of how to occupy the natives in their leisure moments. We wanted some artifice both elevating and safe, as well as attractive. We hit upon Base Ball as the solution. Army and Navy teams were used to introduce the sport to the natives and the game spread over the islands so quickly and was learned so rapidly by the natives it instantly solved our troubles.

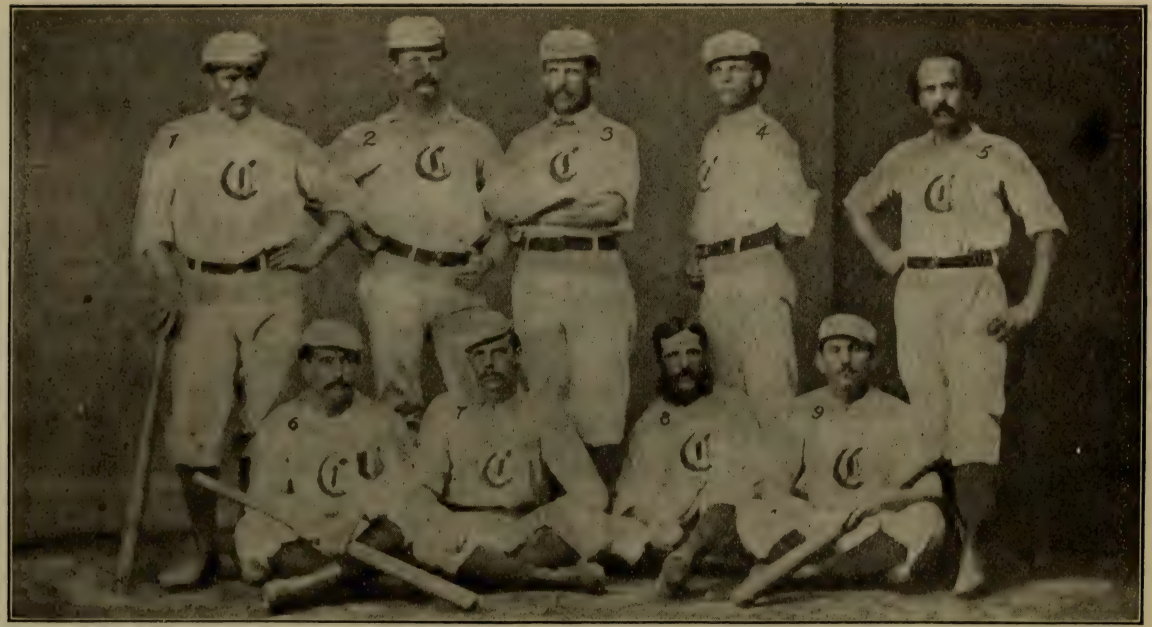
"Finally the Igorrotes, the mountain tribes, heard about Base Ball and showed the interest we hoped for. They were a pagan people, but capable of civilization. Living in the mountains made them exceptionally hardy and athletic and fit candidates for any 'nine.'

"They had among them a bad habit of head hunting. It was their custom to legitimize a marriage by the groom hanging the head of an enemy over the door of his new home. This was an expensive method of promoting matrimony as well as detrimental to the longevity of the tribe, so we tried to substitute Base Ball and it won almost instantly.

"The Igorrotes played good Base Ball almost from the start. They took to the game quickly and it seemed to satisfy them for their loss of their marriage ritual, which was ordered discontinued. There was betting on the games because the Igorrotes are natural gamblers and insisted upon betting. It began the civilization of these pagans and I firmly believe helped more than anything else that we tried."

Preceding Mr. Taft many Base Ball celebrities of the past and present addressed the gathering. John K. Tener, president of the league, opened the festivities. After many complimentary remarks directed toward the early workers in Base Ball, Mr. Tener concluded by declaring "that with concerted energy of the press, management, umpires and players the banner of Base Ball truly will be the symbol of purity of American sports just as Old Glory is emblematic of the purity of our country."

The first speaker of the night was Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, ex-Governor of Connecticut and a former Senator from that State, who was the first president of the league, elected February 2, 1876. He asked that a standing toast be drunk to the memory of Albert G. Spalding, one of Base Ball's greatest organizers. Other speakers were William Prendergast, City Controller, who talked from the standpoint of a "fan"; Irvin Cobb, the humorist, who made merry at the expense of the owners individually and collectively; Colonel A. G. Mills, third president of the league and author of the National Agreement; A. H. Soden, for thirty-three years president of the Boston Nationals and styled the "wise man of Base Ball"; his partner in the team, W. H. Conant; Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York; Percy D. Haughton of Boston, Charles Weeghman of Chicago, A. J. Reach of Philadelphia, J. Walter Spalding, John E. Bruce, George Graham of the Philadelphia North American, Sam Crane, John H. Farrell, secretary of the National Association; T. H. Murnane and the club presidents.



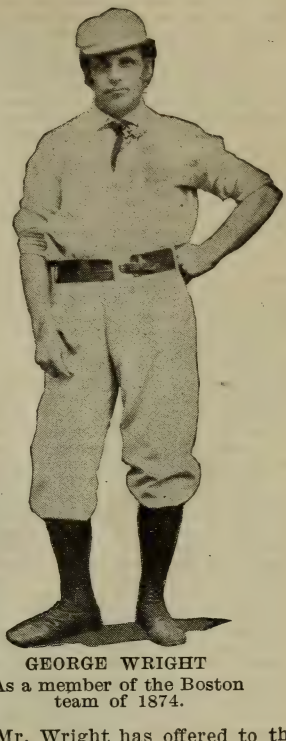
1, C. A. McVey, right field; 2, C. H. Gould, first base; 3, Harry Wright, center field and captain; 4, George Wright, short-stop; 5, F. Waterman, third base; 6, A. G. Leonard, left field; 7, D. Allison, catcher; 8, A. Brainard, pitcher; 9, C. Sweasey, second base.

THE OLD CINCINNATI RED STOCKINGS OF 1869.

History at First Hand

Whenever possible it has been the effort of the GUIDE to publish within its pages such information as might be obtained relative to the game of Base Ball as it was played in its earlier years. Unfortunately a slight tendency to romance now and then has been evident, especially as relates to the Base Ball of "our daddies," largely due, perhaps, to the temptation to make a good story, irrespective of fact.

There was published, during 1915, in the New York *Sun* an interview with George Wright, which is one of the most interesting sidelights on the Base Ball of the '60s that has been thrown upon the national game for some time. The editor of the GUIDE has taken the liberty to reproduce this interview. Among other items of interest it refers to the famous triple play which was ascribed to Paul Hines. It has been iterated and reiterated that Hines did not make this play. The editor of the GUIDE obtained his first information regarding the play from Mr. Wright in person and now takes pleasure in publishing the latter gentleman's story of the incident, in which Mr. Wright tells how the play was made, and very naively refers to the fact that he knows that it was made, inasmuch as he was the coacher on the third base line at the time.



GEORGE WRIGHT
As a member of the Boston team of 1874.

The chapter of reminiscence which Mr. Wright has offered to the *Sun* reads as follows:

"Many men are still living who recall with pleasant memories their enthusiasm over the games of the Base Ball season of 1869. The Red Stockings of Cincinnati started their winning streak with the first game, played against the Great Western team of Cincinnati on May 4. Their steady string of victories soon attracted attention throughout the East and as game after game was played with the Reds still on the winning end, everyone began wondering if it were possible for them to be beaten. The Cincinnati team finished their work on November 6 by defeating the Mutual Club of New York by the score of 17 to 8 on the home grounds.

"The Reds aroused the admiration of even their opponents and many an old boy tells his youngsters of the stirring contests of those days. Not long ago the Sun printed an editorial concerning the late A. G. Spalding's connection with Base Ball and it resulted in many of the old time fans writing letters giving their recollections of the champions of 1869. They mentioned the prominent teams of those days and told who the players were, but some of them disagreed considerably upon various points. For instance, there was a difference of opinion, or of memory, on the very important point of whether or not the Reds went through the

season of 1869 without being defeated, and it was with a view of clearing up the situation with respect to the first world's champions that the Sun sent a correspondent to see George Wright of Boston, cricket, Base Ball, hockey, tennis and golf enthusiast, and one of the four surviving members of the Reds' championship team.

"Mr. Wright is 68 years old and sound in wind and limb. He can see a golf ball as far away as when he was trying to judge base balls knocked in his direction forty-five years ago. Occasionally he 'takes his eye off,' as they say in the golfing world, and it has the usual result, a topped ball. Outside of this minor defect, which is not the result of poor sight, and a little 'slowing up' in footwork, Mr. Wright is in fine physical condition.

"Good weather always sees him on the course at the Wollaston Golf Club for at least one round a day, and he frequently enters the open tournaments of the Massachusetts clubs, playing a much steadier game than most people of less than half his age do. Of the New England men who were the first to become interested in this ancient Scottish sport, Mr. Wright is probably the best player to-day.

"His interest in golf has not weaned him from his first love, Base Ball. He is to be found at one of the Boston Base Ball parks several times each week during the season. The big tennis tournaments always find him among the spectators, and his two sons, Beals and Irving Wright, have been among the topnotchers of this game.

"From Mr. Wright many interesting comparisons between Base Ball of the early days and the present time can be obtained. He is a mine of information on sporting events of all kinds, but when it comes to Base Ball he is in a class by himself. When the Sun man called on him in his office in Boston there were a few minutes to spare before the regulars' train for the Montclair links started and he consented to settle some of the points in dispute among the Sun's Base Ball correspondents as well as to relate how he happened to break into Base Ball.

"Mr. Wright drew from a pigeonhole in his desk a worn four-page pamphlet containing the record of the greatest championship ball team of the country. There had been other champion teams in previous years, but none ever came near equalling the Cincinnati Red Stockings. 'Our Red Stockings' is the title of the pamphlet and it gives in detail the doings of the team in the season of 1869, with 'Complete Form of Averages of the Season. Certified by the Secretary of the Club.'

"'The grand and unequalled success of our world renowned and incomparable Cincinnati, or "Red Stocking" Base Ball club is fresh in the memory of the sporting fraternity,' says the introductory paragraph of the pamphlet. 'Their triumphal march from the Atlantic to the Pacific during the past summer and the great deeds in their line performed, astonished thousands of admirers of the national game at the time.'

"Then followed the scores of all the games played that season, commencing with a contest at Cincinnati on May 4, when the Great Western team of the same city was beaten 45 to 9, and closing with the defeat of the Mutuals of New York in the home city on November 6, when the score was 17 to 8 in favor of the Reds. Not a single game was lost by Cincinnati that season, and the team amassed a total of 2,395 runs in 57 games, compared with 574 made by their opponents.

"The worst defeat suffered by any of the opponents of the Reds was when the Buckeye team of Cincinnati was overwhelmed 103 to 8. Forty-two of the games were of nine innings duration. Four hundred and seventy-four innings were played by the Reds and in only sixty-eight did they fail to score a run. The closest game was that played on June 15 against the Mutual Club of New York, the score being 4 to 2 in favor of the visitors.

"Youngsters who are accustomed to see 1 to 0 and 2 to 1 games may well wonder how it was that the early Base Ball nines were able to score so many runs. The fact is that the pitchers in those days were not the skilled artists of the present and depended mainly on an underhand ball, which was easy to hit; and then again, the fielders did not gobble up the grounders so skilfully or try to stop with their bare hands the wicked liners that are 'speared' nowadays.

(Figuratively good, but literally incorrect, as the players of those days did not wear gloves.—Editor of Guide.)

"The pamphlet shows that the members of the team went to bat 4,045 times and on only 45 occasions did they reach first base on called balls, now known as 'bases on balls.' Only 284 of them were left on bases; 646 times they were put out on the bases; there were but eight strike outs registered against the Reds during that wonderful season and collectively they made 169 home runs.

"They caught 433 fly and 276 foul balls. There were 562 assists made; 47 double plays, and the greatest number of runs made during one inning was 40. The team traveled during the season 11,877 miles and the estimated total attendance for the 57 games was 200,000, quite a difference from the crowds that paid their way in the past season.

"The Red Stockings in 1869 consisted of these players: Harry Wright, center fielder and change pitcher; George Wright, shortstop and change pitcher; Asa Brainard, pitcher; Douglas Allison, catcher; Charles H. Gould, first base; Charles Sweasey, second base; Fred Waterman, third base; Calvin A. McVey, right field; Andrew G. Leonard, left field. Besides George Wright, the survivors of that great team are McVey, now living in California; Allison, who makes his home in Washington, and Gould, a resident of Cincinnati.

"Brainard did most of the pitching, his record being 338 innings to 118 for Harry Wright and 14 for George Wright. The latter was the champion hitter of the team. He went to bat 483 times, made 49 home runs, was given first on called balls but three times, did not strike out once, was retired 44 times on fly balls, 7 times on fouls and was put out on the bases 56 times. He captured 82 flies and 15 foul flies and bounds, put out 19 opponents on the bases, made 179 assists and missed but 4 flies.

"Mr. Wright was born in the Harlem district of New York in 1847. His father, Samuel Wright, was an old English cricketer, a member of the St. George team.

" 'I used to see the St. George team play cricket at the Red House in the early '50s,' said Mr. Wright to the Sun correspondent, 'and in 1857 the club went to the Elysian Fields in Hoboken, where I saw my first Base Ball game. The teams playing there comprised the Knickerbockers, Gothams, Eagles, Empires, Mutuals, Actives and several other New York clubs. They were composed of New York business men who went to Hoboken two or three times a week for exercise and recreation, and quite frequently, having heard that I was interested in the game, invitations were extended to me to play.

" 'I played in every position, and after a year or so I became a regular member of the Gothams. First I was their catcher, but one day a foul tip struck me in the throat and it hurt me so much that I never afterward was able to muster up sufficient courage to catch, and so I went to left field, eventually going to second base and then to shortstop.

" 'We used to wear long trousers tied at the bottom with skate straps, blouses, caps and canvas shoes with iron spikes. From the Gothams I went to Washington, where I had employment, and played in 1867 with the Nationals of that city. This team was the first to take a trip west. We went as far as St. Louis and met with success.

" 'The following year I returned to New York and joined the Unions of Morrisania, above Harlem. This team was then the champion club, having won it from the Atlantics of Brooklyn. While with the Unions we made the same trip that the Nationals of Washington had taken, and when we were in Cincinnati played two games with the Red Stockings of that city.

" 'In 1869 the Reds engaged me to go to Cincinnati, and they also imported Brainard, a pitcher, and John Hatfield, left fielder, both of the Mutual team of New York. They were eager for a championship team in Cincinnati in those days, and it was this club that first made contracts with its players, and its players were also the first to wear short trousers. I had made up my mind that to be a successful Base Ball player a man should stick to one position, and so I played at short all the time I was with the Reds, except to pitch a few innings.

" 'We came East and during the year 1869 did not lose a game. We played in Boston, defeating the Lowells, Tri-Mountains and Harvards on Boston Common, Beacon Park and Jarvis Field.

" 'Early in the spring of 1871 the Boston Red Stocking team was organized. The men behind the move sent for me to organize the team,

and I was the first player to be placed under contract. They asked me to become captain and manager, but I declined for the reason that I did not believe a man could be a successful playing manager, and upon my suggestion the Boston club secured my brother Harry from the Cincinnati Red Stockings by telegraph to become manager.

" 'His first move was to go to Rockford, Ill., and sign A. G. Spalding, the Rockford pitcher; Ross Barnes, their second baseman, and Fred Cohen, their left fielder. The success of the Boston team is well known, of course. We had a great team in those days and took the championship several times.

" 'I remained with Boston until the fall of 1878, when I was engaged as manager of the Providence Grays, and I was acting in that capacity when this club won the National League championship for the season of 1879. Then I decided to go into business and so retired from active participation in the game.

" 'Speaking of the Grays reminds me of the dispute over the famous unassisted triple play made by Paul Hines of the Providence Nationals in 1878. I was on the Boston team at the time and will tell you exactly how it was made.

" 'There were Boston men on second and third bases and Hines was out in center field. The batter hit what we now call a Texas leaguer and it was obvious to the coacher on third base that it was going over the shortstop's head. Consequently the coach signalled wildly for the two runners to go home.

" 'Hines came in from center with a great burst of speed, made a remarkable scooping catch of the ball just as it was about to hit the ground and ran all the way to third base. The man who had been on third had already crossed the home plate and the other runner was halfway beyond third base. So by touching the bag Hines completed the triple play. I know all about this play because I was the coacher, and you can just bet I was dumbfounded.

" 'After all there have not been many changes in playing the national game since it was first started. In the early days the players were out for the fun and exercise. There were no leagues or enclosed parks. A ball, a bat and flannels were all the equipment they had. Masks, gloves, mitts, chest protectors, etc., are all modern inventions. The designations of the players were as now. The pitcher and catcher stood in practically the same relative position to the batsman as now.

" 'There was an umpire, but he had a soft job compared with the men who hold the indicators now. Instead of standing in a dangerous position close behind the catcher or behind the pitcher, in the early days he took life easy in an armchair to the right of the batter and out of harm's way. Rarely did he incur the displeasure of the fans of those days or of the players. Rivalry was keen, but no contestant thought it worth while to make a fuss over some decision which seemed to him to be wrong. They just played all the harder.

" 'The base ball of the old times was larger, heavier and more elastic than that now in use. No rule governed the length, weight or sizes of the bats. Any kind of wood could be used in their construction. They were of the same diameter as those used nowadays, but the favorite wood was willow, hence the expression, "Use the willow."

" 'The players did not have gloves to protect their hands, consequently more skill was required to catch the ball, because with its greater weight there was danger of severe injuries unless a hard hit or thrown ball was handled perfectly. It was not an unusual thing for a catcher to have both hands black and blue from the impact of the horsehide sphere. The pitcher's position was a trifle further away from the plate than now and for many years curving a ball was something unknown to him.

" 'The greatest difference between Base Ball of the '50s and the present time lies in the fact that for some years, when this form of sport was first becoming popular, a batted ball caught on the first bounce went for a put out. The same was true with respect to the third strike, so that the catcher rarely came up close behind the plate, except when there were men on bases.

" 'It was the old Knickerbocker club of New York that brought about the discontinuance of the out-on-the-bounce rule. A Base Ball con-

vention was held at 462 Broome Street, New York, on January 22, 1857. The Knickerbockers did not conform to the first-bounce style of play, except in matches with other clubs. In their practice games the ball was caught on the fly, but the convention, after much debate, refused to change the rule to the Knickerbockers' way of thinking.

" 'Mr. Davis of the Knickerbockers worked hard to induce the other clubs to alter the rule, and on June 30, 1858, he arranged a game between the Knickerbockers and the Excelsior club of Brooklyn, two of the first class teams of those days, to test the fly game, thus giving up the boys' style of catching the ball on the bound. Both nines, as well as the spectators, pronounced the fly ball play a success and it shortened the time of the contest greatly. The players thought it would result in being made a rule at the next convention, but again the proponents failed. Repeated attempts were made in later years to pass the rule, but it was not adopted until at a meeting held in 1864, and even then there was bitter opposition.

" 'If a pitcher was unable to locate the plate in 1860 the batsman was given a base on balls just the same as to-day, but this method of reaching first base was unusual because it was an unwritten law that the hitter should do his utmost to connect with the ball and he was not handicapped by any rule as to where he should step in order to hit it.

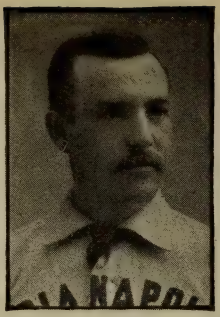
" 'Batting was not done as scientifically in those days as now. The sacrifice hit was unthought of and the catcher was not required to have as good a throwing arm because no one had discovered the value of a stolen base. Long drives were more common than at present.

" 'Base Ball was played in New York prior to 1855, I believe. Several teams used to meet at Madison Square before that time and there were games in Brooklyn and Harlem. Subsequently almost all of them went over to Hoboken for their fun. The Unions of New York had enclosed grounds at Williamsburg, and there was an enclosed field at the Capitoline Grounds in Brooklyn. The usual admission fee at these fields was 25 cents and as spectators were not numerous, the players merely divided the receipts to pay the expenses when regular match games were played.

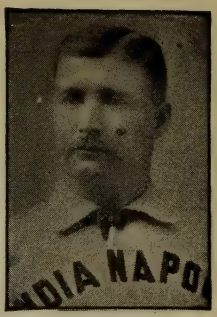
" 'Base Ball is on a higher moral plane than it has ever been before. This can be attributed to the umpires. So long as they are given full charge of the field the game will remain clean. Base Ball has no limits and I expect to see interest in it steadily increase with the years to come.' "



C. B. Baldwin



Chas. E. Bassett



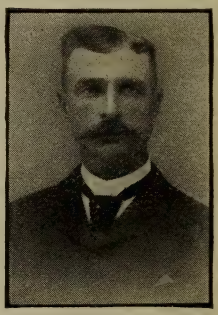
R. D. Buckley



T. P. Burns



A. J. Bushong



"Hick" Carpenter



H. Collins



Lave Cross

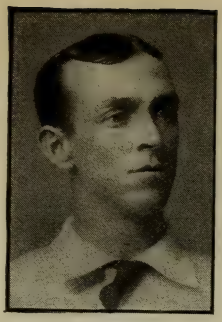


Thomas P. Daly

SPALDING ALBUM OF OLD-TIME BASE BALL PLAYERS—I.



Jerry Denny



Dave Foutz



W. B. Fuller



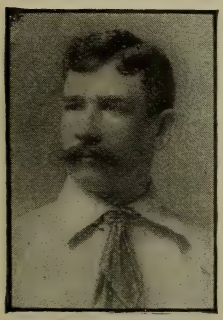
J. H. Gaffney



J. F. Galvin



W. Gleason



Wm. K. Holbert



Nat Hudson



William Joyce

SPALDING ALBUM OF OLD-TIME BASE BALL PLAYERS—II.



R. Matthews



Dan McGann



J. C. McGeachy



J. Meekin



Ed Morris



William H. Nash



Albert Orth



Fred Pfeffer



Paul R. Radford

SPALDING ALBUM OF OLD-TIME BASE BALL PLAYERS—III.



"Yankee" Robinson



William Shindle



Geo. T. Stallings



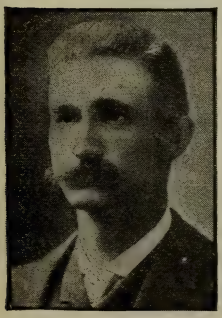
"Billy" Sunday



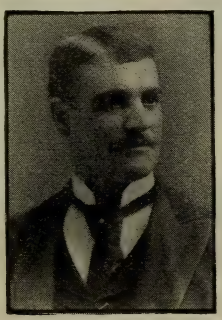
John K. Tener



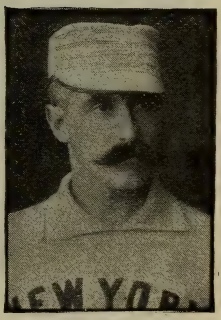
Wm. H. Terry



Sam Thompson

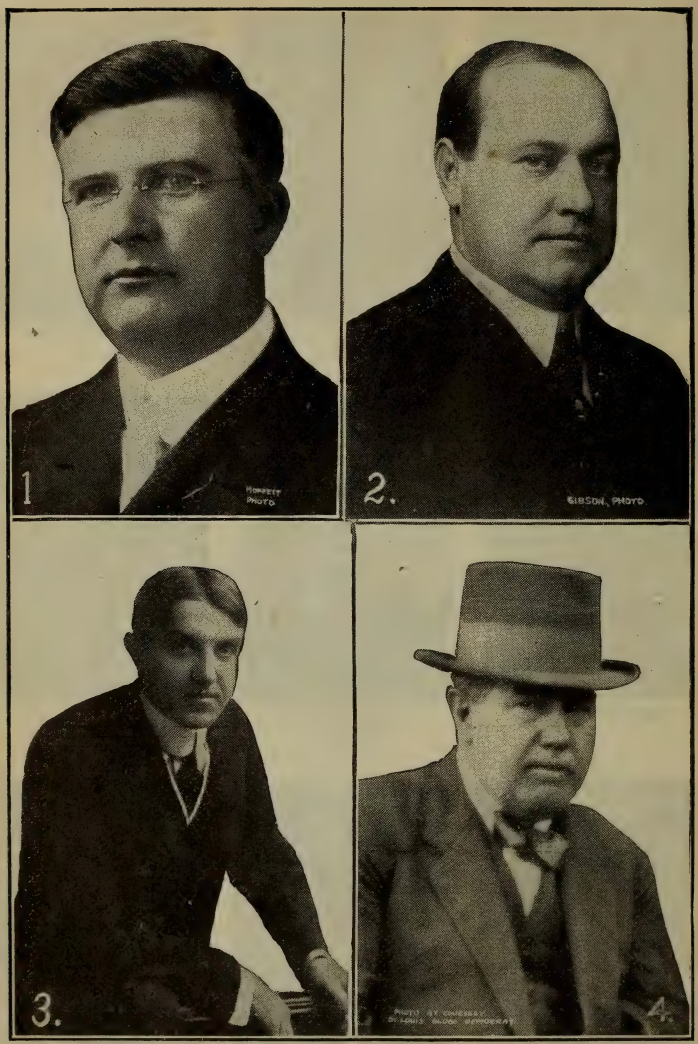


Leon Viau



A. J. Whitney

SPALDING ALBUM OF OLD-TIME BASE BALL PLAYERS—IV.



1, President James A. Gilmore; 2, Harry F. Sinclair, Newark club; 3, Charles Weeghman, Chicago club; 4, Phil Ball, St. Louis club.

MEN WHO WERE PROMINENT IN FEDERAL LEAGUE AFFAIRS.

Annual Meetings

NATIONAL LEAGUE MEETING.

Members of the National League met at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York city on December 14, 1915. All clubs were represented fully at the meeting. The most important disclosure of the first day's session was the announcement by President Tener of the following facts:

"Certain club owners of the National League have met representatives of the Federal League, but there can be no readjustment of conditions without the agreement of the major leagues pending the decision of Judge Landis."

The value of this declaration is that it was the first official statement leading to peace in the Base Ball world. The meeting to which the president of the National League referred was held the Monday night before at the Republican Club in New York city, when club owners of the National League, at an informal dinner, made a tentative agreement with James Gilmore, representing the Federal League in concert with H. F. Sinclair.

Those present at the National League meeting when this statement was made by the president of the organization were: New York club—H. N. Hempstead, N. Ashley Lloyd, C. J. Sullivan, John B. Foster; Boston—James E. Gaffney, R. H. Davis; Brooklyn—C. H. Ebbets, E. J. McKeever; Philadelphia—W. F. Baker; Pittsburgh—Barney Dreyfuss; St. Louis—Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler P. Britton; Chicago—Charles H. Thomas; Cincinnati—August Herrmann, L. H. Widrig, Harry P. Stephens.

Mr. Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh club was appointed a committee of one to journey to Chicago and confer with the American League relative to the information at hand due to the outcome of the dinner at the Republican Club.

The report of the Board of Directors was received and approved and the championship for 1915 was formally allotted to the Philadelphia club. A protest of a game played at Pittsburgh was not allowed. The protest was based on the fact that Barney, a Pittsburgh player, after bunting a ball had touched the ball a second time with his bat on the way to first base.

Barney Dreyfuss, H. N. Hempstead, James E. Gaffney, Charles H. Ebbets and August Herrmann were re-elected members of the Board of Directors. Committees were appointed to frame suitable resolutions on the deaths of Albert G. Spalding and Andrew Freedman, former members of the National League.

In the evening, at the Waldorf-Astoria, Mr. Fred T. Chandler of the Philadelphia club gave a splendidly chosen and delightful dinner to members of the National League that he might fitly celebrate the winning of the championship by Philadelphia after thirty-three years of hard and concerted effort.

At the session of the league, which was held on the following day, resolutions upon the death of Mr. Albert G. Spalding were read and adopted. The text of the resolutions adopted by the National League will be found in the obituary of Mr. Spalding printed in the front part of the GUIDE.

Well chosen eulogies were passed upon the life of the most remarkable organizer in the history of Base Ball by President John K. Tener, Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn club and John B. Foster of the New York club.

Mr. James Toole of the Boston club delivered an impressive eulogy

on Mr. Andrew Freedman and resolutions were read and adopted upon his death.

At the annual meeting of the National League to confirm the schedule dates for the season of 1916, held in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, beginning February 8, President Tener announced the appointment of Robert Emslie, Henry O'Day, William J. Klem, William J. Byron, Mal Eason, Charles Rigler, Albert Orth, E. C. Quigley and Peter Harrison as umpires for the season of 1916.

An amendment was made to the constitution vesting the president with full power to act in the matter of protested games. Prior to the adoption of that measure the decision of the president was subject to revision by the Board of Directors.

It was agreed that the various diamonds of the National League be regularly surveyed in order that there may be on file at National League headquarters a certified announcement that all measurements are correct.

The player limit for each club was left at twenty-one, although the New York, Boston and Chicago clubs favored twenty-two players, while the Cincinnati club wished to drop to twenty.

The following representatives attended the meeting: Boston, Percy D. Haughton and W. E. Hapgood; Brooklyn, Charles H. Ebbets; Chicago, Charles Weeghman; Cincinnati, August Herrmann and Thomas Cogan; New York, Harry N. Hempstead, N. Ashley Lloyd and John B. Foster; Philadelphia, William Baker; Pittsburgh, Barney Dreyfuss; St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Britton.

AMERICAN LEAGUE MEETING.

Only a brief session of the American League was held at Chicago, December 15, 1915, owing to the fact that the organization, after hearing the statement made to it by Barney Dreyfuss, committee for the National League, relative to a settlement of Base Ball conditions, immediately appointed a committee to meet the National League and representatives of the Federal League not associated with Organized Base Ball in New York city. It was necessary that this committee should take the train to New York at once and quite all members of the American League departed for the East.

The championship was formally awarded to the Boston club and the remainder of the meeting was devoted purely to the internal affairs of the organization.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Leagues comprising the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues held their annual meeting at San Francisco in November, 1915. In the report of the secretary of the organization, John H. Farrell, of Auburn, N. Y., it was stated that forty leagues qualified for membership at the beginning of the year. These embraced 262 towns and cities in the United States and Canada. In the year previous there were forty-four leagues in the association. Ten of the leagues which applied for membership in 1915 did not begin the season and five that started failed to complete their annual schedules. Of the five, four dropped out and one was disqualified. In one league during the 1915 season 105 games were postponed because of the rain. This organization only played four months of the summer.

In the Class A leagues for 1916 no individual salary limit was fixed, but the league salary limit was placed at $2,800 monthly. Class A leagues cut the number of players eligible to carry from 15 to 14.

Class B leagues reduced the salary limit from $2,000 to $1,800 and the player limit from 14 to 13. Class C leagues left their limit at $1,400 and cut the player limit from 14 to 13. Class D leagues

made no change except that the individual salary limit was placed at $135.

The limit date for tendering contracts to players was changed from February 1 to March 1. It was also agreed that all presidents of Class C and Class D leagues shall sign all players according to terms submitted by club owners. Another change provides that hereafter any National Association club shall be privileged to cancel drafts from clubs of lower classification during the five-day period of the drafting season of the particular classification.

M. H. Sexton was again re-elected president, succeeding himself for a period of five years. T. H. Murnane was elected vice-president. Members of the National Board of Arbitration are: T. M. Chivington, Chicago; Dr. F. R. Carson, South Bend, Ind.; Allen T. Baum, San Francisco; E. G. Barrow, New York; R. H. Baugh, Birmingham, Alabama; E. J. Hallon, Sioux City; M. E. Justice, Keokuk; R. L. Blewett, Seattle. The next meeting of the association will be held at New Orleans.

It was voted that any player in any game, participating either in or out of the regular playing season, with an ineligible or disqualified player shall be declared ineligible to play on any association club and shall be liable to fine, suspension or other penalty at the discretion of the National Board of Arbitration.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE MEETING.

Members of the International League met in New York City, at the Hotel McAlpin, December 13. At the conclusion of the meeting it was announced by President Barrow that the future of the Harrisburg club had not been decided upon, but that it had been agreed that the franchise of the Richmond club should remain in Richmond, Va.

At the meeting of the International League, which was held at the Hotel McAlpin, New York, February 9, 1916, J. J. McCaffery, Toronto; S. Lichtenhein, Montreal; Alvin M. Smith, Richmond; W. H. Draper, Providence, and C. T. Chapin, Rochester, were elected members of the Board of Directors. The player limit was increased from fifteen to seventeen including the manager. President Barrow was given final authority in all protests, the Board of Directors being eliminated.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Members of the American Association met in Chicago for their annual winter deliberations. A resolution was adopted fixing a fine of $125 on any club that postpones a game for any reason save inclement weather, the purpose being to put an end to postponements on slight pretexts. It was decided to hold annual meetings on the second Friday in each December, the meetings to be held in each of the cities of the association, taking them in alphabetical order.

Thomas Chivington, president of the association, was instructed to look over the Toledo situation relative to placing a club in that city. Toledo had previously been a member of the American Association.

BASE BALL WRITERS MEET.

At the annual meeting of the Base Ball Writers' Association, which was held at the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York, February 9, 1916, President Joe S. Jackson, Vice-President Jack Ryder and Secretary-Treasurer Weart were re-elected for the ensuing year. A committee, consisting of Jack Ryder, Ralph McMillen of Boston and William J. MacBeth of New York, was appointed to take up with the National Commission the matter of better scoring at the games of the world series.

Roscoe Barnes a Great Player

Between the season of 1915 and the season of 1916 there died at Chicago one of the greatest ball players who ever lived. Base Ball enthusiasts of this generation never saw him in activity on the field. His name was Roscoe Barnes. In Base Ball history the reader will mostly find him referred to as Ross Barnes. He made his greatest reputation with the Chicago National League Club.

Old Base Ball players and old managers, who were expert in their judgment, considered Ross Barnes to be the most expert second baseman who had ever played that position. They had an advantage over a younger generation of critics because they had been given opportunity to see the old ball players as well as the new. It is popular impression, especially in that section of the West which centers upon Chicago, that Ross Barnes was the most clever second baseman and Ed Williamson the most wonderful shortstop.

Barnes not only was a good fielder of wide range, but he was a sure fielder. He played the hardest hits with so much ease that they looked easy. In that respect Lajoie of more recent years much resembled this star of other days. Almost every second baseman who, at some time, commands so much attention that he is esteemed to be a leader, excels in some one characteristic or another. Either he is a great thrower or fields a ball better on his right side than on his left. Such was not the case with Barnes. He was almost Base Ball perfect in everything and as expert with one arm as he was with the other. If a one-hand stop was to be made it seemed as if he could grasp a ball as easily with his left hand as with his right.

Mr. A. G. Spalding who knew Barnes very well, once made the statement that he considered him to be his ideal of a ball player who could be depended upon to perform with success any play requiring skill and immediate execution to win a game.

Sam Crane of the New York Evening *Journal*, who had the rare good fortune to see Barnes play, writes of him:

In the opinion of players on the same clubs with him and also of those opposed to him, Barnes never had an equal at the keystone sack. A. G. Spalding, Cal McVey and George Wright, famous players of Barnes' time, insist that he was without a peer.

When Barnes joined the Bostons in 1871 he was 21 years old and in his athletic prime. He was a fine looking man of clean-cut build, about 5 feet 9 inches tall and weighed not far from 150 pounds. He was a careful dresser and a most wholesome looking young man, "a love of a fellow," as the ladies of his day used to call him.

At the time Barnes played second base the position was the most important one in the infield—the key to it, in fact—and more plays came the second baseman's way than to any other infielder with the exception of the first baseman, but then about all the latter had to do was to take thrown balls and to field ground hits within a radius of his bag of not more than ten feet.

The shortstop of forty years ago seldom covered second base to head off the base stealers on the throw from the catcher. The present style of play demands that the shortstop cover the bag even more frequently than the second baseman.

The old style, consequently, required the latter to cover all the ground between first and second bases, and on that account the guardian of the keystone sack must of necessity be the most active player on the nine. A great ground coverer, good at either his right or left, quick of perception and always on the spot where a play took place in his extensive territory.

Well, Ross Barnes was all those and then some. He could touch a base runner as quick as any modern baseman, and frequently he made his "tag" too quickly and deceived the umpire into believing he made a bluff touch.

Ross was full of tricks to circumvent his opponents and many is the time that he and George Wright, who played shortstop on the Bostons,

pulled what is now called "inside" business to the discomfiture of opposing teams. In fact, Ross Barnes and George Wright were called a whole team in themselves, and by their double work, both in offense and defense, won many a hard-fought contest. They, too, together with Al Spalding, were the brains of the Boston club.

In 1871 the Athletics of Philadelphia won the championship, but after that year the Bostons had no trouble in winning over all opponents until, in 1876, the original "big four"—Barnes, Spalding, McVey and White—"jumped" to Chicago.

Barnes, when a schoolboy in Rockford, Ill., joined the Pioneers, a local junior club, of which A. G. Spalding was also a member. There were two other Base Ball organizations in the little town at the time, and the schoolboys, having been uniformly successful in beating all other junior teams in their immediate neighborhood, became ambitious to tackle older teams.

A. G. Spalding, while under sixteen years of age, was a pitcher by instinct and was the boxman of the Pioneers. Barnes and his pal, the tall, lanky twirler, took it into their youthful noddles that their nine could beat the Mercantiles, one of the other local clubs, and a challenge, as was the custom at the time, was sent to their old rivals.

The latter looked upon the defi as a boyish joke, but finally, under much chaffing, accepted. Much to the embarrassment of the Mercantiles, "the kids" walloped the former to the tune of 26 to 2. That game was the start of Spalding and Barnes, who played the best ball for the Pioneers, on the road to the national fame that they afterward attained as professional Base Ball players.

The Forest Citys of Rockford, seeing what both Spalding and Barnes promised to become as players, and possibly being a bit fearful that the Pioneers might take a fancy to issue another challenge to them, made overtures to the pair of boys and they became members of that club, the organization they both made famous the country over.

In 1866 the Forest Citys branched out into general notice throughout Illinois and made a really remarkable record. And no team they played was enabled to beat them until in a tournament in Chicago, where the famed Chicago Excelsiors beat them twice by close scores. But the Forest Citys got even the next year by beating the same Excelsiors two games out of three in a series.

The victory that most firmly established the reputation of Spalding and Barnes and also the Forest Citys was the one they gained on the Nationals of Washington at Chicago, on July 25, 1867. It was the first extended trip any club had ever taken and the Nationals, before reaching Chicago, had won every game they had played and by astoundingly big and one-sided scores.

They, of course, anticipated no trouble in defeating the Forest Citys, but much to their surprise and chagrin the "farmers" with A. G. Spalding in the box and Ross Barnes at shortstop, beat them by the score of 29 to 23.

George Wright at that time was captain and shortstop of the Nationals. And to make Forest Citys' victory more noteworthy, the Nationals turned around the next day and walloped the far-famed Chicago Excelsiors by the lop-sided score of 49 to 4.

By seeing Dickey Pearce bat "fair fouls" on the Atlantics of Brooklyn, Barnes had grasped the idea and knack of it and he soon excelled the originator of the incipient bunt.

Barnes, while in Boston in 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875, increased his standing as a player and led the league in batting several seasons. The "fair foul" hit helped him materially to reach the top in hitting, and on account of his rare ability at making it, the rule was made abolishing the hit as fair.

Barnes was a member of the Boston club that with the Athletics of Philadelphia made a tour of Great Britain in 1874. He played cricket over there and wielded the "paddle" as niftily as the old ash.

Barnes quit playing after being with the Chicagos about three years, at the same time that his old chum, A. G. Spalding, quit active work on the diamond.

Robert Carruthers

Another of the famous ball players of past generations died during the summer of 1915. He was Robert Carruthers, better known as "Bob," of the old St. Louis Browns. In his day there was no pair of pitchers so well known as Carruthers and Foutz of the Browns. Each of them pitched and played the outfield, when called upon to do so, although Foutz was a natural outfielder and a natural batter and made much more of an outfield position than did Carruthers. The latter was probably the more skilful and more resourceful pitcher of the two.

Robert (Parisian Bob) Carruthers pitched the great game of his life on October 24, 1886, the day he beat "Pop" Anson's Chicago White Stockings for the Base Ball championship of the world. The contest was played at Sportsman's Park, St. Louis.

The game went ten innings, Charlie Comiskey's Browns winning, 4-3.

Carruthers and Bushong were in the points for the Browns. John Clarkson and Mike Kelly of "Slide, Kelly, Slide," fame did battery service for Anson's team, the National League champions. Comiskey's Browns were the American Association pennant winners. Carruthers let the White Sox down with six hits.

Anson had the greatest batting team in Base Ball of its day. The batting order was: Gore, center field; Kelly, catcher; Anson, first base; Pfeffer, second base; Williamson, shortstop; Burns, third base; Ryan, right field; Dalrymple, left field; Clarkson, pitcher. Comiskey's batting order was: Latham, third base; Carruthers, pitcher; O'Neil, left field; Gleason, shortstop; Welch, center field; Foutz, right field; Robinson, second base; Bushong, catcher. The Browns won four and lost two games to Chicago in the world series of 1886.

Carruthers joined the St. Louis Browns in 1885. He went to St. Louis from the Minneapolis club and helped Dave Foutz pitch the Browns to victory in the American Association championship.

That fall St. Louis played the Chicago White Sox, Anson's sluggers, for the world championship. Seven games were scheduled. Each team won three and the deciding contest ended in a tie.

Carruthers and Foutz were also Comiskey's reliance in the pitcher's box for the great series with the Detroit National League champions in 1887.

During the season of 1888, Chris Von Der Ahe, owner of the Browns, sold the release of Carruthers, Bushong and Foutz to the Brooklyn club for $21,000.

Carruthers figured in more world championship Base Ball than any pitcher in the history of Base Ball. He also was the star pitcher of the Brooklyn team in 1889, the year Brooklyn won the American Association pennant and played New York for the championship.

Carruthers was known as "Parisian Bob" to St. Louis Base Ball fans. After winning the world series of 1886 for the Browns, Carruthers demanded a big raise in salary. Chris Von Der Ahe refused to "come across" and Carruthers went to Paris and cabled Chris that he intended to remain there until "Der Poss President" agreed to pay him living wages. Von Der Ahe held out for a long time, but finally sent for Carruthers and paid the "Parisian" pitcher his price.

While Carruthers was pitching for the Browns an effort was made to stop Sunday Base Ball in St. Louis. Carruthers pitched the day Chris Von Der Ahe's men were arrested for violating the Sunday law. Judge E. A. Noonan discharged the men in court the next day. No further effort was made to prevent Sunday ball in the Mound City.

Base Ball Around the World

Prior to the breaking out of the war Base Ball had so far progressed in France that there was a league, and quite a respectable one, at Paris. There were enough Base Ball lovers and enough Americans who were compelled by business to make their home in Paris to give the league a real claim upon the attention of Parisian sports. It is not until recent years that the French have shown any inclination to take up with seriousness what the Anglo-Saxons recognize as the right kind of outdoor competition. Since 1895 they have enrolled foot ball, golf and Base Ball among their pastimes on the field. As a matter of fact, prior to that time they did not have field pastimes of much account in the sense that the English and the Americans enjoy them.

Foot ball, imported from England, got the first real grip on the French public, and it was astonishing to see how quickly the French picked the game up. Possibly that is too broad a statement, and it would have been more accurate to have said how quickly some portions of the French people picked the game up, for it was adapted first and with the most ease in the departments of northern and western France nearest England. There are some departments in France, or there were within very recent years, that to this day know little except in regard to the most primitive games that do not begin to have the entertainment in them afforded by the games which are played by the English and the American youth.

Golf followed closely upon foot ball, and then came Base Ball. It was American influence which pushed Base Ball in France, it is true, but it was French interest and young French players who kept Base Ball advancing after the start had been made.

At the present time—even when there is war in the land—there is a three-club league in Paris which plays on Saturday and, except in the more forbidding weather, there are always crowds to see the games. When the Comiskey-McGraw tour made the circuit of the world the teams were unable to play in Paris because of the downpour. At the time the Parisians could not understand why Base Ball could not be played on a field which was ankle deep in mud and in a steady rain. They know better now. Beginning to learn the finer points of the game, they readily see it is a sport which should be played in weather conditions as nearly perfect as possible to make the game a success.

According to a report which has come from Paris, it is said that many of the spectators who watch the Base Ball games are men who have been wounded in battle and who are on a furlough until recovery. Isn't that something like the experience of our own country in regard to Base Ball? After the civil war, throughout all of which there was Base Ball in the camps whenever the time afforded, there began to be games all over the United States. Indeed, there is little doubt that whatever else the war may have done for the United States, it did spread Base Ball throughout the land. At all of the games which were played after the war was over there were invariably many old soldiers—not old in age then, but old in experience—and they were the real enthusiasts. They knew the game better than the folks at home, for if they had not been playing it with their regiments they had been watching the contests in which others participated.

Ralph Conte, a Cuban newspaper writer who has had a great deal of Base Ball experience and who has been an authority in his own land on Base Ball, during the last few months has been stationed abroad as a newspaper writer for an American syndicate. His knowledge of foreign languages stood him in good need.

Recently he returned from France. Naturally, because he is a red-hot Base Ball enthusiast, he would ascertain while in Paris everything there was to know about Base Ball in France. He returned to New York last winter for a brief rest and, in speaking about Base Ball in Paris, said:

"The French people are taking up Base Ball with even greater enthusiasm than we Cubans embraced it. Were it not for the war I have no hesitancy in saying that they would form a national league just as the Americans have. There are plenty of remarkable fielders over there, but they are weak with the bat when facing any kind of pitching. Fortunately there are a few good pitchers and the scores often mount into double figures. I have seen a few games over there where the scores were 10 to 9, but for the most part they are 15 to 12 and thereabouts.

"A few Americans and some Cuban boys started playing right after the trip of the White Sox and the Giants to France two years ago and the sport found instant favor. When the war broke out, of course the game stopped for awhile, but now it is coming back again. Those men who have not been drafted for service never allow the opportunity to play to pass.

"Soldiers, some wearing the Medalle Militaire, many terribly wounded, and women in deep mourning for those who are dead on the field of battle, attend the games to get away from the dismal surroundings."

So much for the story of one of the most ardent Base Ball enthusiasts in Cuba. If it should prove true that the French people seek athletic recreation after the war is over, and that is very likely to prove true in view of the fact that the seed has been well sown for more outdoor sport in France, it may not be another decade before there may be a Base Ball organization in France which shall start the game on a basis that will mean its steady development.

Meanwhile, just prior to the breaking out of the war, the German government had sent to this country some young men who were to look over American athletics and American sports because of the Olympic games which were to take place in Berlin.

One of them was delegated to investigate the American idea of Base Ball. It is doubtful whether he could analyze to suit himself the American spirit of Base Ball. It puzzled him greatly. He became very much an admirer of the game, but he could not understand the way that the American has of exaggerating his expressions. He took it for granted that when some babbling boy in the bleachers shrieked for the life of the umpire that his assassination was really intended. As a consequence, he declared that nothing could induce him to undertake the position of umpire at any price, and at first he was decidedly too much disposed to sit all the afternoon and marvel at the bravery of the umpire. That display he first considered to be more of an exploit than the making of a home run by Ty Cobb or Larry Doyle. Later he learned that the language employed by the "bleacherites" and the grandstand spectators is vigorous but exaggerated bravado. There is a great deal of talk in the stands which is mere vocal explosion and never is intended to be put into execution by physical demonstration.

He was asked to make a report to the Kaiser and to the German government regarding Base Ball. He approved the game unhesitatingly. More than that, he suggested that it would be a good pastime for the younger Germans. He did not believe that the climatic conditions of Germany would permit it to be played as many months in the year as it is played in the United States, but that would make little difference so long as it was introduced in Germany. It gave him pleasure to see that German boys and boys of German descent played Base Ball in the United States in the

major leagues, which he quickly perceived attracted the most skillful of all American athletes. He was curious to know whether they are as successful as the boys and young men of other nationalities and, in most cases, he found that Base Ball managers leaned to native-born Americans as playing the game best of all, taken as a body. The German representative considered that fact to be only natural in view of the truth that the American boy grows up with the game.

About three weeks before the war broke out he sent the following communication to the athletic authorities in Berlin.

THE GAME OF BASE BALL.

Base Ball is played by two opposing teams of nine members each, on a field upon which a square is outlined, known as the diamond. Each corner of the diamond is called a base, the one occupied by the batter being called the home-plate; following the course of the diamond to the right, the first corner is first base, the next second base, and then third base.

To play the game you must have hard, leather-covered balls, a number of bats, gloves, a wire mask and an inflated body protector for the catcher. The game requires either one or two umpires.

The batter's aim is to hit the ball far into the outfield to enable him to run around the bases. Each side has the right to bat nine times. The opposing side is so placed that it will be capable of preventing a base runner to advance. The pitcher's place is in the center of the diamond; he throws the ball toward the catcher. A player is stationed near each base, another stands between second and third base, the rest are in the outfield for the purpose of catching the batted ball.

The side at the bat is prevented from running the bases when the umpire calls a player out for any of the following reasons:

1. When the batter makes three strikes.
   (a) If the batter fails to hit the ball.
   (b) If he makes no attempt to hit a fair ball.
   (c) If a batted ball strikes foul ground.

2. The batter is out if a player of the opposing team catches the batted ball.

3. In running the bases, if a base runner is touched with the ball by an opponent or if a player from the other team in possession of the ball occupies a base ahead of the base runner.

Only one base runner may occupy the base at the same time.

After three players of one team have been called out by the umpire, the other team takes its turn at the bat.

The team making the most runs is the winner.

Our German friend may not have outlined everything exactly right and according to rule, but his intentions were good in any event and that goes a long way toward helping Base Ball in Germany. Men who were born in Germany and are now residents of the United States and German-speaking men who were born in the United States of German parents cannot see why Base Ball should not thrive in Germany and some of them are grieved to think that the Germans have not progressed to the extent that they had organized a league long before this. There is not a doubt that some of the most enthusiastic Base Ball patrons in the United States are German-born or of German blood.

It is more than probable that the way is being paved for Base Ball in Germany and that after the war the people, in seeking recreation and enjoyment, will turn to that most diverting and least harmful of all outdoor games and pick up Base Ball to take their thoughts away from the accumulation of tragedies which have formed European history for two years.

It is possible that Sweden would have taken up Base Ball more vigorously had it not been for the war and there is no doubt that there would have been games in Italy among the Italians who had returned from the United States, were it not for the fact that the Italian government at last decided to enter the international conflict and cast its gauntlet into the ring against Austria.

On the western side of the American continent, rather on the far side of the ocean that bounds the western side, there is still in evidence the same enthusiasm for Base Ball that has been manifested in the last two years. Both in Japan and in the Philippine Islands Base Ball is played steadily in the good months of the year. It is not likely that there will be any abatement in Base Ball interest in either country.

The University of Chicago Base Ball nine made a tour of Japan and the Philippines during the early winter. They reported that Base Ball is growing more popular than ever in Japan.

Altogether the trip covered a period of five months. The University of Chicago players left San Francisco August 2. It is true that much of their time was spent on the water, as ocean travel of long distance was necessary to reach the points at which they were scheduled to give exhibitions.

The games in Japan were much easier to win than those which were played in Manila and Honolulu. In both of the latter cities Base Ball has gone ahead with tremendous strides in the native population and there are quite a number of Americans who are better than average players to assist in their instruction and also to assist when they are needed in the games that are played. It is very likely that the team from Waseda University in Japan will be seen in the United States in 1916.

On Friday, October 15, the University of Chicago Base Ball team decisively won its third straight game over Keio University 3 to 0, thereby making a clean sweep of what was supposed to be the hardest international series. Both teams fielded perfectly. Des Jardien worked well on the mound, showing too much speed for the Japs. The Chicago runs were earned one at a time. Ishikawa had a good curve. Chicago scored in the first inning. Catron singled and Rudolph hit down the third base line, sending Catron home. The Maroons scored a second run in the sixth on a base on balls, a sacrifice and Des Jardien's three-bagger. In the seventh Keio attempted a squeeze play, but Randolph engineered a double play. The final run against Keio was registered by Catron's hit, Rudolph's sacrifice and Cavin's blow to right.

On the following day the Maroons gave their last exhibition in Tokio and scored their seventh straight victory, defeating Waseda 5 to 0. This game closed a most successful series in which the Americans showed superiority in every department. Not even the invasions of Washington, Wisconsin, Stanford or California, or the famous Chicago team of 1910 could approach the play of 1915's big Maroon team. At the close of the game the loyal fans shouted sayonaras and banzais and in response the guests gave a series of Chicago yells for Waseda, Prof. Abe Takasuel and Coach Kono. The features were Chicago's hitting, Rudolph, Kixmiller and George getting two safe blows apiece. Yokoyama in left field made a great catch off Captain Gray. Chicago scored one run in the first on Rudolph's clever slide home. In the fourth Cho got a single and was safe on a weird decision at second, otherwise only twenty-seven men would have faced Page, the Maroon pitcher, in nine innings. The second run of the game came in the seventh. Kixmiller hit, McConnell beat out a perfect bunt on which Kixmiller went to third and Kixmiller scored on Catron's sacrifice fly. The Maroons set the artillery working in the ninth. Kixmiller

doubled, Hart singled, Catron singled and Cole doubled, making three more runs.

Word was sent from Shanghai, China, that a few Chicago men expected to promote a real American game there. The seaport city recently held the Far Eastern Olympic games. In Base Ball the Filipinos were victorious over the Chinese from the Northern provinces. Owing to a martial law in Hongkong no Base Ball games were played in 1915. An all-star Filipino team, champions of the Island League, was played along with the Marines, Citizens, Columbia Club and the soldiers at Corregidor and Fort McKinley, at Manila.

When the reception committee of Manila drew up the entertainment schedule for the University of Chicago party they left out just two items—"the head hunters" and "time for recollections or sleep." Chicago opened its stay in the islands with two sterling ball games against Filipino teams, 2-0 and 0-0, the latter a ten-inning battle.

On November 16 the team defeated the Reach All-Americans 3 to 0. Chicago forged ahead in the first inning when Catron walked, Rudolph beat out a perfect bunt, Gray hit and Carris sacrificed. Their opponents got a run in the eighth on an error, but darkness closed the game and this score did not count. Des Jardien continued his high-class pitching, while Morley, the Navy pitcher, settled after the first inning.

In one game against the University of the Philippines next day reinforcements failed the home team and the islanders were put to rout when the Chicago artillery got to working. The final score was 13 to 1. Captain Gray got four hits, two being triples, and Rudolph had three good blows. Chicago's fielding was errorless.

On November 19 the natives jammed Nozelado Park to see their prides, the Philippine Isles, tackle the Maroons after their former ten-innning no-score game. It was all Chicago from the first, as the native southpaw pitcher couldn't get to working, and his team lost out 8 to 1. The Maroons scored one in the first on Rudolph's hit and Kixmiller's triple. The Filipinos evened up the score in the third on Estacios' hit, steal, an out and a sacrifice fly, but Chicago came back with three more runs on hits by Des Jardien, Page, McConnell and Cole in the latter part of the same inning. Three more runs were annexed in the sixth on hits by Kixmiller, Page and George. In the ninth Rudolph's double scored the final run. Des Jardien allowed seven hits, but tightened in pinches.

The Maroons lost their first game in the Philippines to the Reach All-Americans on November 30, 3 to 2. This defeat broke the long winning streak of seventeen straight for the Chicagoans.

The third and final game was staged against the native Philippine Isle team on November 23. Much life was added to the game by the appearance of Gen. Amilio Aguinaldo, who had never seen our American game. The Maroons won out 3 to 1. A native named Gutierrez essayed to pitch the first inning, in which two runs were scored on Catron's walk, Cairns' three-bagger into the right field crowd and Des Jardien's single over third.

That was enough, so the fans demanded that their star, Jaropilla, should twirl. He got by till the seventh, when a run was scored on Kixmiller's double, McConnell's safe bunt and George's drive. Two clever double plays kept the score down. Des Jardien's twirling and errorless fielding kept the natives down till the ninth, when Pablo walked, went to third on Dizon's hit and scored on a passed ball. This victory made Des Jardien's nineteenth straight win.

On November 25 the final game in the Orient was played in Manila. This was the third game against the Reach All-Americans, each nine entering the game with one victory. The third

battle was full of thrills, Chicago winning 5 to 3, thus finishing the Philippine series with six victories, one tie and a single defeat. For six innings it was a pitchers' battle in the rain, but the tropical heat soon told. Chicago was the first to score, getting two runs in the seventh on Page's hit, McConnell's walk and Hart's triple. The Reach players came back in their half with two tallies on a walk, hit and Kurtz's triple. Chicago forged ahead in the eighth with two more runs on hits by Cavin, Gray and Page, and added the fifth score off pitcher Tate in the ninth on hits by George, Catron and Cavin. The home crowd rallied in their final turn, but Des Jardien relieved Page and stopped them with a single run.

At Caracas, Venezuela, a Base Ball club has been organized, and the editor of the GUIDE has received a long communication from those who are pushing Base Ball in South America asking him to elucidate some of the knotty problems which vex the beginners who are not quite accustomed to the general style of play. Americans have less trouble, for they are brought up with Base Ball as with the primer.

Base Ball is thriving at the Canal Zone and it seems not improbable that, as conditions improve, some one of our major league managers may some day pick out the Zone for a training trip. Of course it is essential, above everything, that climatic conditions shall be such that no ailment will result to the players. The authorities at the canal insist that there is no danger at the present time, but later it is well assured that conditions will be even better.

There is a league at the Zone which was organized November 20, 1914. The following officers were elected:

President, C. A. McIlvane, Balboa Heights, C. Z.; Vice-President, R. T. Martin, Gatun, C. Z.; Secretary, R. C. Shady, Corozal, C. Z.; Treasurer C. Patterson, Balboa, C. Z.

Following is the final standing of the clubs. Cristobal won the pennant offered by Governor Goethals.

Club.	PC.	Club.	PC.
Cristobal	.763	Amador	.477
Balboa	.715	Lincolns	.429
Fifth Infantry	.667	Administration	.334
Corozal	.524	Tenth Infantry	.286

R. T. Martin, a Brooklyn boy, has much to do with the Base Ball affairs at the Canal, and in the autumn of 1915, while enjoying a brief rest home, he met many major league managers and owners and urged the possibilities of the Canal Zone as a training ground.

They have a new athletic field at the Zone and are very proud of it. The *Canal Record* says of the new field:

"One of the proposed features of the permanent Canal towns of Cristobal, Gatun, Pedro Miguel, and Balboa, is village athletic fields and playgrounds. A committee appointed in the latter part of 1913 reported early in 1914 with recommendations as to the scope of the work and the order of procedure in construction. The general plan outlined by the committee has been adhered to in purpose, but lack of funds has prohibited its being carried out prior to this time. Work has been begun, however, on the permanent grounds for the town of Balboa, following the plan presented herewith. The plan was prepared by the landscape architect, and the construction is being carried out by the Division of Municipal Engineering.

"The grandstand facing the Base Ball field will be built of steel and concrete and will have a seating capacity of from 2,500 to 3,000 persons. Extending around the Base Ball field will be a quarter-mile running track. On the left of the grandstand will be a basket ball court, with two hand ball courts lying beyond. On the right of the grandstand will be a 220-yard straightaway track, and the open field between this and the road

leading to Balboa shops is to be devoted to miscellaneous athletics, such as pole-vaulting, jumping, shot-putting, etc. Six tennis courts, of which two are authorized at present, are to be built in the rear of the right wing of the grandstand, and the playgrounds for boys, girls and small children will be to the north of these and lying directly behind the houses fronting on the prado.

"The sum of $12,500 has been included in the estimates for expenditure for grading and laying out the various areas, constructing running tracks and courts, and erecting apparatus. Twenty-five hundred dollars has been allotted for the purchase of apparatus for the playgrounds for boys and girls and small children. This apparatus will include horizontal ladders, traveling ring outfits, jumping standards, vaulting standards, parallel bars, vaulting horses and bucks, inclined boards, swing outfits, giant strides, volley ball posts, and nets, and perforated steel basket ball stops, for the older boys and girls; and for the small children, kindergarten swing outfits, seesaws and slides."

Conditions in Panama are well told by Nat Fleischer of the New York *Press,* who writes from Cristobal, Panama, as follows:

"Mention any part of the world where the Stars and Stripes fly and you've named a place where Base Ball is played. Like Uncle Sam's soldier boys, our national pastime follows the Flag.

"The same influence that worked so well in Cuba now is being put to the test in Panama, and judging by what the writer has seen in his tour of the zone and its vicinity during the past seven days, it is safe to predict that before another generation elapses our national pastime will be as firmly intrenched in the southern republic as in Cuba, Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico and other lands where Uncle Sam's boys in the khaki uniforms spend much of their time and coin.

"The change that has come over Panama in recent years is best illustrated by the numbers who flock to the various diamonds in the Canal Zone on Sundays to see the Panama Base Ball League's team in action.

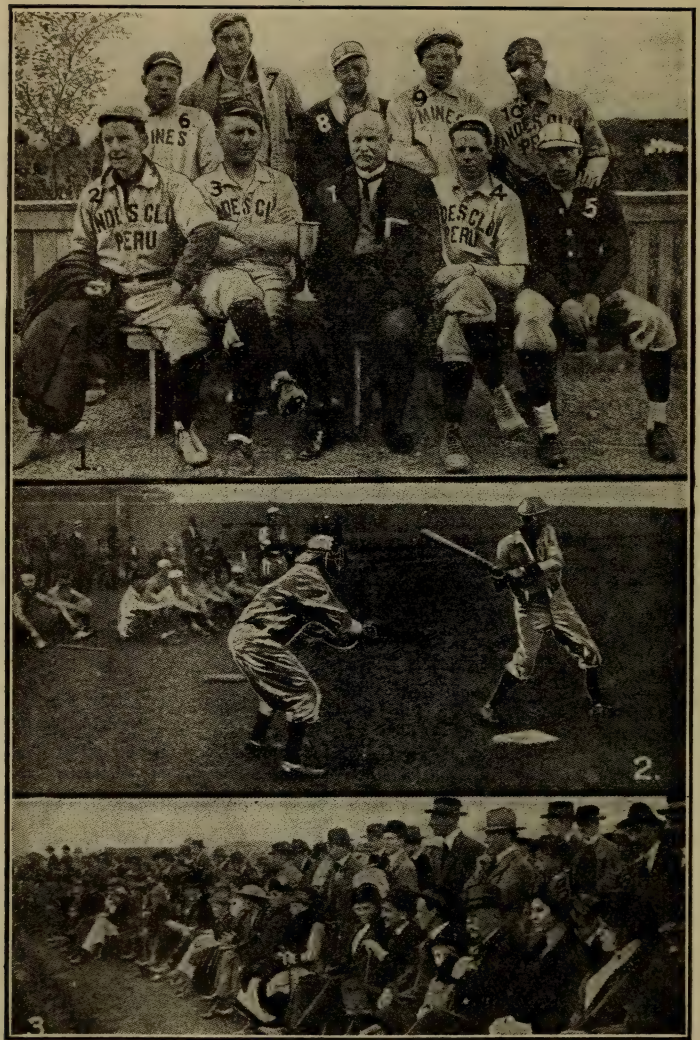
"On one Sunday in company with several of the directors of the Panama Base Ball League, most of whom are Army officers, the writer visited four Base Ball parks in the Canal Zone, then took a trip to the arena, where the bull fighting was in progress, then to a club in Panama, where boxing was the day's program, and finished up the afternoon's trip with a visit to a shed where a cock fight was amusing the most motley gathering of 'sports' it was his pleasure ever to see.

"Much to his surprise, the writer found that the grand stands and bleachers at the Base Ball games were jammed to their capacity, the whites occupying the grand stands and the native Panamanians, Jamaica negroes, giant African negroes, Hindoos, Chinese and Indians, sitting in the bleachers. For variety of rooters nothing in the States can beat the scene at a Sunday ball game here. While it must be admitted that a good portion of the native rooters consist of the younger generation, that, after all, is the type of native the Canal Commission's administrative officers are trying to convert to the American idea of clean sports.

"Base Ball is played in the Canal Zone during the winter months. It is about this time of the year that the great American game is at its height. Now is the time that the Panama fan is discussing the pennant hopes of his favorite team with all the fervor that characterizes the New York 'bug.' Of all the civilian influences which were introduced by Uncle Sam Base Ball tops the list.

"The Panama Base Ball League was organized under the Canal Zone Government, and Clay McAlvane, former secretary to Governor Goethals, was its first president. Last year the league, put through as an experiment, was composed of eight clubs—Balboa, Corozal, Pedro Miguel, Twenty-ninth infantry, Fifth infantry, Tenth infantry, Amador and Colon.

"So well did the Canal Commission think of the league that this season the commission decided to run it on a larger scale. Government sanction was obtained for the building of three more Base Ball diamonds, grand stands and bleachers; the league was extended from an eight- to a ten-club circuit, Fort Sherman and Ancon being admitted. Admission fees of 25 cents for grand stand seats and 10 cents for bleacher seats were authorized, and a pennant, with General Goethals' picture in the center, was purchased, to be presented to the league winner. The Panama Base



(1) CERRO DE PASCO TEAM—1, Hon. Benton McMillan, American Minister to Peru; 2, Fitzgerald; 3, Whiteley; 4, Stee; 5, McHardy; 6, Substitute for First Baseman Wakefield; 7, Deruntz; 8, Christiansen; 9, Berg; 10, Dr. Fraser. (2) Jerry Wakefield (Cerro de Pasco) at bat; Montero (Lima) catching. (3) Part of the crowd.

Ball League thereby becomes the first in the long history of Base Ball that has the official sanction and support of the United States Government.

"The league is run on a bonus and wage scale. It is open to all Government employes, military and civilian, with a provision that military men may play on the same team with civilians. Five per cent. of the gross receipts go to the league for the support of the umpires, of which there are ten, two for each game; five per cent. goes toward the payment of expenses for balls and bats furnished to the teams by the Canal Zone Commission, and the remainder is apportioned pro rata among the players. Each team has engaged in five contests, and the league share of the gross receipts is $608.85, a showing that Base Ball in Panama is a paying proposition.

"It was announced officially that 17,407 persons saw the games in one day. Some record for a land where Base Ball is in its infancy! Not only were the games well attended, but enthusiasm ran high. At three of the fields Panamanian bands furnished the music."

Lima, Peru, has had a Base Ball season within the past year and the GUIDE publishes herewith an account of a Base Ball game which took place at that city at which one of the most interested spectators was Minister McMillan from the United States. If the account of the game is also read it will be noticed that not only does Base Ball follow the flag, but that American slang, or rather United States slang, seems to do the same thing.

The account of this South American game reads as follows:

The largest crowd that ever attended a Base Ball game in Lima, witnessed on July 29, 1915, Ciclista go down to defeat before the rush of their worthy rivals, the Americans from the Hill and Smelter, thus losing a game which up to the last inning had been practically won by the local team. The match was full of thrills and excitement ran high.

Frank Whitely was again on the mound for the winners, but unlike the last time he faced Lima, his curves and fast balls were rather easily solved, and he found himself in difficulties more than once. However, he was able to weather the storm and by his coolness and nerve he managed to come out on top. McHardy at short and Fitzgerald at second did some classy work for the Sierra team, although the former was on one occasion caught napping at first base.

Hunter, who opposed Whitely, really deserved the victory, as he was the master of the situation at all times, playing a heady game. His teammates, however, did not support him properly and he had to acknowledge defeat after having had the upper hand for six innings.

At the end of the game, Mr. O. Morales, president of the Ciclista, presented Captain Christiansen with the cup that the Municipality awarded to the winning team.

The line-up and score were as follows:

Cerro de Pasco.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Christiansen, c	4	0	1	2	3	3
Wakefield, 1b	3	2	2	7	0	1
Stee, 3b	2	2	1	4	2	1
Whiteley, p.	4	2	2	2	4	1
McHardy, ss	2	3	2	1	0	0
Berg, cf	4	1	3	1	0	0
Fraser, lf	4	2	1	1	0	0
Deruntz, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Fitzgerald, 2b	2	1	1	2	1	1
Totals	29	14	14	21	10	7

Club Ciclista Lima.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Clarke, 2b	5	1	3	2	1	1
Montero, c	3	1	2	7	2	2
Arena, 3b	3	1	2	0	1	0
Hunter, p	2	2	2	1	6	1
Feehan, 1b	5	3	4	10	1	1
Morales, ss	3	1	1	0	1	3
Delaude, cf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Carbajo, lf	3	1	1	0	0	0
Llorens, lf	1	0	0	0	0	2
Perrone, rf	2	1	1	0	0	0
S. Grinan, rf	1	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	31	11	17	21	12	11

Cerro de Pasco Team	1	2	1	0	0	0	10—14
Club Ciclista Lima	0	3	2	6	0	0	0—11

Two-base hits—Arena, Whiteley, Fraser. Stolen bases—Wakefield 2, Stee 3, Whiteley 1, McHardy 2, Berg 1, Fraser 2, Deruntz 2, Clarke 1,

Hunter 1, Feehan 3, Delaude 1, Carbajo 1, Arena 1. Sacrifice hits—Delaude 1. First base on balls—Off Hunter 9, off Whiteley 3. Struck out—By Hunter 8, by Whiteley 7. Wild pitch—By Hunter 1. Hit by pitched balls—By Whiteley (Perrone), by Hunter (Whiteley). Passed balls—Montero 2. Time of game—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Andrade and Lee.

In Australia there is now a National League below the equator. It is, of course, but an infant body compared with the big organization in the United States, whose title it has presumed to copy, but in some future day—after the war—when Base Ball has gained the measure of popularity which its followers in Australia hope to see it attain "down under," there may be considerable significance in the words, "The National Base Ball League of New South Wales, Limited."

At the annual meeting of the Summer Base Ball Association, Limited, which was projected soon after the McGraw-Comiskey pilgrimage with the idea of making Base Ball a summer as well as a winter sport in Sydney and its environs, and went through last summer on a sort of semi-professional basis with a fair degree of success despite the war, it was voted to change the name to the more high-sounding one just referred to. The first annual report of the association, which was read, said:

"It was unfortunate that the European crisis broke out just at the time we had launched our association, and considering all things we have done very well to maintain our position under most adverse circumstances.

"From a financial point of view we cannot claim a big success, but under conditions which have prevailed since the opening of the season in September last we are indeed fortunate in being in such a healthy condition as we find ourselves today, and now that most of the big expenses have been cleaned off we should do even better this season. The directors, after due consideration, have decided to go on with the season's competitions, and trust, now that that decision is made, to have the loyal support of players and public alike."

Quite a year of progress away from home, in view of the world conditions!

Some Knotty Problems

The Editor has always made it public through the pages of this publication that he would gladly give construction to points in Base Ball which seemed to need a little clearing. In this issue are published some questions which have arisen under the rules which have been answered from time to time, and their answers, hoping that both may be of assistance to the thousands of Base Ball players throughout the world.

Any inquiries of a technical nature, accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope, will be gladly answered by Editor of SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE, 21 Warren Street, New York.

Can a man be called out under section 4 of Rule 28?

If substitute batsman fails to notify umpire, and takes turn at bat, reaching first base, on appeal from opposing captain he is called out for batting out of turn. Base-runners are called out if umpire is not notified of change. If fielder takes place of another, play is same as if change had not taken place.

With one out, a player reaches first base. The captain of the team at bat then substituted a batsman for the next regular batsman, who went to the plate and made a hit, advancing the runner on first base to second base. It was then discovered that the captain of the team at bat had not announced the substitute batsman to the umpire and by him been announced to the audience.

The contention is made that by reason of such failure of announcement, the substitute batter was not legally in the game. This contention is based on the last sentence of Section 4, Rule 28. The contention is further advanced that the substitute not being a legal batsman, the regular batsman whose place he took should be declared out under Section 1, Rule 51.

The contention is well taken and correct, namely, that the regular batsman should have been declared out, under Section 1 of Rule 51. It is the same in case of a base-runner substituted for another. The umpire must know that the substitute is taking the place of the proper batsman, and he must also know when a runner legally entitled to hold one of the bases is replaced by another.

In the last half of the ninth inning, after two men were out, the umpire called the game on account of darkness. Before the ninth inning was played the Grays were leading, 8 to 3. During their first half of the ninth they did not score, but during the Blues' half, or until two men were retired, they score 5 runs, tieing the game. At this moment the umpire called the game. The Blues claimed that as there were two-thirds of the last half of the ninth played before game was called the score remains a tie.

The game in question ended a tie (see Rule 24).

In the first game of double header, when Chicago went to bat in the ninth inning Philadelphia was leading, 3 to 2. Mayer struck out one Chicago player in the ninth, then Schulte singled and Zimmerman doubled, Schulte stopped at third. Alexander was then substituted for Mayer. Under orders, Alexander walked Saier purposely, filling the bases. Then Williams hits to Luderus, who threw to the plate, forcing Schulte. Killifer tried for a double play, but Williams beat his throw to first. Then Luderus threw to third in an attempt to catch Zimmerman off base. The throw was wild and Zimmerman and Saier both scored, winning the game for the Cubs. Phelan flied to Paskert for the third out. Who is charged with the defeat?

The loss of the game is charged against Alexander. It was while Alexander was pitching that Saier reached first base and eventually scored. The custom is that when a pitcher retires,

leaving runners on bases, and these runners later score off the relieving pitcher, they must be charged up against the first pitcher. It would be manifestly unfair to ask the second pitcher to go in at a trying time and prevent the scoring of runners already on bases. While this was not exactly the position of play presented in this game, nevertheless Alexander's responsibility began with the first batsman he pitched to and it was this batsman that did score the winning run.

Runner on first base and batter hits grounder to pitcher; runner on first runs about two feet off first base. Pitcher throws ball to first baseman, who touches his base and throws to second. Runner, instead of going to second, returns to first base. Was he entitled to do so?

As soon as the batsman was retired at first base, the force play was lost and therefore the runner could return to first safely.

Are runners permitted to advance under the following circumstances: while first and second bases are occupied by runners before two men are out, the batter hits an infield fly which is not caught?

In the National League the runners on first and second bases may advance at their own risk. After a batsman has been declared out on the infield fly, the play is just the same as on any other fly ball.

In the third inning with one out, A walked and, on the next pitch, A started for second (with the intention of stealing). B hit this pitch for a clean single to right, on which A kept going to third, and also scored, B going to second on the throw-in. Owing to the ground rule, which was "One base on anything hit into right; you had to make it" (no stipulation about over-running and being put out) A was sent back to third, and on his way back, was touched out, umpire ruling play O. K., also putting B back on first. Was the umpire correct in his decision?

Clearly a wrong and unjust decision. It frequently occurs that players go beyond the bases to which they are entitled under a ground rule agreement. In such instances play is automatically suspended and the umpire directs such player or players to return to the base or bases to which they are entitled under the ground rule agreement, and in returning they run no risk or liability of being put out.

Runner on third, pitcher pitches ball and runner starts for home; catcher steps across the plate in front of batter, catches ball, and tags runner out. A contends that the proper decision would be: Batter goes to first, and runner back to third. B contends that run is scored. The particular point of the contention is as to whether the runner scores or goes back to third.

Batsman is sent to first base because of an interference of the catcher in preventing the batsman striking at the pitched ball and, in addition, the runner from third scores because of the catcher being outside the lines of his position, thus causing a balk.

With a runner on second and one on third, and no one out, runner on third tries to steal home and is caught between home and third, the runner from second goes to third and is touched by the third baseman while standing on the third base. Who is entitled to the base?

As soon as the preceding runner started to steal home, the runner from second secured a tentative right to third base, which protected him until the runner who had the legal right to that base returned to it. Hence, if both runners while on third base were touched with the ball, the runner from second would be out, for the reason that he had lost his tentative right to that base on the return to it of the preceding runner.

Three men on base, with two out. Batter hits the ball, which hits the base-runner, off third, making three out. Is the batter to be credited with a hit?

Rule is plain on the point, and says: "In all cases where a base-runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, unless batted by himself, the batsman should be credited with a base hit."

In the event of a forfeited game that goes beyond five innings, is it the practice to credit the players with what they actually did, in case the forfeit comes in any inning, the first or ninth?

The custom is to treat the forfeited game records the same as any other game, that is, the records are credited only if a legal game (5 or 4½ innings, as the case may be) has been played.

Batter had two strikes and two balls, the next ball delivered was fouled off, going on a direct line to the catcher who could not get his hands up in time to stop it. Ball went down between the breast protector and the catcher's body. Umpire said batter was entitled to another strike, as the ball was not legally caught. Was he right?

Batsman was not out and was entitled to another chance to hit the ball. It was not a foul tip as defined by Rule 46, because it was not "legally caught." Section 3 of Rule 51, defining "When Batsman is Out," specifically states under what conditions a batsman is out on a foul, but also makes the following exception: "Provided it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform," etc.

Two men on base, second and third; one out. Batter receives four balls, but catcher misses last ball. Is the man on third entitled to score on passed ball or does he remain on third?

Man on third is entitled to score on the passed ball, provided he can do so. If catcher misses fourth ball, runners on bases, as well as batsman who was passed, can go as far as they can.

Runner on first base, batter triples, man on first scores, but is called out for cutting second. Does batter get credit for a hit?

If there were two out when batter tripled, he cannot be credited with the hit. Base-runner's failure to touch second was same as though he had been forced out at that base. In case no one, or but one, was out, then credit would be given for the hit, as only a man who was on base could be declared out for his failure to touch second.

Infielder threw glove at batted ball; umpire gave runner three bases; game protested, claiming Section 6, Rule 54, does not apply, as glove did not stop ball.

Rule is in force if glove touched the ball, regardless of whether it stopped ball or not.

One man out; runner on first base and runner on second base; pitcher throws to shortstop at second base; base-runner at second sees he has no chance to get back, so he starts for third. While he is being run up and down the line the runner on first leaves that base and runs to second base, on which he stands. Center fielder comes in and stands beside him to take part in the play, if necessary. Base-runner who has been on second is returning to second, and ball is thrown to center fielder. As he catches the ball the runner coming back to the base falls. Center fielder touches the base-runner standing on second (the man who had come from first) and then steps off the base and touches the base-runner who had been on second originally, as the latter is picking himself up. Umpire decides a double play. Is he correct?

Under Rule 56, Section 9, runner was not out. He was entitled to second base until forced off by return of base-runner from third.

This man could not be called out while standing on the base. If both runners were occupying the second base, the runner from first would be the one to be declared out.

A ball fairly hit in the direction of first base passes about a foot inside, but curved until it was a foot outside after passing first base. The right fielder in trying to field the ball touched same with his gloved hand, but did not hold it. The ball fell on foul territory and the umpire declared it a fair ball, claiming that as the fielder was on fair ground at the time, that the fact of him touching the ball made it a fair ball irrespective of where it fell.

The hit was a "foul ball." The position of the fielder had nothing whatever to do with this case.

Three men on bases; one man out; the squeeze play is attempted, but the batter hits a pop fly which is caught by the pitcher; the umpire rules the batter out on an infield fly; the pitcher, after catching the ball, throws it to third base before the runner who was formerly on that base could return.

In the National League the ruling has always been that runners must retouch their bases on an infield fly, same as on any other fly-ball catch. Therefore the runner would be out if, after the catch, the ball be thrown to the base before the runner could return.

Man on first and one on second, nobody out. The batter bunted a foul fly, just over his head, about two feet at the most, and the catcher caught the ball. Is the batter out and can a double play be made on the ball?

Batsman was out on the foul bunted fly, and the runner or runners could have been also retired on the same play. An umpire must use his judgment when a ball is bunted high with runners on first and second. If it is an easy fly catch for an infielder, it should be called an infield fly, but a ball that is bunted low and difficult to handle, any play that follows should go.

Runners on first and third; with one out, batsman hits outfield fly, which is caught; man on third scores after catch, but man on first is caught before he gets back, making third out on the play. Does run count?

Run certainly counts.

Batter has two strikes and three balls. The next pitched ball strikes batsman on the arm. Umpire called it "dead ball" and brought the batsman to bat over, calling it neither ball nor strike, on the grounds that he tried purposely to get hit. Was umpire right or wrong in his ruling, and is there any specific rule in the book covering this particular play?

See Rule 30 and Rule 31. For every fairly delivered ball the umpire must call a strike; if unfairly delivered he must call a ball. If the ball was fairly delivered and the player purposely got in the way of it, the umpire should have called him out on three strikes. If it was unfairly delivered, he must have his base on balls. All balls that hit batsman are dead balls. Rule 55, Section 3, covers what should be done in case of dead ball.

With a runner on third, batter hits a slow bounding ball down third base line. Runner returns to and stands squarely on bag. The third baseman, realizing that he cannot retire the batter at first, allows the ball to roll, thinking it may go foul. The ball rolls to the third-base bag, hits it and, bounding up, strikes the runner, who is declared out under the rule of being hit by a batted ball.

Under the provisions of Section 12 of Rule 56 base-runner was out. The fact that the runner is standing on the base does not

alter the rule. For instance, three men might be on bases and two out and the runner standing on first or third might be hit with a fairly batted ball and prevent the fielder from making a play, thus scoring a run, which would certainly be wrong.

When batsman reaches first base after catcher drops the third strike is the pitcher credited with a strike out in his record, although the catcher is charged with an error?

The pitcher is credited with a strike-out.

Runners on second and third when batter hits a home run. Runner from second failed to touch third base and when the ball was held on the base the umpire called him out and also called out the player who hit the home run for passing the preceding base-runner. Was umpire right?

No. The player who made the home run had no knowledge that the runner from second had failed to touch third base. The decision at third base could not have been except on appeal. Read Rule 57. The man who failed to touch third base came within the "legally put out" clause the moment that he failed to touch the base. In other words, he was automatically legally put out when he did fail to touch the base. Yet if the opposing side did not claim the put out it could not be made, which protects the man making the home run. Conversely, the side at bat could score because a run could not be decided as not having scored when it was uncertain that the neglect of the runner to touch third base had been observed by either side.

One out; man on first base and man on third base; batter hits infield fly which by ordinary playing should be caught. Is it compulsory for the batter to run to first base and the man on first to try for second?

The infield fly rule does not apply under the conditions outlined. First and second, or first, second and third must be occupied before the rule can apply. In case the batsman did not run out the hit, or the runner on first held that base, the fielder had the opportunity to drop the ball, throw it to second and so to first for a double play.

With a base-runner on third base the batter strikes out and the team in the field claims that the runner on third base is out and the batter safe because the third strike is dropped by the catcher.

Nonsense. That is the wrong application of a rule which has nothing to do with third base but with first base.

Runner on first base and the batter bats the ball to the second baseman, who attempted to touch the runner from first between first and second. The runner stopped on the line, however, and the second baseman then threw the ball to the first baseman, retiring the batter. The first baseman then threw the ball to the shortstop at second base. The ball reached the shortstop ahead of the runner, but the fielder failed to touch the runner. Was the latter out and could he return to first under such a play?

He was not out. He could return to first. The moment that the batter was put out at first there was no longer a force play and the runner who had been at first was at liberty to go where he pleased, so long as he was not touched by some one who had the ball in his hand. There never can be a force play on the field after the batter is first put out. This seems to be the one question which bothers all young players and some old ones. It is argued about constantly, yet it must be evident that when the batter is retired base-runners can move at their will on the base lines.

In the last half of the tenth inning with the score tied, the bases full and two hands out, the pitcher gives a base on balls, forcing a run across

the plate. The runner who was on first base, stops on the way to second and refuses to go on and touch that base. The first baseman calls for the ball and touches this runner between bases. Does the runner have to touch second to make the run good?

This point brings up a play quite identical with that by which the New York National League base ball club lost the championship in 1908, because Merkle did not touch second base. In the mind of the Editor of the GUIDE and in the mind of any man who is a fair sportsman, it is quite unnecessary for the runner to touch second base. Because of the technical ruling by which the Giants were deprived of the championship it appears to be the logical conclusion that the runner on first must touch second base to complete the play. The winning run had scored by a play which is fair and recognized as one which will score a run at any time. Such was the case in the game in 1908, when the winning run was scored for the New York team by a play which was indisputably fair enough to win the game.

Runner on second base when the batter hits the ball over the fence with two out for a home run. Does the run on second base count if the batter fails to touch first base?

It certainly does not. The moment that batter failed to touch first base his "home run" became a base hit, if his remissness was discovered by the fielding side and noted by the umpire. The runner on second would be entitled to advance to third base and no further. This advance would be equal to the number of bases to which the batter was entitled. No run ever could score under this play because of Rule 59.

With three balls and two strikes against the batter, the latter, who is hitting from the right side of the plate, goes over to the left as the pitcher delivers the ball. The batter thinks it will be the fourth ball and keeps on toward first base. Is he not out under the rules which forbids the batter to go from one box to the other while the pitcher is in the act of delivering the ball?

He certainly is. He has no right to change his position on the theory that the pitcher is delivering a bad ball. He must wait until the umpire says that it is a bad ball.

A statement is made that the distance from the pitcher's box to home plate is 60 feet 3 inches. The other side of the argument says it is 60 feet 5 inches. Which is right?

Neither; it is 60 feet 6 inches.

With two batters out a grounder is batted to the shortstop. There are runners on second and third bases. The shortstop, forgetting that there is not a runner at first base, picks the ball up and throws it to the home plate. The runner who was going in from third gets back to third safely. The batter also reaches first in safety. Is this what is called a fielder's choice?

"Fielder's choice" has to stand for a great deal, but it doesn't have to stand for that. With two out the shortstop had but one play to make—throw to first base. When he failed to do so he was to be charged with an error, exactly as he would have been if he had thrown the ball over the grand stand.

If the pitcher should make a motion with his knee, which is similar to that which he makes when he is about to pitch the ball, should the umpire call a balk against him?

The umpire certainly should. Any motion which tends to deceive a base-runner should be punished at once by the umpire.

With a runner on second and one on third and one out, a fly ball is batted to the left fielder. Runner on second starts for third. The runner on third holds the base until the ball is caught and runs home. The coacher sends the runner back to second who had started for third. He is caught out at second for the third out. Before this takes place the runner from third has reached home. Does his run count? The umpire said not.

Yes; tell the umpire to read Rule 59.

Runner on third; man at bat tries to squeeze the runner home; he strikes at the ball and misses it; the ball hits the batsman and the runner on the way home is touched by the catcher. The umpire sends the runner back to third and calls a strike on the batter. Is this right?

Sure.

Can the coacher make believe to run from third base to home plate?

No. See Rule 56, Section 19.

With two strikes against him the batter strikes at the next ball. Thinking it is caught, he takes two steps toward the bench; then discovering that the catcher missed the ball, runs in safety to first base. Can he be called out for running out of the line?

No; he was safe.

If in sliding to home plate the base-runner should not be touched out by the catcher and at the same time should roll over the catcher's body, which is over home plate, is the runner out if the catcher can tag him before he can get his foot or some part of his body on home plate?

He is.

If there should be a runner on first base who started to steal second as the fourth ball was about to be pitched and who was touched by the second baseman before he could touch second base after the umpire had announced "ball four," would the base-runner be out?

No; when the fourth ball is announced the play becomes dead.

If, when a batter has two strikes and two balls charged against him, it is found that he is batting out of turn, is he out, or does the rule mean that the right batter shall be substituted immediately if the mistake is discovered.

The rule says the right batter shall be substituted at once.

If the batter makes a foul tip and the base-runner on first has stolen second at the same time is the steal allowed?

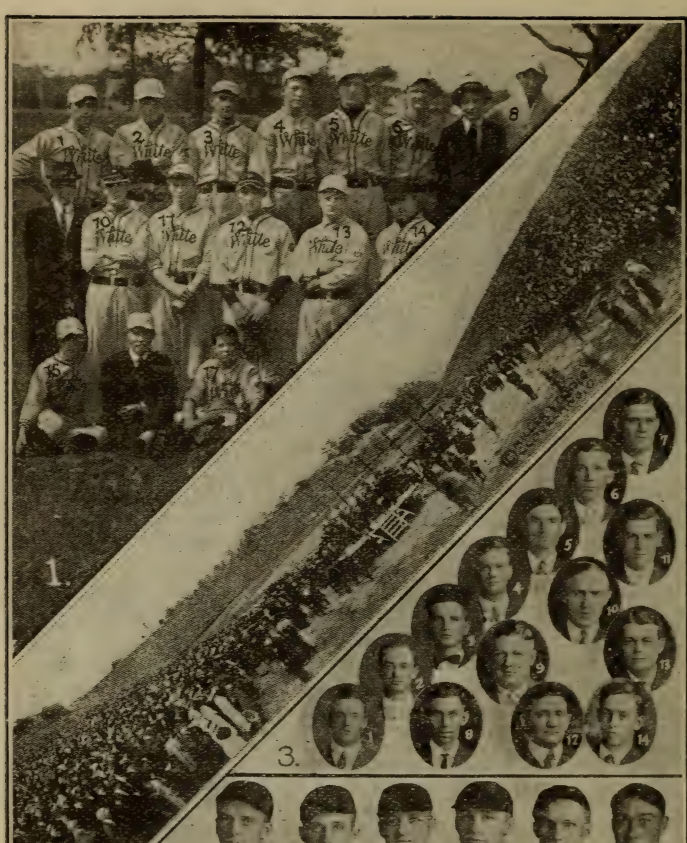
It is. A foul tip caught by a catcher is the equivalent of a strike.

After a baseman has called the attention of the umpire to the fact that he should watch all of the bases when a batter seems to have made a three-base hit or a home run, should the umpire call the batter out if he fails, for instance, to touch second base?

Not unless the fielding side makes a play on second base showing that someone knows the batter forgot to touch second on his way around the bases. It is incumbent on the side not at bat to show exactly where the rule was violated.

Are the official balls and strikes, as called by the umpire, kept by the official scorer?

No; unless he likes to do it for amusement.



(1)—WHITE AUTO TEAM—1, Jerman; 2, Foley; 3, Cole; 4, Young 5, Gage; 6, J. Sweeney; 7, A. Metzger, Bus. Mgr.; 8, Crowley; 9, F. Davis, Dir.; 10, Minnis, Mgr.; 11, Dobson; 12, Busse; 13, Salettel; 14, Hyson; 15, M. Sweeney; 16, J. Shaw, Trainer; 17, Alberts, Mascot. (2) Crowd at game between the White Autos vs. Omaha Luxus Company team, at Cleveland, Ohio. (3) MENDEL TAILORS TEAM—1, Moore; 2, Grey; 3, Chaffin; 4, Clickinger; 5, Friend; 6, Mettles; 7, Young; 8, Karns; 9, Riehl; 10, Cole; 11, Myers; 12, Pres. Mendel; 13, Ansel, Mgr.; 14, Eader. (4) DULUTH EDISON ELECTRIC TEAM—1, A. Anderson; 2, Norsted, Mgr.; 3, W. Hibler; 4, M. Hibler; 5, Olund; 6, Schaeffer; 7, Art Olson; 8, Burke; 9, McDonald; 10, Alder; 11, Belaski; 12, Arnie Olson; 13, Iver Anderson.

A National Amateur Championship

By John B. Foster.

Although it is not the custom of the Guide to print any but the doings of the season in the professional arena, still the fact that there was a contest for the "national amateur championship" among teams from as far East as Johnstown, Pa., and as far West as Tacoma, Wash., gives this series something more than a local character, in addition to which the fact that one game of the series, in Cleveland, between the White Autos and the Luxus team of Omaha, drew the largest crowd that has ever witnessed a Base Ball game, the number of spectators being more than twice as many as have paid to attend any single world series games. The fact that the admission was free, of course, helped, but nevertheless any contest that can draw an estimated crowd of nearly 100,000 persons is worthy of more than local mention.

The White Auto Base Ball Team, local amateur organization representing the White Automobile Company, competed during the season of 1915 in Class A amateur Base Ball with twelve of the other best representative teams of the city, and through the greater part of the season was successful in holding first place among these teams. The city championship was determined at the close of the season by an elimination series between the four best teams, which were the Dover A. C., Eagle Stamps, Stinchcomb Engineers and White Autos. The White Autos were successful in defeating each of these teams two out of three games. The victory in this series gave them the opportunity of meeting the best amateur teams of the country to decide the amateur championship of the United States, and the first team which they met and defeated was the Grand Laundry team of Detroit. In the first game of the series they were defeated, 2 to 3, but they won the second game, 5 to 2, and the third game, 8 to 3.

Their next series was with a team representing Johnstown, Pa., the first game being played in Johnstown, in which the White Autos were defeated, 3 to 2. The second game, supposed to have been played in Cleveland, was postponed on account of the weather, and a double-header was played which resulted in victories for the White Autos, 11 to 0 and 4 to 0.

The next game was with the Mendel Company team of Columbus, Ohio, and resulted in a victory for the White Autos, 1 to 0.

The last game played to decide which team should make the trip to the Pacific Coast was the contest with the Luxus Company team of Omaha, Neb. This game was also played in Cleveland and it was agreed that one game should decide the winner. It looked very bad for the White Autos, as at the end of the fourth inning the score was 4 to 0 in favor of the Luxus team. The White Autos, however, were fortunate in creating a batting rally in the fifth, the result of which was eight runs, the final score of the game being 11 to 6, and the White Autos had thus gained the privilege of making the trip to the Pacific Coast to play the Tacoma, Wash., team. This final series, the winners of which were to be termed the amateur champions of the United States, was played as a three-game series, two games of which were played in San Francisco and one at Oakland, Cal. The first game resulted in a defeat for the White Autos, 3 to 2, but they were successful in winning the second game, 8 to 0, and the third, 15 to 5.

It is probable that this amateur competition will continue, although it is but fair to say that the amateurs should be simon pure and that the practice of declaring professionals as amateurs, after they have remained out of professional Base Ball for one year, is much to be deplored and tends to lower the amateur standing of all Base Ball throughout the country.



1, Collins; 2, Wood; 3, Gainer; 4, Shore; 5, Gregg; 6, Ruth; 7, Mays; 8, Hoblitzel; 9, Barry; 10, Leonard; 11, Henriksen; 12, Gardner; 13, Wm. Carrigan, Mgr.; 14, Cady; 15, Janvrin; 16, Thomas; 17, Green, Trainer; 18, Lewis; 19, Wagner; 20, Speaker; 21, Hooper; 22, Foster; 23, Scott.

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BOSTON "RED SOX," AMERICAN LEAGUE AND WORLD CHAMPIONS, 1915.

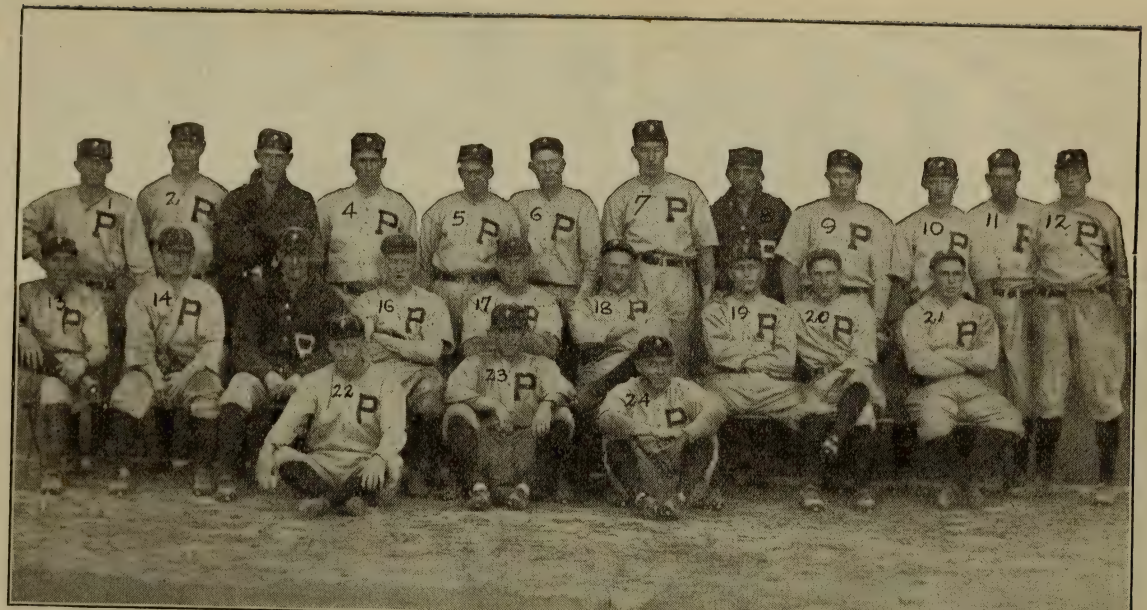


Boston is singularly favored of the Base Ball fates in the matter of winning what Base Ball calls the World Series. The Boston American League club defeated the Philadelphia National League club in four games out of five in 1915 and earned the title and the honor of being considered the supreme playing aggregation of the world for that year. In 1914 the Boston National League club beat its American League rival. In 1912 the Boston American League club won from the New York National League club, and prior to that time a Boston American League club had been engaged in a series with the Pittsburgh National League club which had been won by Boston. Most truly the Base Ball enthusiasts of the city of Boston have been royally and handsomely served by their clubs of the major leagues.

The only game which was won by the Philadelphia National League club in the series of 1915 was the first, which was played at Philadelphia on a field that was heavy after a severe downpour. Boston won the next game, which was played in Philadelphia, and on the following day, Sunday, the teams traveled to Boston, where contests were played on Monday and Tuesday. Both of these were won by Boston. Under the conditions governing the conduct of the series it was necessary to return to Philadelphia for the fifth game, which was played on Wednesday on the Philadelphia field and won by Boston. That ended the Base Ball joust.

Broadly speaking, the games of 1915 were not the most interesting World Series that had been played. They brought about one development—the largest crowd that ever went through turnstiles to witness a major league Base Ball game. This was made possible by reason of the fact that the games in Boston were played on the new ground of the Boston National League club, which contains the largest stands of any field controlled by Organized Base Ball. The first game played on the Boston field was witnessed by a turnstile crowd of 42,300 spectators. There undoubtedly were more present and hundreds stood on nearby buildings. Prior to that crowd the New York National League club held the record with an attendance at the Polo Grounds of 38,216. This, too, was for a World Series game.

Much criticism was made on the management by the Boston city authorities of the large crowd which witnessed the record-breaking attendance in that city. The police regulations could have been improved by establishing police lines in Commonwealth Avenue and permitting only ticket holders to go through the lines after the public sale had been finished at the entrance to the field. It would also have been much better to have enforced police regulation to that point where the lines of ticket buyers who sought to obtain entrance through the public sale turnstiles were formed in Commonwealth Avenue and maintained in strict order down



1, Becker; 2, Baumgartner; 3, Demaree; 4, Tincup; 5, Killifer; 6, Adams; 7, Rixey; 8, Mayer; 9, McQuillan; 10, Weiser; 11, Oeschger; 12, Luderus; 13, Whitted; 14, Stock; 15, Chalmers; 16, Alexander; 17, Pat Moran, Mgr.; 18, Cravath; 19, Niehoff; 20, Bancroft; 21, Paskert; 22, Byrne; 23, Burns; 24, Dugey.

Copyright, 1915, American Press Association.

PHILADELPHIA TEAM, NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS, 1915.

the street which leads from Commonwealth Avenue to the entrance of the ball park. On the contrary, the police permitted ticket buyers to mass in the narrow street on the ticket offices and the result was an unnecessary and very annoying congestion. The plan of the street car system, which cuts the crowd in two almost before spectators leave the ground, is not good, and should be modified. The street car company should either tunnel the sidewalk or seek another method of using the loop at the park. By the present condition there is always possibility of serious injury to one or more persons trying to leave the park by the street exit.

President Wilson attended one of the games at Philadelphia. This is the first time the President of the United States has attended a World Series. At Boston the distinguished guests were the rival mayoralty factions of the city and the letter carriers with their band.

Almost without exception the character of the game which was mapped out by the playing directions of both of the managers was purely mechanical. Of course, that is not to be understood as implying that difficult plays and brilliant plays were not made on the field throughout the contests, but the general routine of the games as manifested was a runner on first, a sacrifice following, and then an effort on the part of the next player to send the runner home. Sometimes this was successful. That was why both Boston and Philadelphia scored. At other times the base runners were left stranded on the bases, but not more than two or three times, if that many, did either of the managers depart from the very conventional style of play which seemed to satisfy both.

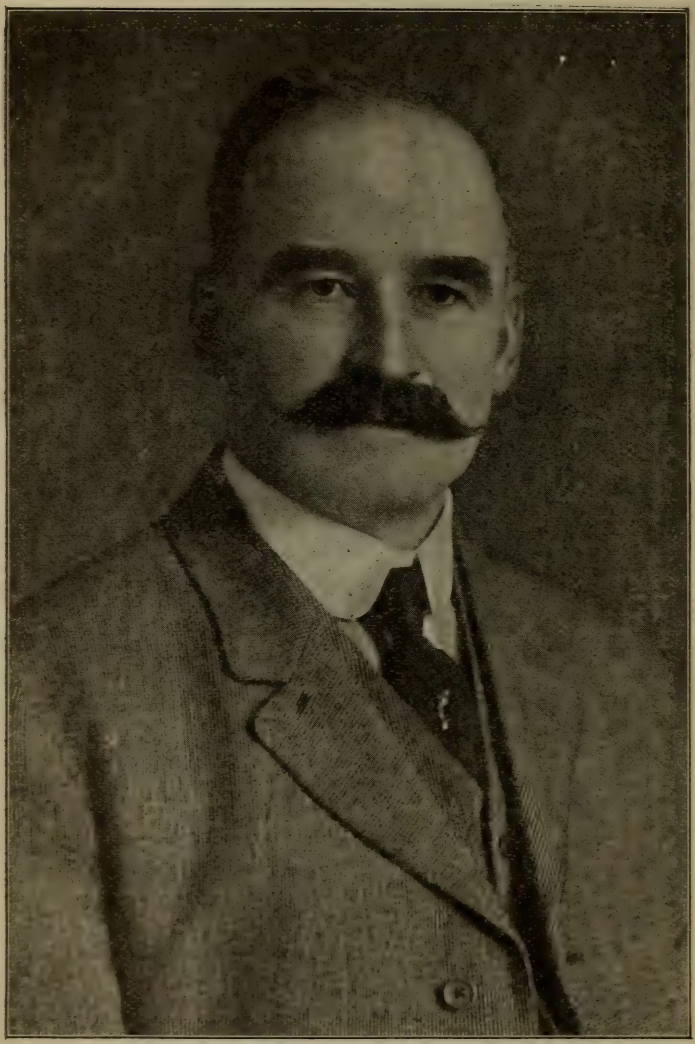
The spectators appeared to divine the purpose of the managers with little trouble. Indeed, the games were played in such a manner that the players of the opposing teams had little difficulty to fathom the intentions of their rivals. The openness of the attack and its lack of subtlety and variety interested but did not fascinate the occupants of the seats.

Immediately after the series was finished there was a disposition on the part of the Base Ball critics to find fault with the Philadelphia players. The losers of a World Series must always expect to be criticised. That is one of the prices which is paid as the privilege to take part in such a series. However, in some quarters there was a manifest effort to draw the line too harshly against the Philadelphia players. The Boston team was given praise more than it deserved and the Philadelphia team abused when it did not deserve abuse.

It is true that there were players on the Philadelphia team who failed to meet expectations. There is nothing unusual about that. No World Series ever has been played in which there were players who came up to every expectation, and no World Series has been played in which there have not been players from whom least was expected who stood the test better than some of their more famous rivals.

That Philadelphia was so much weaker than Boston as to be outclassed is not verified either by the results of the games or the manner in which they were played. The Philadelphias won the first game of the series. It did not win any of the next four, but the proof that it was not outclassed by the Boston club is the fact that the Boston club was hard pressed to win every game of the four and that in any one of those games if the Philadelphia players had met with a lucky bound or so on three or four of their hits the Bostons might have been the beaten team.

There was no such quality as "outclassed" in the World Series of 1915. The teams were very evenly matched. To have



JOSEPH J. LANNIN,
President Boston "Red Sox," American League. and World Champions, 1915.
Conlin, Photo.

outclassed the Philadelphias it would have been necessary for the Boston players in at least two games of the series to have run away from their rivals by a score which would have been so one-sided that it would have been practically impossible for Philadelphia to have overcome it. On the contrary, there was not a game played in which the beaten side did not have a chance to win quite to the very last inning.

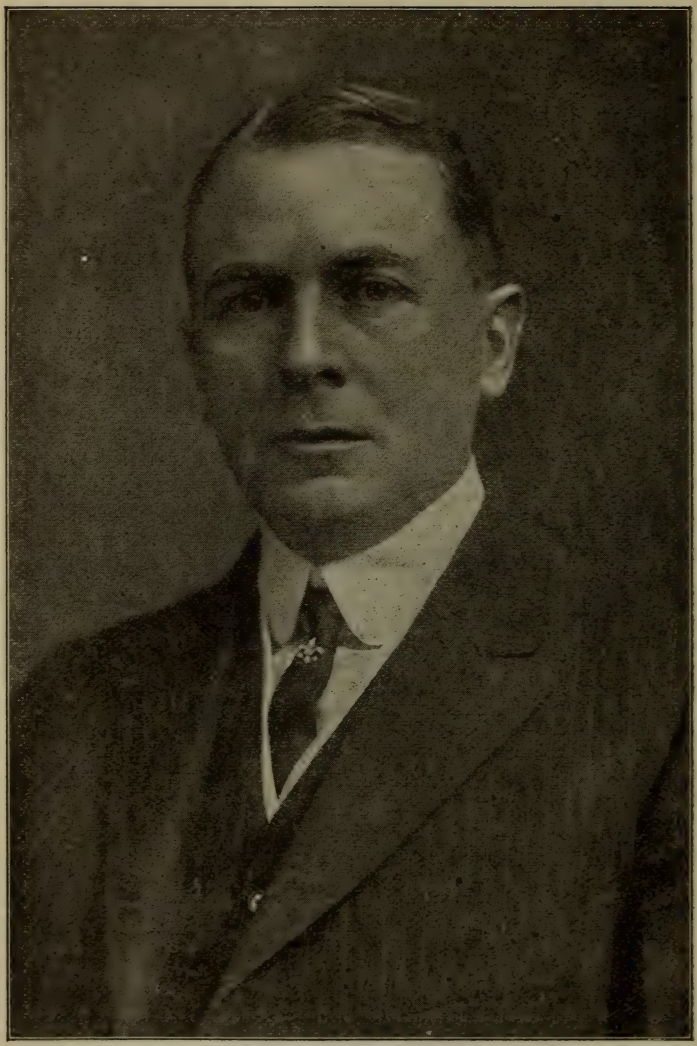
Philadelphia had to depend upon one pitcher to do the larger share of the work. That was nothing but a fulfillment and a continuation of the general campaign of play of the Philadelphia club all the year. Without Alexander it is not very probable that the Philadelphia club would have won the championship of the National League. Possibly without any certain pitcher of its several, the Boston club would not have won the championship of the American League, yet the Boston club was not so much a one-man pitching club as the Philadelphias.

There seemed to be many who felt that Alexander would duplicate as pitcher for the Philadelphia National League club that which had been done by Mathewson as pitcher for the New York National League club in the historic World Series in 1905 between New York and the Philadelphia American League club. When Alexander failed to do so, he became the target of criticism. Perhaps it was not all just, for Alexander has yet to prove that he is the equal of the New York pitcher. Alexander has achieved many successes, but not all of them against players of the high grade whom Mathewson was forced to meet in his first years as a major league pitcher.

Philadelphia did not lose the World Series of 1915 so much because of a retrogression in its pitching department as for the reason that the Philadelphia players failed to bat to expectations and because of a none too wonderful infield, taken collectively. There is no going behind the returns on that argument. Search as one will through the records of the games which were played and recall them as they were played on the fields of the Philadelphia and the Boston clubs and invariably the issue resolves itself into the fact that if the Philadelphia players had batted a little more freely and if they had batted as successfully as they did when they were competing for the championship of the National League, and if their infield, part of it at least, had not wobbled at critical moments they would have given the Boston club a little more of a struggle for the championship in the World Series, even if they had failed to win from their rivals of the American League.

If the Philadelphia batters failed to do as well as they had been expected to do, then it seems that the Boston pitchers must have done better than they were expected to do, and perhaps that is one of the principal reasons why the Boston club won the World Championship of 1915. Their pitching staff, if it had not always done well while playing for the championship of the American League, at least pulled itself together when it met the Philadelphia club, and by the excellent work which it rendered in the box kept the "sluggers" of the National League team from batting the ball successfully. Thereby they added another World Championship to Base Ball history in Boston, in addition to quite a few dollars to the personal bank accounts of the players by reason of the fact that they were winners in the final struggle of the year.

It is always the case in every World Series that one or two players seem to stand out above all others for their achievements on the field in that particular Base Ball event. In 1915 it seems as if this distinction must go to Foster, who shone as batter and pitcher, and to Duffy Lewis, who excelled as a timely batter and outfielder.



WILLIAM F. BAKER,
President Philadelphia Club, Champions National League, 1915.
Marceau, Photo.

It was the first World Series under the direction of the National Commission in which one player made two home runs in one game. This unusual feat took place in the last contest in Philadelphia, and the player who made both home runs was Hooper, right fielder for Boston. His second home run scored the last run in the series. In the famous series between the Pittsburgh and the Boston clubs, which had been played in days prior to the time that the World Series became a regular function of Base Ball, Dougherty, of the Boston club, made two home runs in one game. So both times it happens that a Boston player has made what might be called a record.

Three of the games which were won in the series of 1915 were by scores of 2 to 1, and Boston won all of them in succession. These included the second game which was played at Philadelphia and both of the contests that took place in Boston.

Killifer, who had borne the brunt of the work as catcher for the Philadelphias during the season of 1915, was unable to play in the World Series, but Burns, who took his place, acquitted himself most creditably. As a matter of fact, he played better Base Ball than had been anticipated when he began the series.

Granting that there exists a ground advantage in favor of the team which plays regularly on the field of the Philadelphia National League club, and that such is the case is admitted by most of those who have given the matter study, it is a rather queer fact that in the games which were played in 1915 all the advantage that may be said to be attributed to the ground was with the Boston club as against the Philadelphia club. The short fences of the Philadelphia field worked more to the aid of the visiting American League players than they did to the home players. Both of the home runs which were made by Hooper were due to the fact that the ball climbed the fence from the outfield into the crowd.

It is a rather far-fetched and somewhat vainglorious statement to assert that the Boston players were never hard pressed and never put to the limit of their resources to win the series. Indeed, quite the reverse was the case. Scores of 2 to 1 three times in succession hardly bear out the statement that a team is not put to its best to win. One little slip in any one of the three games and the Philadelphia players would have been winners of the series with every bit as much credit attached to their efforts as followed the good work of the Boston players. Any ball game in which the difference between the winner and the loser is merely a matter of one run is very, very seldom easy for the victors to win unless it happens that the losers fail to get any men on the bases by reason of the good work of the successful pitcher.

Conservatively and justly speaking, the Philadelphias are not to be despised for being defeated, but to be congratulated that they made an excellent showing in five games of purely mechanical Base Ball. No World Series ever has been played that was more mechanical.

In view of the fact that the games of the series were so closely contested, the editor has deemed it best this year to print the stories of the five contests in full, in order that readers of the GUIDE may have a complete record of the series if they care to make reference to it in years to come. The games began on Friday, October 8, at Philadelphia. The second game was played Saturday, October 9, at Philadelphia; the third Monday, October 11, at Boston; the fourth Tuesday, October 12, at Boston, and the fifth Wednesday, October 13, at Philadelphia. If there are any Quakers who are superstitious and who believe in the signs and sayings of the "medicine men," perhaps they will take solace to themselves for the defeat of the Philadelphias on the ground that the series began on Friday and ended on the 13th of the



President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson (then Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt) at the second game of the World Series, at Philadelphia, October 9, 1915. Conlon, Photo.

month. If Boston had been beaten the same superstition would have worked equally advantageous to the inalienable rights of the Boston "fans."

The technical story of the first game, Philadelphia's only victory, is as follows:

FIRST INNING.

BOSTON—Hooper singled to center, hitting the third ball pitched. Scott was out on a sacrifice, Alexander to Luderus, Hooper going to second. Speaker, after waiting until the count was 3 and 2, received a base on balls. Hoblitzel forced Speaker at second, Bancroft to Niehoff, Hooper going to third. Hoblitzel was caught napping at first, Alexander to Luderus. No runs. PHILADELPHIA—Stock fouled out to Cady. Bancroft was out on a high fly to Barry. Paskert flied to Hoblitzel. No runs.

SECOND INNING.

BOSTON—Lewis singled to left. Gardner sacrificed. Alexander to Luderus, Lewis going to second. Barry forced Lewis at third, Alexander to Stock to Niehoff. Barry went to second on the play. Cady fanned. No runs. PHILADELPHIA—Cravath was given a great ovation when he came to bat for the first time. Cravath walked on four pitched balls. Luderus hit to Barry, who chased Cravath. Cravath was out for running out of the base line. Luderus was safe at first. Luderus out stealing, Cady to Barry. Whitted walked. Niehoff fanned. No runs.

THIRD INNING.

BOSTON—Shore out, Niehoff to Luderus. Hooper was out on a high fly to Whitted. Scott singled to left center. Speaker out on a high fly to Whitted. No runs. PHILADELPHIA—Burns flied to Scott. Alexander got a great hand when he came to bat. He was safe at first on Gardner's fumble of a high bounder. Alexander was credited with a hit. Stock forced Alexander at second, Gardner to Barry. Bancroft went out to Hoblitzel on a roller, unassisted. No runs.

FOURTH INNING.

BOSTON—Hoblitzel out, Niehoff to Luderus. Lewis fanned. Gardner singled over second. Barry out on a fly to Cravath. No runs. PHILADELPHIA—Paskert singled to right field. Cravath sacrificed, Shore to Hoblitzel, Paskert going to second. Luderus out, Barry to Hoblitzel, Paskert going to third. Whitted beat out an infield hit, Paskert scoring. It was a hit toward Barry. Whitted stole second. Niehoff out, Scott to Hoblitzel. One run.

FIFTH INNING.

BOSTON—Cady out, Niehoff to Luderus. Shore singled to center. Hooper flied to Bancroft. Scott forced Shore, Niehoff to Bancroft. No runs. PHILADELPHIA—Burns fanned. Alexander flied to Lewis. Stock was safe at first when Shore fumbled his bounder. Bancroft was out, Shore to Hoblitzel. No runs.

SIXTH INNING.

BOSTON—Speaker flied to Whitted. Hoblitzel singled to right. Lewis fanned. Hoblitzel stole second. Gardner flied to Burns—a pop in front of the plate. No runs. PHILADELPHIA—Paskert out, Shore to Hoblitzel. Cravath flied to Speaker. Luderus out, Barry to Hoblitzel. No runs.

SEVENTH INNING.

BOSTON—Barry singled to left center. Cady sacrificed, Alexander to Luderus, Barry going to second. Shore fanned. Hooper fanned. No runs. PHILADELPHIA—Whitted out on a high fly to Lewis. Lewis made a wonderful running catch. Niehoff out, Shore to Hoblitzel. Burns was out, Barry to Hoblitzel. No runs.

EIGHTH INNING.

BOSTON—Scott out on a pop fly to Bancroft. Speaker walked. Hoblitzel out, Stock to Luderus, Speaker going to second on the play. Lewis singled, scoring Speaker. Lewis' hit was to left and he took second on the throw-in. The ball was thrown low to the plate. Gardner flied to Paskert. One run. PHILADELPHIA—Alexander out, Barry to Hoblitzel. Stock walked. Barry got Bancroft's grounder and when he started to throw to second for a double, Scott wasn't on the base, all hands being safe, as it was too late



PATRICK MORAN, Manager Philadelphia Nationals.

WILLIAM CARRIGAN, Manager Boston Red Sox.

ERNEST SHORE, Pitcher Boston Red Sox.

GROVER C. ALEXANDER, Pitcher Philadelphia Nationals.

MANAGERS AND PITCHERS OF RIVAL TEAMS SHAKING HANDS BEFORE BEGINNING OF FIRST GAME AT PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 8, 1915.

for Barry to throw out Bancroft. Shore became rattled and Paskert walked, filling the bases. Cravath out, Scott to Hoblitzel, Stock scoring. Luderus singled, scoring Bancroft and sending Paskert to third. Luderus and Paskert tried a double steal, but it failed to work and both men got back to their bases safely. Luderus out trying to steal second, Cady to Barry. Two runs.

NINTH INNING.

BOSTON—Barry fanned. Henriksen batted for Cady. Henriksen was safe at first on Luderus' fumble. Ruth batted for Shore. Ruth out, Luderus, unassisted, Henriksen going to second on it. Hooper flied out to Luderus. No runs.

Philadelphia.	AB.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Stock, 3b	3	1	0	0	2	0
Bancroft, ss	4	1	1	4	1	0
Paskert, cf	3	1	1	1	0	0
Cravath, rf	2	0	0	1	0	0
Luderus, 1b	4	0	1	10	0	1
Whitted, lf	2	0	1	3	0	0
Niehoff, 2b	3	0	0	1	4	0
Burns, c	3	0	0	7	0	0
Alexander, p	3	0	1	0	5	0
Totals	27	3	5	27	12	1

Boston.	AB.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf	5	0	1	0	0	0
Scott, ss	3	0	1	1	2	0
Speaker, cf	2	1	0	1	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b	4	0	1	12	0	0
Lewis, lf	4	0	2	2	0	0
Gardner, 3b	3	0	1	0	1	0
Barry, 2b	4	0	1	5	4	0
Cady, c	2	0	0	3	2	0
*Henriksen	1	0	0	0	0	0
Shore, p	3	0	1	0	4	1
†Ruth	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	1	8	24	13	1

*Batted for Cady in ninth inning. †Batted for Shore in ninth inning.

Philadelphia (National League)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	x—3
Boston (American League)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Stolen bases—Whitted, Hoblitzel. Earned runs—Boston 1, Philadelphia 3. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Gardner, Cady, Cravath. Left on bases—Boston 9, Philadelphia 5. First on errors—Boston 1, Philadelphia 1. First on balls—Off Alexander 2, Shore 4. Struck out—By Alexander: Hooper, Lewis 2, Barry, Cady, Shore, total 6; by Shore: Niehoff, Burns, total 2. Time—1.58. Umpires—At plate, Klem; on bases, O'Loughlin; left field, Evans; right field, Rigler. Official scorers—J. G. T. Spink, C. D. Richter and H. Flatley. Attendance—19,343.

The second game was played in Philadelphia and won by Boston. Technically it was as follows:

FIRST INNING.

BOSTON—The first ball pitched was returned to President Wilson as a souvenir. Hooper walked. Scott popped to Luderus. He attempted to bunt. Speaker sinʒled to right, sending Hooper to third. Speaker was out trying to steal second. Burns to Niehoff. Burns was charged with an error when he failed to touch Hooper, who slid home and scored when Niehoff threw home to catch Hooper at the plate. Hoblitzel singled to left, but was out stealing. Burns to Niehoff. One run. PHILADELPHIA—Stock out, Scott to Hoblitzel. Bancroft fanned. Paskert out, Barry to Foster, who covered first. No runs.

SECOND INNING.

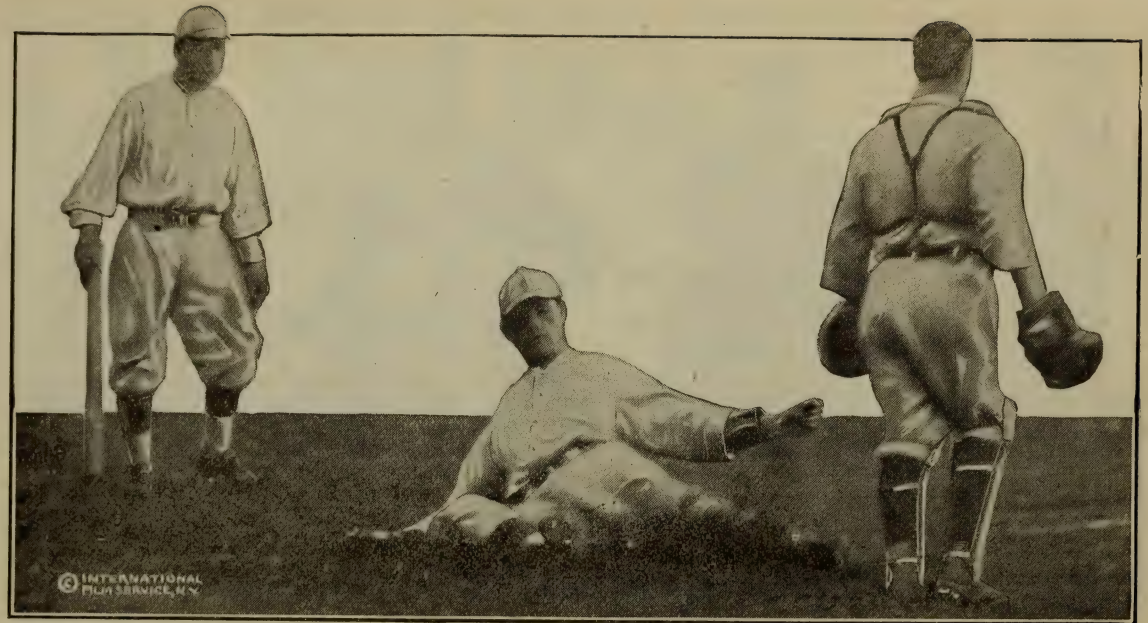
BOSTON—Lewis fanned. Gardner singled to left. Barry fanned. Thomas out, Mayer to Luderus. No runs. PHILADELPHIA—Cravath fanned. Luderus fanned. Whitted was out, Scott to Hoblitzel. No runs.

THIRD INNING.

BOSTON—Foster fanned. Burns dropped the third strike and threw Foster out to Luderus. Hooper fanned. Scott fanned. No runs. PHILADELPHIA—Niehoff fanned. Burns out, Hoblitzel to Foster, who covered first. Mayer fanned. No runs.

FOURTH INNING.

BOSTON—Speaker flied out to Bancroft. Hoblitzel was out on a roller to Luderus, unassisted. Lewis singled. It was an infield tap too slow for Nie-



After Speaker had grounded out, Niehoff to Luderus, Hoblitzel singled to center field, Lewis doubled and Hoblitzel scored. Sixth inning, fourth game.

SCENE IN WORLD SERIES, 1915.

hoff to get in time. Gardner flied to Whitted. It was a wonderful catch. No runs. PHILADELPHIA—Stock flied to Speaker. Bancroft out, Hoblitzel to Foster, who covered first. Paskert flied to Hooper. No runs.

FIFTH INNING.

BOSTON—Barry went out. Stock to Luderus. It was a wonderful stop and throw. Thomas went out, Stock to Luderus. Foster doubled to the right-field fence. Hooper was purposely passed. Scott flied to Whitted. No runs. PHILADELPHIA—Cravath doubled to left. Luderus doubled to center, scoring Cravath. Whitted went out, Scott to Hoblitzel, Luderus going to third. Niehoff flied to Hoblitzel. Burns fanned. One run.

SIXTH INNING.

BOSTON—Speaker flied to Bancroft. Hoblitzel flied to Niehoff. Lewis fanned. Burns dropped the third strike and threw him out to Luderus. No runs. PHILADELPHIA—Mayer was out, Barry to Hoblitzel. Stock was out the same way. Bancroft singled to center. Paskert was out, Gardner to Hoblitzel. No runs.

SEVENTH INNING.

BOSTON—Gardner flied to Whitted. Barry singled to left. Thomas forced Barry at second, Mayer to Bancroft to Niehoff. Foster singled to left, Thomas going to second. Janvrin ran for Thomas. Hooper got an infield hit, filling the bases. Henriksen batted for Scott and flied out to Luderus. No runs. PHILADELPHIA—Cady is now catching for Boston. Janvrin took Scott's place at short. Cravath fanned. Luderus flied to Hooper. Whitted fouled to Cady. No runs.

EIGHTH INNING.

BOSTON—Speaker out, Luderus to Mayer, who covered first. Hoblitzel flied to Cravath, against the wall. Lewis went out, Bancroft to Luderus. No runs. PHILADELPHIA—Niehoff was out, Gardner to Hoblitzel. Burns flied to Janvrin. Mayer flied to Speaker. No runs.

NINTH INNING.

BOSTON—Gardner singled to left. Barry flied to Paskert. Janvrin went out. Mayer to Luderus, Gardner going to second. Foster singled to right, scoring Gardner. Foster went to second on the throw home. Hooper fanned. One run. PHILADELPHIA—Stock flied to Lewis. Bancroft fanned. Paskert flied to Speaker. No runs.

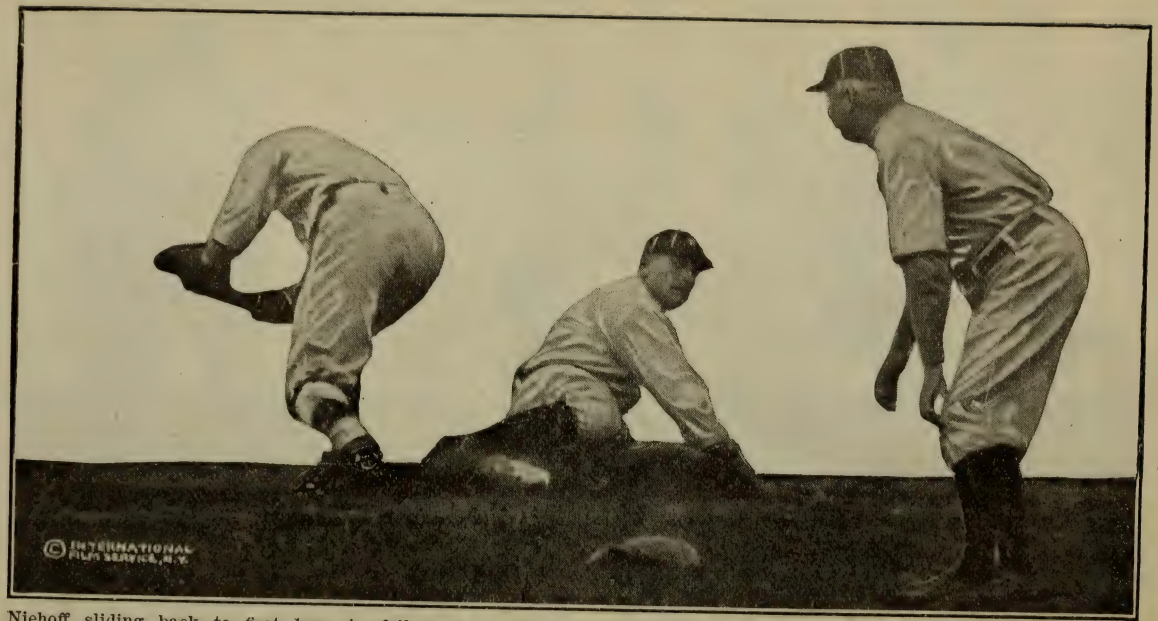
Boston.	AB.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.	3	1	1	2	0	0
Scott, ss.	3	0	0	0	3	0
Cady, c.	0	0	0	3	0	0
Speaker, cf.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b.	4	0	1	8	3	0
Lewis, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Gardner, 3b.	4	1	2	0	2	0
Barry, 2b.	4	0	1	0	3	0
Thomas, c.	3	0	0	6	0	0
Janvrin, ss.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Foster, p.	4	0	3	3	0	0
*Henriksen	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	2	10	27	11	0

Philadelphia.	AB.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Stock, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2	0
Bancroft, ss.	4	0	1	2	2	0
Paskert, cf.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Cravath, rf.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Luderus, 1b.	3	0	1	9	1	0
Whitted, lf.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Niehoff, 2b.	3	0	0	4	1	0
Burns, c.	3	0	0	6	3	1
Mayer, p.	3	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	30	1	3	27	12	1

*Batted for Scott in seventh inning.

Boston (American League)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
Philadelphia (National League)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Foster, Cravath, Luderus. Earned runs—Boston 1, Philadelphia 1. Left on bases—Boston 8, Philadelphia 2. First on balls—Off Mayer (Hooper 2). Struck out—By Foster: Bancroft 2, Cravath 2, Luderus, Niehoff, Burns, Mayer, total 8; by Mayer: Hooper 2, Scott, Lewis 2, Barry, Foster, total 7. Umpires—At plate, Rigler; on bases, Evans; left field, O'Loughlin; right field, Klem. Official scorers—J. G. T. Spink, C. D. Richter and H. Flatley. Time—2.05. Attendance—20,306.



Niehoff sliding back to first base to foil a throw from Shore to Hoblitzel to catch him napping. Fourth inning, fourth game. Moran coaching.

SCENE IN WORLD SERIES, 1915.

The third game was played at Boston and was very commonplace:

FIRST INNING.

PHILADELPHIA—Stock hit to deep center. Speaker lost the ball and Stock went to second. He was given credit for a double. Bancroft sacrificed. Gardner to Hoblitzel, Stock going to third. Paskert fouled to Gardner. Cravath fanned. No runs. BOSTON—Hooper flied to Cravath. Scott fanned. Speaker flied to Paskert. No runs.

SECOND INNING.

PHILADELPHIA—Luderus fanned. Whitted flied to Hoblitzel. Niehoff flied to Scott. No runs. BOSTON—Hoblitzel went out to Alexander, unassisted. Lewis singled down the third base line. Lewis out stealing, Burns to Bancroft. Gardner flied to Whitted. No runs.

THIRD INNING.

PHILADELPHIA—Burns singled to center. Alexander bunted and was safe on Hoblitzel's error. Hoblitzel failed to hold Gardner's throw. Burns went to second. Alexander was credited with a sacrifice. Stock went out, Gardner to Hoblitzel. Burns going to third and Alexander to second. Burns scored on Bancroft's single to center. Alexander going to third. Bancroft went to second on the throw to the plate. Paskert flied to Barry. It was a wonderful catch. Cravath flied to Lewis. Lewis made a magnificent catch. One run. BOSTON—Barry flied to Paskert. Carrigan walked. Leonard fanned. Hooper flied to Scott. No runs.

FOURTH INNING.

PHILADELPHIA—Luderus fanned. Whitted flied to Hooper. Niehoff flied to Scott. No runs. BOSTON—Scott flied to Paskert. Speaker tripled along the right field foul line. Hoblitzel flied to Paskert, Speaker scoring. Lewis flied to Paskert. One run.

FIFTH INNING.

PHILADELPHIA—Burns went out, Leonard to Hoblitzel. Alexander went out the same way. Stock flied to Hooper. No runs. BOSTON—Gardner flied to Paskert. Barry flied to Whitted. Carrigan flied to Paskert. No runs.

SIXTH INNING.

PHILADELPHIA—Bancroft flied to Carrigan in front of the plate. Paskert went out, Barry to Hoblitzel. Cravath went out, Gardner to Hoblitzel. No runs. BOSTON—Leonard fanned. Hooper went out, Luderus to Alexander, who covered first. Scott fouled to Burns. No runs.

SEVENTH INNING.

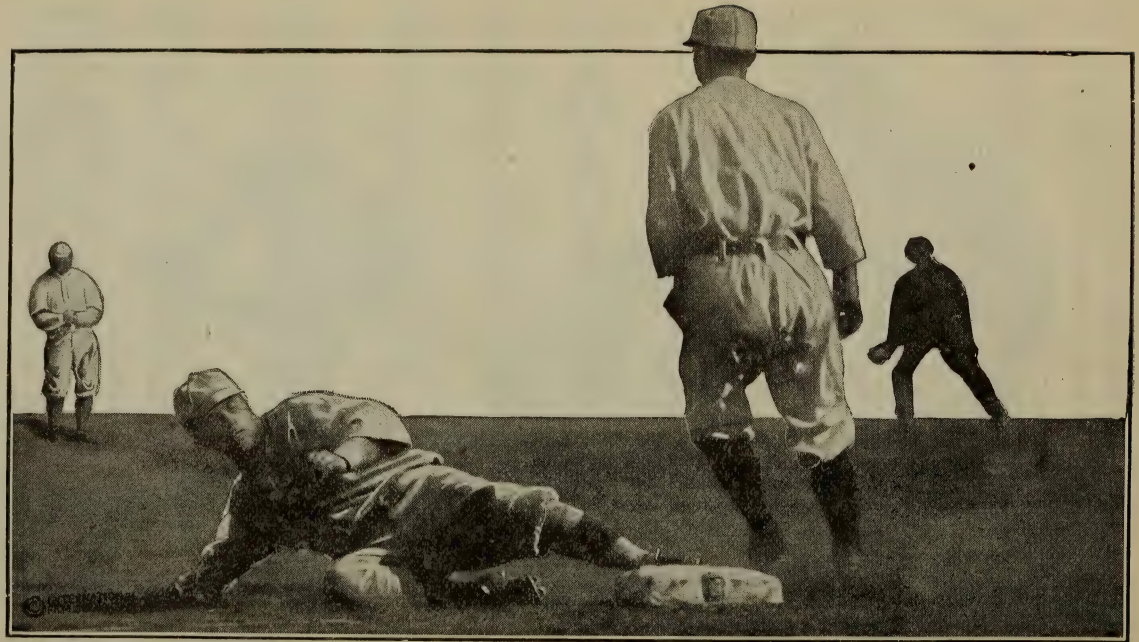
PHILADELPHIA—Luderus fanned for the third time. Whitted went out, Scott to Hoblitzel. Niehoff fanned. No runs. BOSTON—Speaker singled to left. Hoblitzel hit into a double play, Burns to Niehoff to Luderus. Hoblitzel was attempting to bunt. Lewis singled down the third base line. Gardner flied to Cravath. No runs.

EIGHTH INNING.

PHILADELPHIA—Burns flied to Speaker. Alexander fanned. Stock hit the first ball pitched, flying out to Speaker. No runs. BOSTON—Barry popped out to Bancroft. Carrigan fanned. Leonard flied to Bancroft. No runs.

NINTH INNING.

PHILADELPHIA—Bancroft grounded out, Gardner to Hoblitzel. Paskert flied out to Carrigan in front of the plate. Cravath went out, Barry to Hoblitzel. No runs. BOSTON—Hooper singled to right. Scott sacrificed, Niehoff to Luderus, Hooper going to second. Speaker was purposely walked. Hoblitzel went out. Niehoff to Luderus. Lewis singled, scoring Hooper. One run, and the game was over.



In the first inning of second game, Hooper walked and Scott popped to Luderus when he tried to bunt. On Speaker's single to right Hooper slid safely to third.

SCENE IN WORLD SERIES, 1915.

Boston.	AB.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Scott, ss.	3	0	0	2	1	0
Speaker, cf.	3	1	2	2	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0	1
Lewis, lf.	4	0	3	1	0	0
Gardner, 3b.	3	0	0	1	6	0
Barry, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1	0
Carrigan, c.	2	0	0	8	0	0
Leonard, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	28	2	6	27	10	1

Philadelphia.	AB.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Stock, 3b.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Bancroft, ss.	3	0	1	4	1	0
Paskert, cf.	4	0	0	7	0	0
Cravath, rf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Luderus, 1b.	3	0	0	3	1	0
Whitted, lf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Niehoff, 2b.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Burns, c.	3	1	1	5	2	0
Alexander, p.	2	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	28	1	3*	26	6	0

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Boston (American League)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—2
Philadelphia (National League)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Stock. Three-base hit—Speaker. Earned runs—Philadelphia 1, Boston 2. Sacrifice hits—Bancroft, Alexander, Stock, Scott. Sacrifice fly—Hoblitzel. Double plays—Burns, Bancroft, Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia 3, Boston 4. First on error—Philadelphia. First on balls—Off Alexander 2 (Carrigan, Speaker). Struck out—By Leonard: Cravath, Luderus 3, Niehoff, Alexander, total 6; by Alexander: Scott, Leonard 2, Carrigan, total 4. Umpires—At plate, O'Loughlin; on bases, Klem; left field, Rigler; right field, Evans. Official scorers—J. G. T. Spink, H. Flatley and C. D. Richter. Time—1.48. Attendance—42,300.

Boston won the fourth game of the series, which was also played at Boston. It was the third 2-1 contest.

FIRST INNING.

PHILADELPHIA—Stock made a good beginning by batting a single past third base. He was out at second trying to stretch it into a double, Lewis to Scott. Bancroft walked, and started to steal second. Barry was charged with an error when he dropped Cady's throw, for Bancroft would have been out. Paskert fanned. Cravath fanned. No runs. BOSTON—Hooper fanned. Scott fanned. Speaker walked, but died trying to steal second, Burns to Niehoff. No runs.

SECOND INNING.

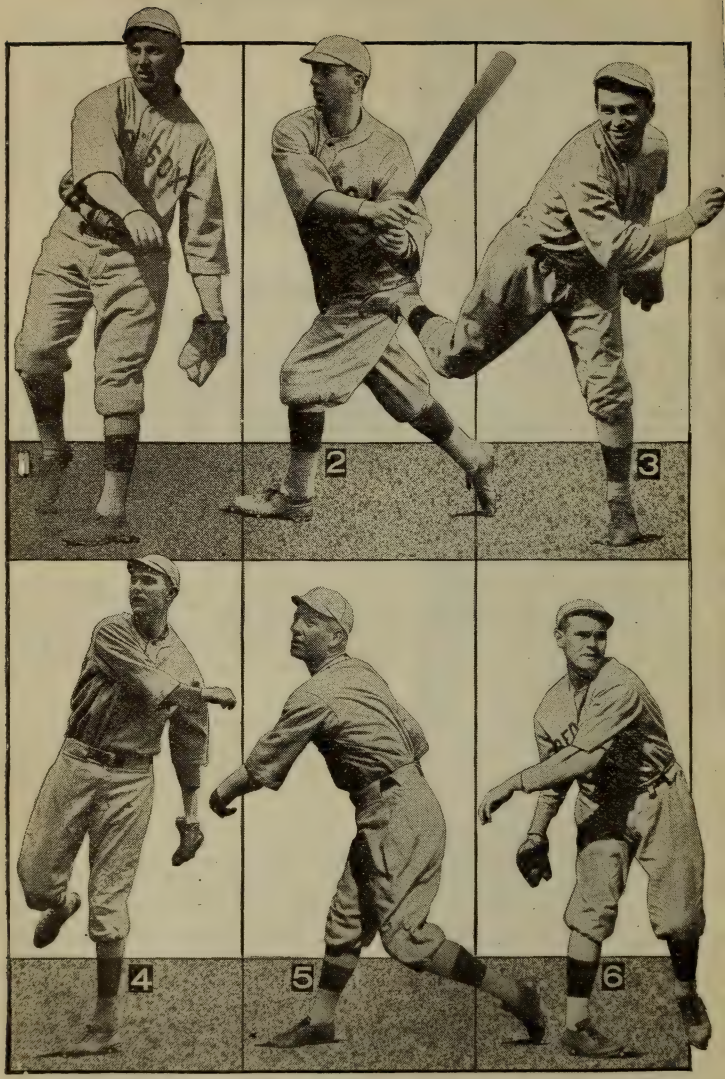
PHILADELPHIA—Luderus singled to right center. Whitted sacrificed. Barry to Hoblitzel, Luderus going to second. Niehoff fouled to Cady just back of the plate. Burns walked. It was an intentional pass. Chalmers fanned. No runs. BOSTON—Hoblitzel fanned. Lewis was cheered by the crowd when he came to bat. He was an easy out, Chalmers to Luderus. Gardner flied to Paskert. No runs.

THIRD INNING.

PHILADELPHIA—Stock went out, Gardner to Hoblitzel. Bancroft walked. Paskert fanned. Cravath flied to Lewis. Lewis had to go to the fence to get it. No runs. BOSTON—Barry walked. Cady singled. It was an attempted bunt which Chalmers could not handle. Shore sacrificed, Stock to Luderus, Barry going to third and Cady to second. Hooper beat out a bounder and Barry scored, Cady going to third. Niehoff could not handle the bounder. It went for a single. Scott out on a foul to Whitted. Speaker out to Luderus unassisted. One run.

FOURTH INNING.

PHILADELPHIA—Luderus flied to Hooper. Whitted went out, Scott to Hoblitzel. Niehoff walked. Burns singled to right, sending Niehoff to second. Chalmers forced Niehoff at third, Scott to Gardner. No runs. BOSTON—Hoblitzel singled over second base. Lewis sacrificed, Chalmers to Niehoff, who covered first, Hoblitzel going to second. Gardner was out on a high fly to Whitted, Barry flied to Paskert. No runs.



1, Lewis; 2, Barry; 3, Hooper; 4, Shore; 5. Speaker; 6, Leonard.

A GROUP OF BOSTON "RED SOX"—WORLD CHAMPIONS.

Conlon, Photos.

FIFTH INNING.

PHILADELPHIA—Stock flied to Lewis. Bancroft flied to Hooper. Paskert flied to Lewis. No runs. BOSTON—Lewis got a great reception from the crowd as he came in from the field. Cady singled over Chalmers' head. Shore fanned, trying to bunt. Hooper flied to Paskert. Scott flied to Paskert. No runs.

SIXTH INNING.

PHILADELPHIA—Cravath flied to Speaker on the first ball pitched. Luderus singled over second base. Whitted flied to Cady in front of the plate. Niehoff flied to Lewis. No runs. BOSTON—Speaker grounded out, Niehoff to Luderus. Hoblitzel singled to center. Hoblitzel scored on Lewis' double to left. Gardner flied to Paskert. Barry hit a weak grounder to Chalmers who threw him out to Luderus. One run.

SEVENTH INNING.

PHILADELPHIA—Burns went out, Scott to Hoblitzel. The crowd gave Chalmers a good hand when he came to the bat. Chalmers singled to center. Stock hit to Scott, who tossed to Barry, forcing Chalmers at second. Barry then threw wild to first. Hoblitzel recovered the ball and threw to Scott, getting Stock at second, and saving Barry an error. No runs. BOSTON—Cady fanned. Shore got a great hand from the crowd. He fanned. Hooper out, Stock to Luderus. No runs.

EIGHTH INNING.

PHILADELPHIA—Bancroft went out on a high fly to Lewis, who made a hard run and a wonderful catch. Paskert went out on a high infield fly to Gardner. Cravath tripled to center. The ball bounded over Speaker's head. Cravath scored on Luderus' single to center. Dugey ran for Luderus. He stole second. Barry dropped Cady's throw, but was not charged with an error. Whitted out, Shore to Hoblitzel. One run. BOSTON—Whitted replaced Luderus on first. Becker took Whitted's place in left. Scott went out, Stock to Whitted. Speaker singled. Hoblitzel singled over second. Lewis walked, filling the bases. Gardner hit to Chalmers forcing Speaker at the plate and Burns completed a double play by getting the ball to first ahead of Gardner. No runs.

NINTH INNING.

PHILADELPHIA—Niehoff out. Gardner to Hoblitzel. Burns flied to Scott. Scott had to make a hard run to get it. Byrne batted for Chalmers and flied to Lewis. No runs.

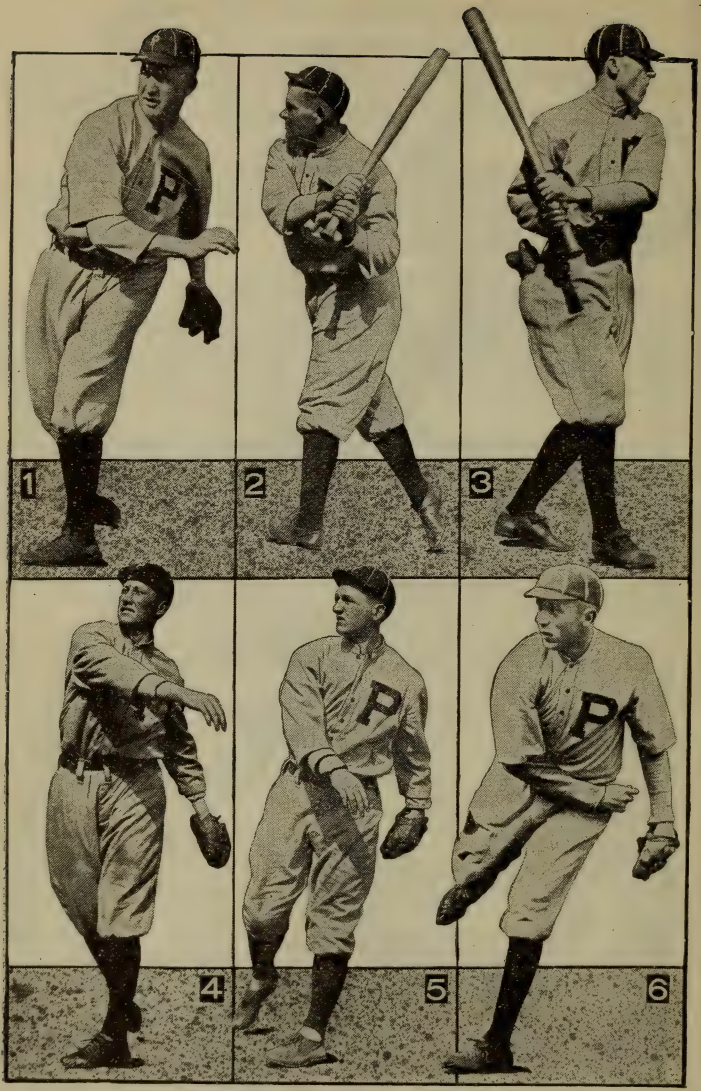
Boston.	AB.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Scott, ss.	4	0	0	2	4	0
Speaker, cf.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b.	4	1	3	5	2	0
Lewis, lf.	2	0	1	6	1	0
Gardner, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2	0
Barry, 2b.	2	1	0	3	1	1
Cady, c.	3	0	2	6	1	0
Shore, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	28	2	8	27	12	1

Philadelphia.	AB.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Stock, 3b.	4	0	1	0	3	0
Bancroft, ss.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Paskert, cf.	4	0	0	5	0	0
Cravath, rf.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Luderus, 1b.	4	0	3	5	0	0
*Dugey	0	0	0	0	0	0
Becker, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitted, lf.-1b.	3	0	0	4	0	0
Niehoff, 2b.	3	0	0	3	1	0
Burns, c.	3	0	1	7	2	0
Chalmers, p.	3	0	1	0	4	0
†Byrne	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	7	24	10	0

*Ran for Luderus in eighth inning.
†Batted for Chalmers in ninth inning.

Boston (American League)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	x	—2
Philadelphia (National League)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hit—Lewis. Three-base hit—Cravath. Stolen base—Dugey. Earned runs—Philadelphia 1, Boston 2. Sacrifice hits—Whitted, Shore, Lewis. Double plays—Scott, Barry, Hoblitzel, Barry; Chalmers, Burns, Whitted. Left on bases—Philadelphia 8, Boston 7. First on balls—Off Shore: Bancroft 2, Burns, Niehoff, total 4; off Chalmers: Speaker, Barry,



1, Alexander; 2, Cravath; 3, Bancroft; 4, Luderus; 5, Stock; 6, Mayer.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.

Champions National League, 1915. Conlon, Photos.

Lewis, total 3. Struck out—By Shore: Paskert 2, Cravath, Chalmers, total 4; by Chalmers: Hooper, Scott, Hoblitzel, Shore 2, Cady, total 6. Umpires—At plate, Evans; on bases, Rigler; left field, O'Loughlin; right field, Klem. Official scorers—J. G. T. Spink, H. Flatley and C. D. Richter. Time—2.05. Attendance—41,096.

The fifth and decisive game was played at Philadelphia and won by Boston. There were more runs scored, and while the outcome of the game was bitterly disappointing to Philadelphia enthusiasts, the contest was the most picturesque of all.

FIRST INNING.

Boston—Hooper singled to left on the first ball pitched. Scott fouled out to Luderus. Speaker forced Hooper at second, Luderus to Niehoff. Speaker died stealing, Burns to Bancroft. No runs. Philadelphia—Stock was hit by a pitched ball, and went to first. Bancroft singled to left. Stock going to second. Paskert bunted to Gardner, and was safe at first, filling the bases. It was an infield tap intended for a sacrifice. Gardner's throw was a second too late. All the Boston players came running in to the umpire protesting on the decision. Cravath hit to Foster who threw to Thomas, putting out Stock at the plate, and Cravath was doubled up at first, Thomas to Hoblitzel. Paskert went to third and Bancroft to second. Luderus doubled to left, scoring Bancroft and Paskert. Whitted flied to Speaker. Two runs.

SECOND INNING.

Boston—Hoblitzel went out, Luderus to Mayer, who covered first. Lewis went out, Bancroft to Luderus. Gardner tripled to center. It was a drive that hit the bleachers. Barry singled to left, scoring Gardner. Thomas singled to center. Barry going to second. Foster flied to Luderus. One run. Philadelphia—Niehoff fanned on three pitched balls. Burns flied to Gardner. Mayer fanned. No runs.

THIRD INNING.

Boston—Hooper sent out a drive into the left field bleachers for a home run, the ball clearing Paskert's head and bounding into the bleachers. Scott flied to Paskert. Speaker singled to right. Mayer was taken out at this point, and Rixey went in the box for Philadelphia. Gainer batted for Hoblitzel and hit into a double play, Bancroft to Luderus. Bancroft got Gainer's grounder, touched second and then threw to first. One run. Philadelphia—Gainer now playing first base for Boston. Stock went out, Gardner to Gainer. Bancroft flied to Hooper. Paskert singled to center. Paskert died trying to steal, Thomas to Scott. No runs.

FOURTH INNING.

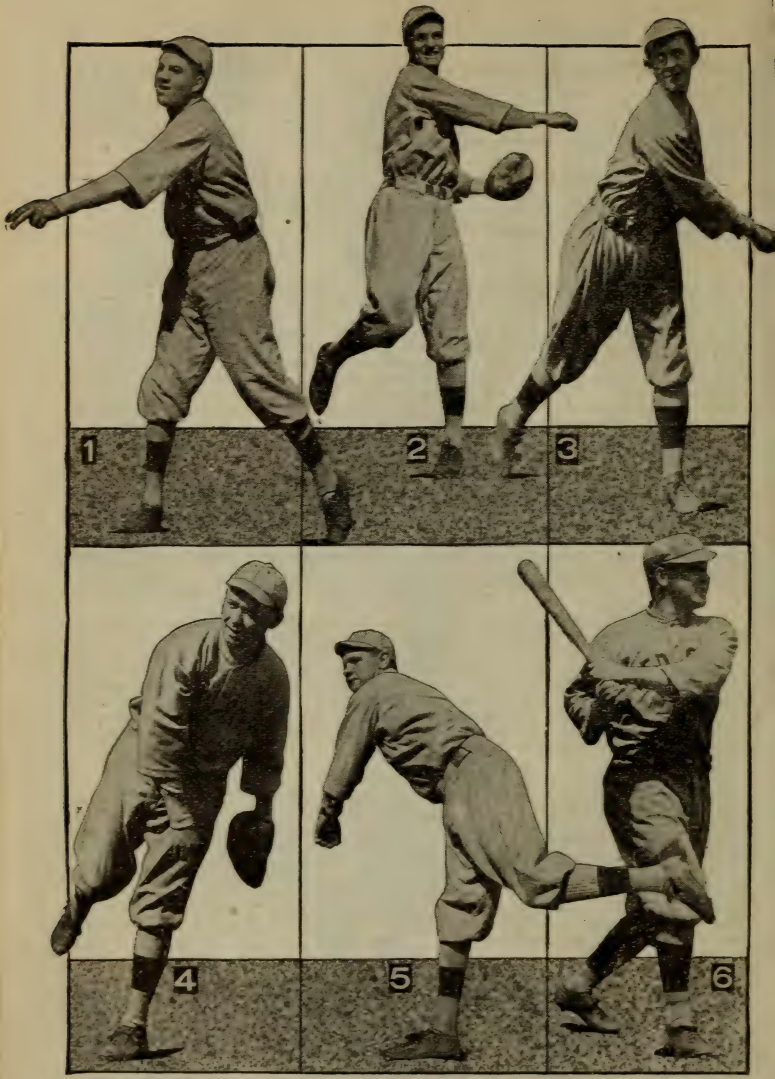
Boston—Lewis flied to Whitted. Gardner walked. Barry forced Gardner at second, Stock to Niehoff. Barry was safe at first. Thomas flied to Cravath. No runs. Philadelphia—Cravath fanned. Luderus drove out a home run on the first ball pitched, over the right field wall. The wall is 50 feet high, and the ball cleared it by 15 feet. The crowd rose to a man, and cheered Luderus. Whitted flied to Gardner. Niehoff singled over second base. It was his first hit of the Series. Burns singled to right, sending Niehoff to third. Hooper threw to Gardner trying to catch Niehoff at third. The ball went into the stand and Niehoff ran home and Burns went to second. Rixey went out, Gardner to Gainer. Two runs.

FIFTH INNING.

Boston—Foster singled to center. Hooper was hit by a pitched ball. Scott flied to Whitted. Speaker went out, Rixey to Luderus, Foster going to third and Hooper to second. Gainer flied to Niehoff. No runs. Philadelphia—Stock went out, Gardner to Gainer. Bancroft singled to right. Paskert flied to Speaker. Bancroft died stealing, Thomas to Scott. No runs.

SIXTH INNING.

Boston—Lewis went out. Bancroft to Luderus. Gardner fouled out to Burns. Barry bit a grounder to Bancroft and went to second when Bancroft threw wild to Luderus. Cady batted for Thomas and walked. Foster went out, Niehoff to Luderus. No runs. Philadelphia—Cady now catching for



1, Collins; 2, Hoblitzel; 3, Janvrin; 4, Thomas; 5, Ruth; 6, Henriksen.

A GROUP OF BOSTON "RED SOX"—WORLD CHAMPIONS.

Conlon, Photos.

Boston. Cravath fanned for the second time. Luderus walked, but died stealing, Cady to Barry. Whitted flied to Speaker. No runs.

SEVENTH INNING.

BOSTON—Hooper went out, Niehoff to Luderus. Scott flied to Luderus. Speaker out, Bancroft to Luderus. It was a wonderful stop and throw. No runs. PHILADELPHIA—Niehoff went out, Foster to Gainer. Burns flied out to Foster. Rixey singled to left. It was just out of Gardner's reach. Stock flied to Hooper. No runs.

EIGHTH INNING.

BOSTON—Gainer was safe at first on an infield single. Lewis made a home run, tieing the score. It was a hit into the bleachers in right field. Gardner flied to Paskert. Barry went out to Luderus. Cady flied to Paskert. Two runs. PHILADELPHIA—Bancroft went out, Scott to Gainer. Paskert flied to Gainer. Cravath walked. Dugey ran for Cravath. Luderus was hit by a pitched ball. Whitted went out, Gardner to Gainer. No runs.

NINTH INNING.

BOSTON—Becker went to right field for Philadelphia. Foster fanned. Hooper drove out another home run into the right field bleachers. It was his second homer of the day and the fourth of the game. Scott went out, Bancroft to Luderus. Speaker out. One run. PHILADELPHIA—Niehoff fanned. Burns was out to Gainer, unassisted. Killifer batted for Rixey. Scott threw out Killifer at first. No runs.

Boston.	AB.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.	4	2	3	2	0	1
Scott, ss.	5	0	0	2	2	0
Speaker, cf.	5	0	1	3	0	0
Gainer, 1b.	3	1	1	9	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Lewis, lf.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Gardner, 3b.	3	1	1	2	3	0
Barry, 2b.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Thomas, c.	2	0	1	4	3	0
Cady, c.	1	0	0	2	1	0
Foster, p.	4	0	1	1	3	0
Totals	36	5	10	27	12	1

Philadelphia.	AB.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Stock, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Bancroft, ss.	4	1	2	3	6	1
Paskert, cf.	4	1	2	3	0	0
Cravath, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
*Dugey	0	0	0	0	0	0
Becker, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luderus, 1b.	2	1	2	13	2	0
Whitted, lf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Niehoff, 2b.	4	1	1	2	2	0
Burns, c.	4	0	1	2	2	0
Mayer, p.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Rixey, p.	2	0	1	0	1	0
†Killifer	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	4	9	27	14	1

*Ran for Cravath in eighth inning.
†Batted for Rixey in ninth inning.

Boston (American League)	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	—5
Philadelphia (National League)	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4

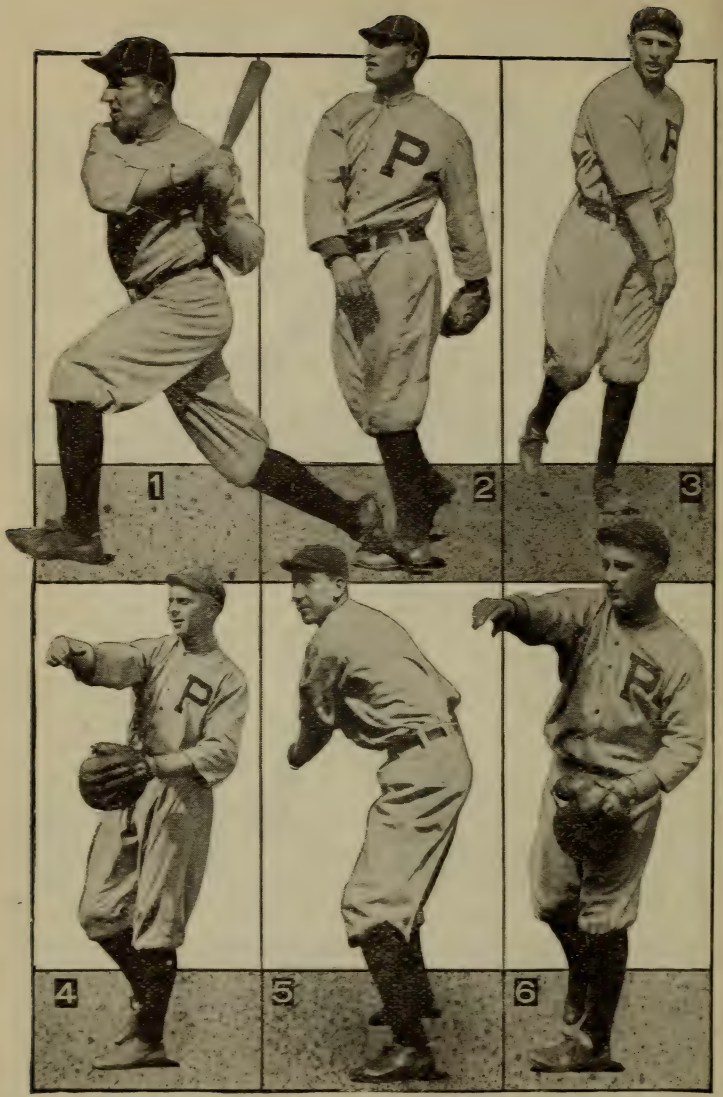
Two-base hit—Luderus. Three-base hit—Gardner. Home runs—Hooper 2, Luderus, Lewis. Earned runs—Boston 5, Philadelphia 3. Double plays—Foster, Thomas, Hoblitzel; Bancroft, Luderus. Left on bases—Boston 7, Philadelphia 5. First on error—Boston. First on balls—Off Rixey: Gardner, Cady, total 2; off Foster: Luderus, Cravath, total 2. Hits—Off Mayer 6 in 2 1-3 innings, Rixey 4 in 6 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Foster 2 (Stock, Luderus), by Rixey 1 (Hooper). Struck out—By Foster: Niehoff 2, Mayer, Cravath 2, total 5; by Rixey: Foster, Speaker, total 2. Umpires—At plate, Klem; on bases, O'Loughlin; left field, Evans; right field, Rigler. Time—2.15. Official scorers—J. G. T. Spink, H. Flatley and C. D. Richter. Attendance—20,306.

SUMMARY OF WORLD SERIES.

RESULTS OF GAMES.

First game, at Philadelphia—										R.	H.	E.
Boston (American League)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	8	1
Philadelphia (National League)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	x	—3	5	1

Batteries—Alexander, Burns; Shore, Cady.



1, Whitted; 2, Niehoff; 3, Paskert; 4, Killifer;; 5, Rixey; 6, Burns.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.

Champions National League, 1915. Conlon, Photos.

Second game, at Philadelphia— R.H.E.

Boston (American League)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2	10	0
Philadelphia (National League)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1	3	1

Batteries—Mayer, Burns; Foster, Thomas.

Third game, at Boston— R.H.E.

Philadelphia (National League)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	3	0
Boston (American League)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—2	6	1

Batteries—Alexander, Burns; Leonard, Carrigan.

Fourth game, at Boston— R.H.E.

Philadelphia (National League)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	7	0
Boston (American League)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	x—2	8	1

Batteries—Chalmers, Burns; Shore, Cady.

Fifth game, at Philadelphia— R.H.E.

Boston (American League)	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1—5	10	1
Philadelphia (National League)	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—4	9	1

Batteries—Foster, Thomas, Cady; Mayer, Rixey, Burns.

OFFICIAL 1915 WORLD SERIES AVERAGES.

BATTING AVERAGES.

Player-Position.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	PC.	Player-Position.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	PC.
Foster, p.	2	8	0	4	5	.500	Paskert, cf.	5	19	2	3	3	.158
Rixey, p.	1	2	0	1	1	.500	Cravath, rf.	5	16	2	2	5	.125
Lewis, lf.	5	18	1	8	12	.444	Stock, 3b.	5	17	1	2	3	.117
Luderus, 1b.	5	16	1	7	12	.438	Whitted, lf.	5	15	0	1	1	.066
Hooper, rf.	5	20	4	7	13	.350	Niehoff, 2b.	5	16	1	1	1	.063
Cady, c.	4	6	0	2	2	.333	Scott, ss.	5	18	0	1	1	.055
Gainer, 1b.	1	3	1	1	1	.333	Janvrin, ss.	1	1	0	0	0	.000
Chalmers, p.	1	3	0	1	1	.333	Leonard, p.	1	3	0	0	0	.000
Hoblitzel, 1b.	5	16	1	5	5	.313	Carrigan, c.	1	2	0	0	0	.000
Speaker, cf.	5	17	2	5	7	.294	Ruth, p.	1	1	0	0	0	.000
Bancroft, ss.	5	17	2	5	5	.294	Henriksen	2	2	0	0	0	.000
Gardner, 3b.	5	17	2	4	6	.235	Becker, rf.-lf.	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Thomas, c.	2	5	0	1	1	.200	Mayer, p.	2	4	0	0	0	.000
Alexander, p.	2	5	0	1	1	.200	Byrne	1	1	0	0	0	.000
Shore, p.	2	5	0	1	1	.200	Killifer	1	1	0	0	0	.000
Burns, c.	5	16	1	3	3	.187	Dugey	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Barry, 2b.	5	17	1	3	3	.177							

Team batting—Boston, 264; Philadelphia, .182.

FIELDING AVERAGES.

CATCHERS.

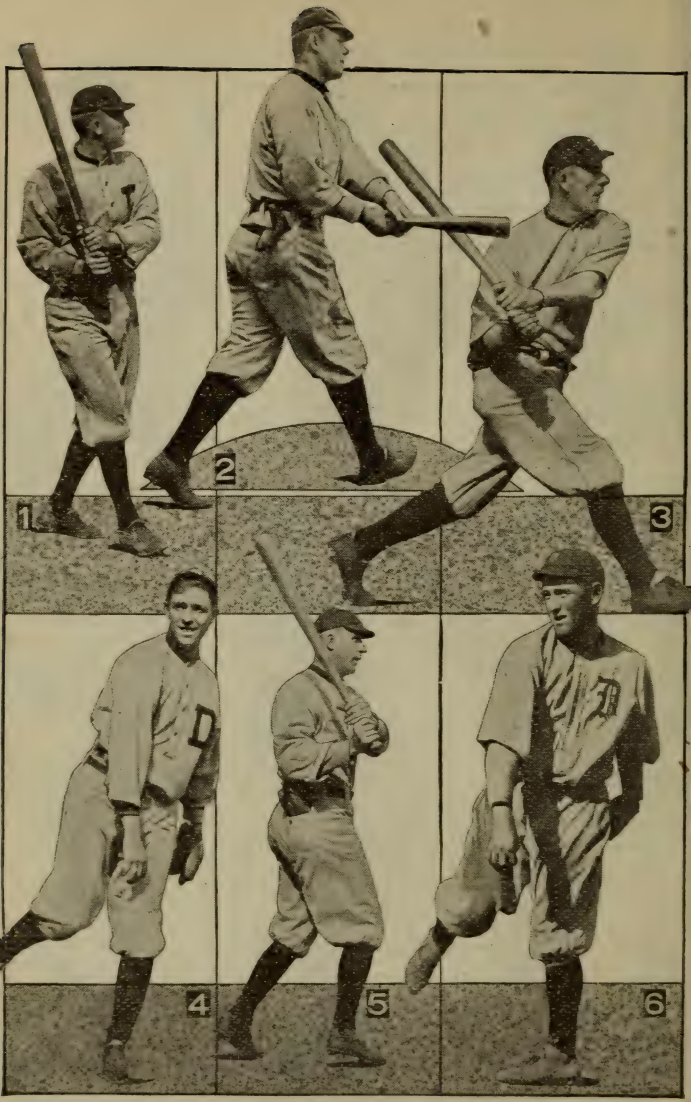
Player.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Player.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Cady	4	14	4	0	1.000	Carrigan	1	8	0	0	1.000
Thomas	2	10	3	0	1.000	Burns	5	27	9	1	.973

PITCHERS.

Alexander	2	2	5	0	1.000	Leonard	1	0	2	0	1.000
Foster	2	4	3	0	1.000	Rixey	1	0	1	0	1.000
Mayer	2	2	3	0	1.000	Shore	2	0	5	1	.833
Chalmers	1	0	4	0	1.000						

FIRST BASE.

Gainer	1	9	0	0	1.000	Luderus	5	40	4	1	.978
Whitted	1	2	0	0	1.000	Hoblitzel	5	35	5	1	.976



1, Cobb; 2, Crawford; 3, Veach: 4. Vitt; 5, Young; 6, Bush.

A GROUP OF DETROIT AMERICANS.

Conlon, Photos.

FIELDING AVERAGES—Continued.

SECOND BASE.

Player	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Player	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Niehoff	5	10	10	0	1.000	Barry	5	11	10	1	.955

THIRD BASE.

Gardner	5	5	14	0	1.000	Stock	3	1	8	0	1.000

SHORTSTOPS.

Janvrin	1	1	0	0	1.000	Bancroft	5	13	10	1	.958
Scott	5	7	12	0	1.000						

LEFT FIELD.

Whitted	5	12	0	0	1.000	Becker	1	0	0	0	.000
Lewis	5	10	1	0	1.000						

CENTER FIELD.

Paskert	5	17	0	0	1.000	Speaker	5	10	0	0	1.000

RIGHT FIELD.

Cravath	5	5	0	0	1.000	Becker	2	0	0	0	.000
Hooper	5	8	0	1	.888						

Team fielding—Boston, .978; Philadelphia, .984.

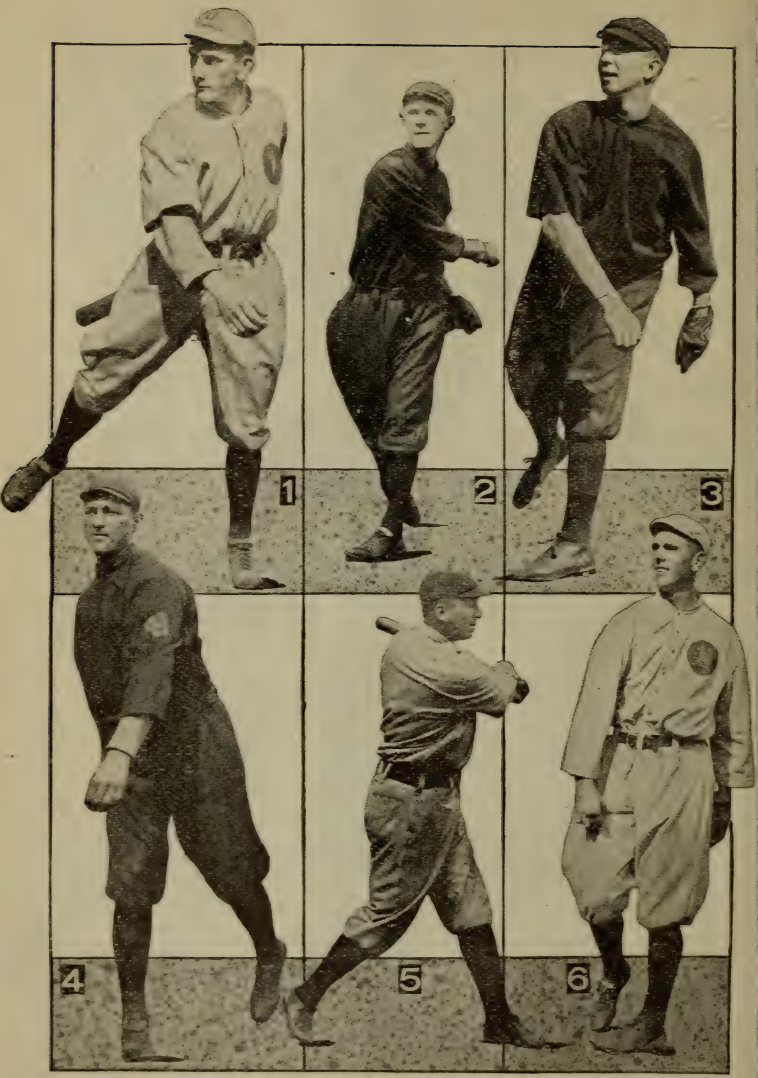
PITCHING RECORDS.

Players and Club.	G.	W.	L.	R.	BH.	TB.	SO.	BB.	HBP.	PC.
Foster, Boston	2	2	..	5	12	18	13	2	2	1.000
Leonard, Boston	1	1	..	1	3	4	6	..	..	1.000
Alexander, Philadelphia	2	1	1	3	14	16	10	4	..	.500
Shore, Boston	2	1	1	4	12	14	6	8	..	.500
Mayer, Philadelphia	2	..	1	4	16	22	7	2	..	.000
Chalmers, Philadelphia	1	..	1	2	8	9	6	3	..	.000
Rixey, Philadelphia	1	..	1	3	4	10	2	2	1	.000

CONDENSED SUMMARY WORLD SERIES STATISTICS, 1915.

Appended is the financial statement of the five games of the 1915 World Series. The total receipts for the five games were $320,361.50, and the total attendance was 143,351.

	First Game. Phila.	Second Game. Phila.	Third Game. Boston.	Fourth Game. Boston.	Fifth Game. Phila.	Total.
Paid admissions	19,343	20,306	42,300	41,096	20,306	143,351
Receipts	$51,066.00	$52,029.00	$83,191.00	$82,046.50	$52,029.00	$320,361.50
Players' share	27,575.64	28,095.66	44,923.14	44,305.11	.....	144,899.55
Each club's shares	9,191.88	9,365.22	14,974.38	14,768.37	23,413.05	71,712.90
National Com. share	5,106.60	5,202.90	8,319.10	8,204.65	5,202.90	32,036.15
Number of Boston players sharing in money						23
Number of Philadelphia players sharing in money						23
Winning team's share						$86,945.73
Losing team's share						57,963.82
Each winning player's share						3,780.25
Each losing player's share						2,520.17



1, Maranville; 2, Evers; 3, Rudolph; 4, Schmidt; 5, S. Magee; 6, Snodgrass.

A GROUP OF BOSTON NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.

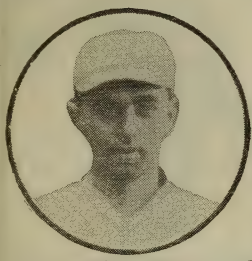
Sketches of World Series Players, 1915

Photos Copyrighted, 1915, by International Film Service.

BOSTON "RED SOX"

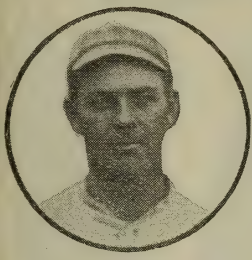
American League and World Champions

JOHN J. BARRY.



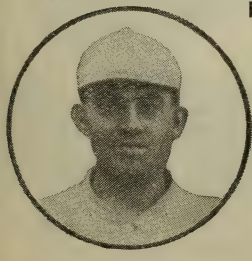
John J. Barry, who was born at Meriden, Conn., April 26, 1887, is probably as well known as any other man on the Red Sox. Playing with the Athletics while that team was outdistancing every other machine in Base Ball, he shone among a collection of satellites unrivalled in Base Ball. At present he is the regular second baseman of Boston's champion team, and it hardly need be said he holds down the job. He is a Holy Cross College product, who gained his first fame on the collegiate diamond and was signed by the Athletics in 1908. He was a mainstay of the Athletics from that time until last year, when Mack broke up his wonderful team. He is a right-hand thrower, a fast and brilliant ground coverer and a timely hitter. For all around excellence he has few superiors.

FORREST CADY.

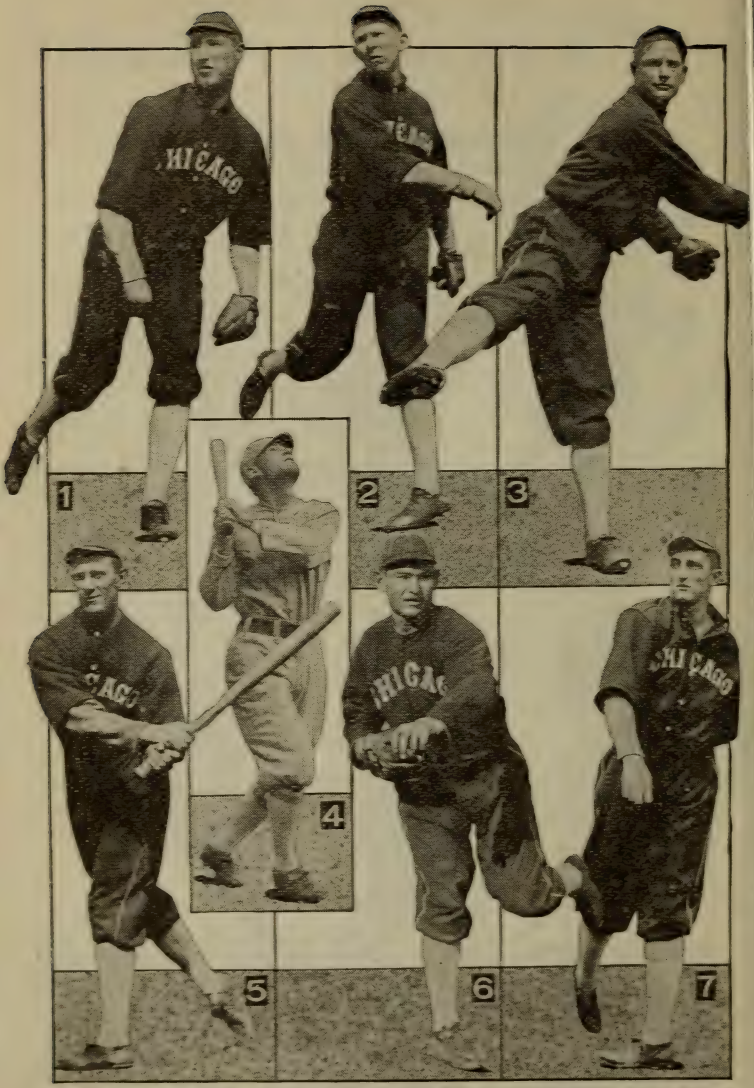


Forrest Cady, who is the first string catcher of the Red Sox since "Bill" Carrigan has given most of his time to the managing of the club, is the tallest man on the team, if this be an honor. At present he is regarded as the best catcher on the club. He was born at Bishop, Ill., twenty-four years ago and made his professional début with Indianapolis in 1908. He was sold by Indianapolis in 1910 to Newark and was with that team for two years, being sold to Boston in 1912, when that club won the World Championship from the Giants. Cady is considered one of the best backstops in the American League, being outranked only by Schalk.

RAY W. COLLINS.



Ray W. Collins, a graduate of the University of Vermont, was born just out of Burlington, Vt., twenty-five years ago. He has had a brief but brilliant career. For four years he was the college star, pitching in fifty games and winning thirty-seven. He was signed by the Red Sox right out of college and joined that team in 1909. He has shown a steady improvement in his work and has contributed largely to the success of the Boston club, in many games other than the series of 1915.



1, Scott; 2, Benz; 3, Ed. Walsh; 4, Murphy; 5, J. Collins; 6, Russell; 7, Blackburne. Conlon, Photos.

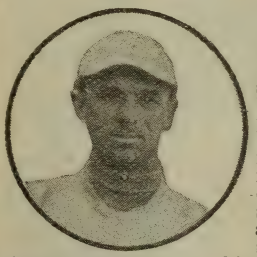
A GROUP OF CHICAGO AMERICANS.

GEORGE FOSTER.



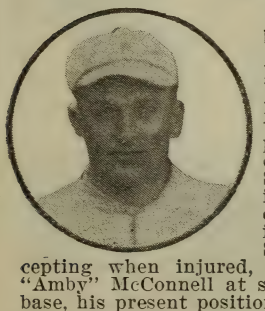
George Foster, born in Bokoshe, Okla., twenty-six years ago, is another of those right-hand pitching "phenoms" who has caused the rest of the American League managers to shudder. Most of his experience has been gained with the Red Sox, as he started his career in the Texas League with Houston in 1912 and was with that team for a whole year before being discovered. He came to the Red Sox in 1913, and since then several other persons have wondered why they cannot find a pitcher just as good, for better would be almost impossible. Foster, with Wood absent, was the mainstay of the Red Sox last year, and promises to continue in that role for some time, because he is a willing worker and has the skill and good judgment to go with it.

"DEL" GAINER.

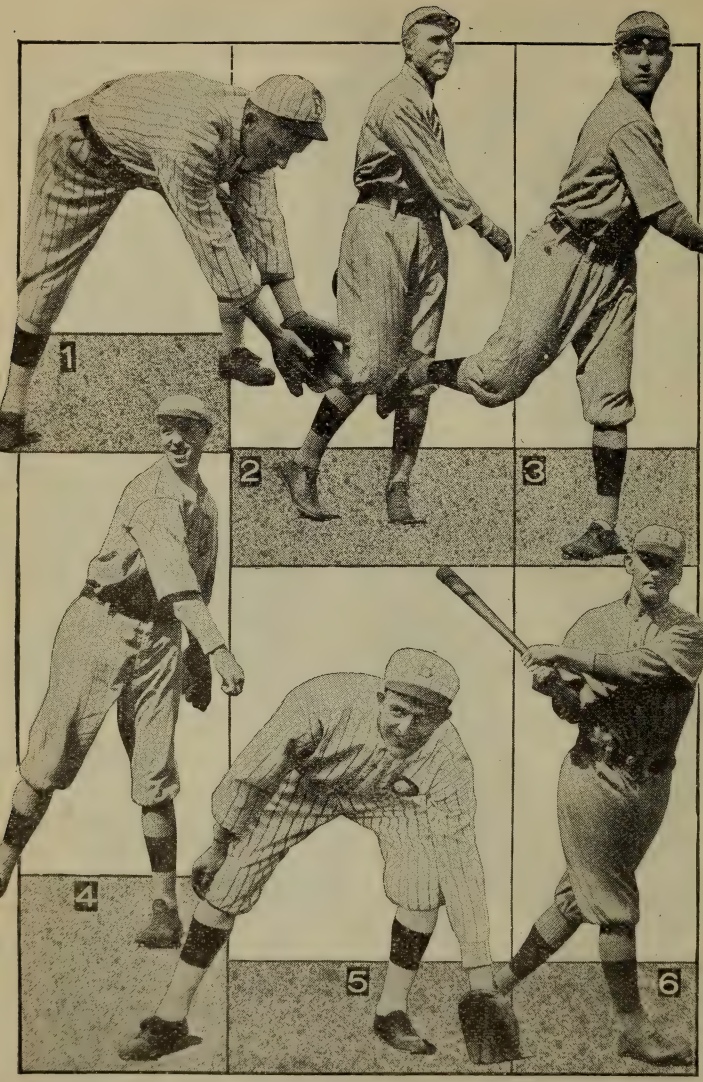


"Del" Gainer, who substituted at the initial sack for Hoblitzel, and hit the ball more often than any infielder on the club the latter part of last season, is 29 years old and began his career in 1909 with the Fort Wayne club of the Central League. He was purchased from Fort Wayne by Detroit in 1910, but found not seasoned enough, and returned to Fort Wayne, but was recalled in 1911. He immediately won the first bag on the Tiger team and played through the season of 1911. He broke his wrist in 1912 and was out of the game so long Detroit sold him to Boston. He was a utility infielder and pinch hitter for the club last season and has been of great value to the team.

LAWRENCE GARDNER.



Lawrence (Larry) Gardner, Boston third baseman, is a graduate of the University of Vermont, where he first learned his Base Ball. He was born at Enosburg Falls, Vt., May 23, 1886, of English parents. From 1905 to 1907 he was star of the Vermont team, and during vacations played independent ball. Many clubs offered Gardner a contract, and he practically chose the Red Sox himself, signing in 1908. He was too inexperienced and was farmed out to Lynn of the New England League in 1908, returning to the Red Sox the following season. Since then he has played continuously, excepting when injured, at first in utility roles, then succeeding "Amby" McConnell at second base and later being moved to third base, his present position. He is a splendid fielder and an excellent batsman, besides being fast on the bases. He bats left-handed and throws right-handed.



1, O'Mara; 2, Miller; 3, Myers; 4, Dell; 5, Getz; 6, Stengel.

A GROUP OF BROOKLYN NATIONALS.

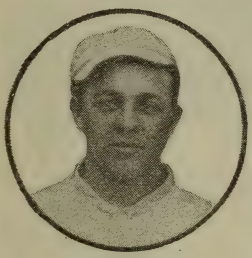
Conlon, Photos.

SYLVANUS GREGG.



Sylvanus ("Vean") Gregg was born at Ashland, Wash., October 27, 1887. He played ball with many independent teams during his early career, and received his first professional assignment with the Spokane club of the Northwestern League in 1909. He was purchased by Cleveland in 1911, and promptly ascended to the realm of stardom. Until 1914 he was considered one of the best left-handers who ever pitched in the league, and was mainly responsible for the good showing of the Cleveland club. He was sold in the middle of 1914 to Boston, but immediately developed a "Charley horse." From that time on he was unable to do much work for the Boston club, although he practised daily on the field. The injury to his arm affected the drop ball which had made him famous when he first became a member of the Cleveland club.

OLAF HENRIKSEN.

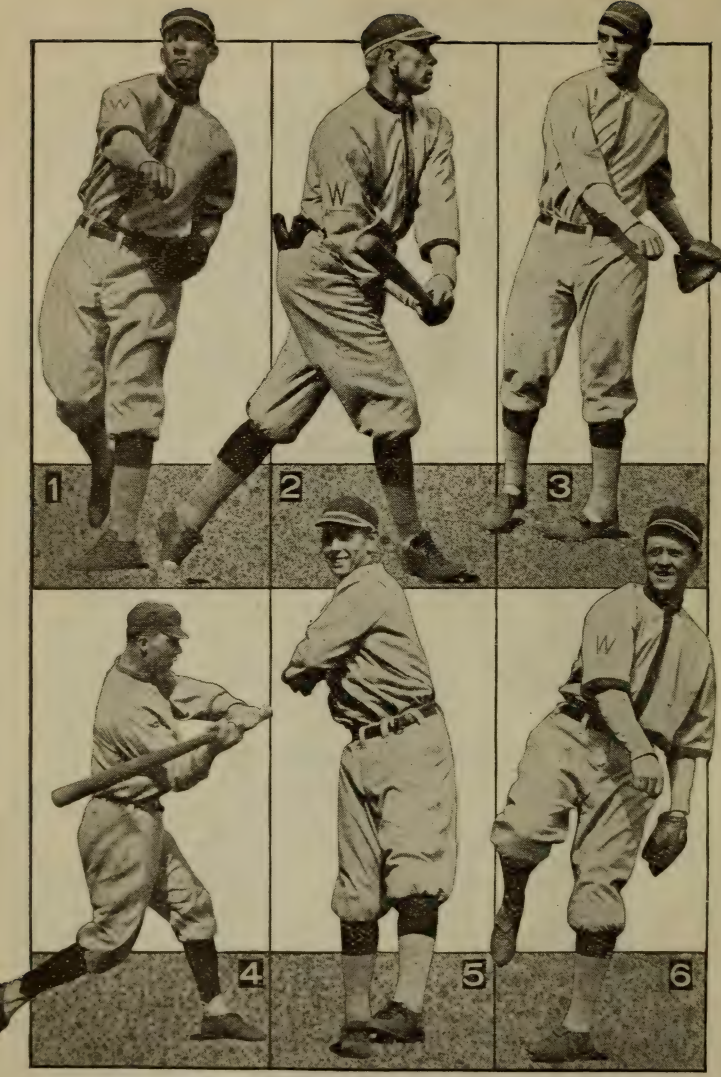


Olaf Henriksen, substitute outfielder and pinch hitter extraordinary of the Red Sox, is a New Englander, 25 years of age, whose winter home is Clinton, Mass. A sterling hitter and player, Henriksen has only been kept off the regular team because of the trio playing ahead of him. He first played professionally with the Brockton Club of the New England League in 1910, and was purchased by Boston during the season of 1911. He bats and throws left-handed and is known as "The Little Dane," being only 5 feet 7½ inches tall.

RICHARD J. HOBLITZEL.



Richard J. (Dick) Hoblitzel has a Base Ball career which carried him into the realm of the exceptional most of the time. Born in Parkersburg, W. Va., October 26, 1889, he early showed an inclination for the glove and bat. He played among his town fellows during his juvenile years or until his reputation reached the ears of the managers of the Clarksburg, W. Va., team in 1907, and "Dick" promptly was offered a contract, professionally, and accepted. He joined the Newark League club in 1908, but was sent to Wheeling, from where he was purchased by the Cincinnati Reds. Until 1914 he played with the Reds and for most of that time he ranked among the best as a first baseman. He was sold to Boston by Herzog, for private reasons, and immediately made his mark with the Red Sox. He is a big, likable fellow who knows the game well, can hit and field with the best, and is a main factor in the great machine.

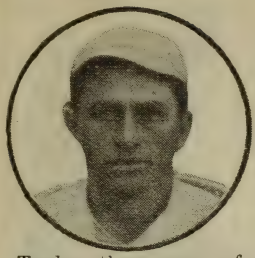


1, Gallia; 2, Moeller; 3, Gandil; 4, Ainsmith; 5, Acosta; 6, Foster.

A GROUP OF WASHINGTON AMERICANS.

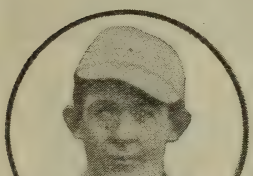
Conlon, Photos.

HARRY B. HOOPER.



Harry B. Hooper, right fielder for the Red Sox, like "Cy" Seymour and other notables, started his career as a pitcher, but was placed in the outfield because of his hitting ability. He completes a trio of outfielders which would be hard to duplicate on any club in the history of Base Ball. He was born in Santa Clara, Cal., August 24, 1887, and his first professional engagement was with Sacramento, Cal., in 1907. He made a great reputation as a pitcher with St. Mary's College of San Francisco, and was signed by Sacramento. He was purchased from the coast team by John I. Taylor, then owner of the Red Sox, and became a regular in 1909. He made good at once, and now is considered invaluable on the Red Sox. Hooper not only distinguished himself in the series of 1915 by making two home runs in one game, which is an unusual feat in a world series, but in the games of 1912, against New York, there is little doubt that the Giants would have won the world title had Hooper not leaned over the right field fence and caught a long drive by Doyle, which would otherwise have been a certain home run.

HAROLD C. JANVRIN.

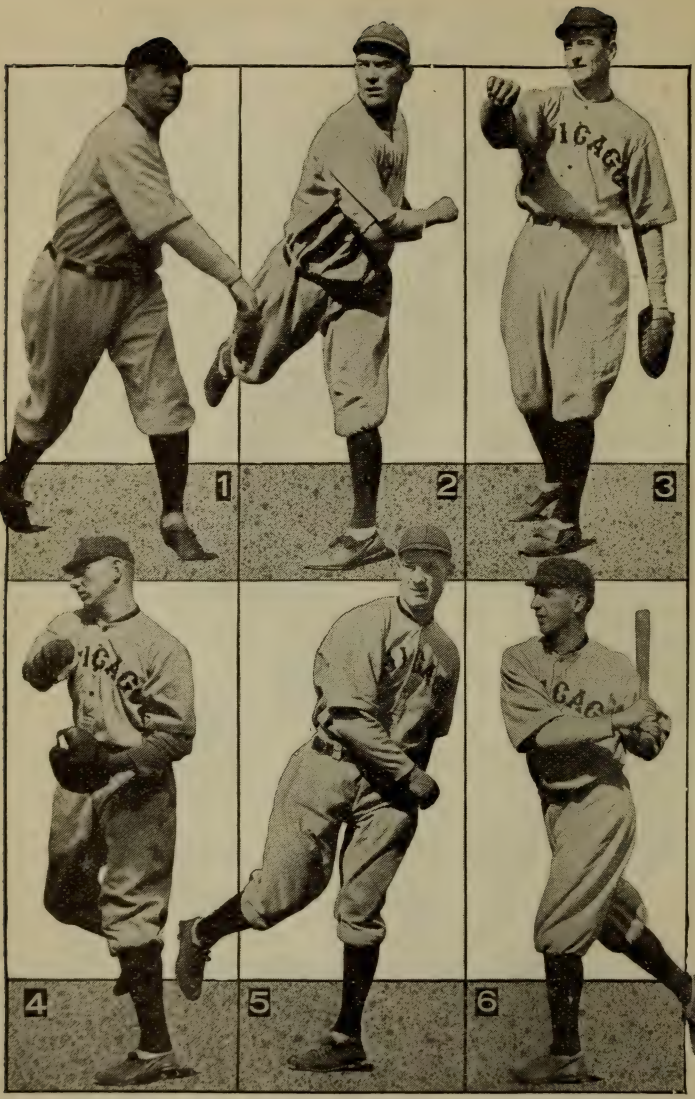


Harold C. Janvrin, another member of the Red Sox infield guardians, is a utility player of such worth that only seven American League teams would like to bargain for his services. He began his career with Boston English High School and was born in Boston 23 years ago. Although the only native Boston man on the club, this does not seem to interfere with his playing. His first professional experience was with the Red Sox, which team he joined in 1911. He was farmed out to Jersey City in 1912 and recalled the next season. He is a flashy fielder and timely hitter, and can play any of the infield positions.

HUBERT B. LEONARD.



Hubert B. ("Dutch") Leonard, the star southpaw of the Boston team, and probably the most efficient left-hander in the league, came into being at Fresno, Cal., twenty-four years ago. He received his early Base Ball training at St. Mary's College, in San Francisco, where he was placed as the best pitcher who ever performed for the school. He came direct to the Red Sox from the college ranks in 1911, but was sent to Denver for seasoning. He was with Denver in 1912 and part of 1913 and returned to the Red Sox in the middle of the 1913 season. In 1914 Leonard led the American League pitchers in efficiency.



1, Bresnahan, Mgr.; 2, Lavender; 3, Archer; 4, Saier; 5, Zimmerman; 6, Fisher. Conlon, Photos.

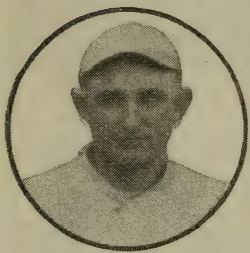
A GROUP OF CHICAGO NATIONALS.

GEORGE LEWIS.



George (Duffy) Lewis, left fielder of the Red Sox, was born in San Francisco, April 18, 1888. He is one of the best throwing outfielders in Base Ball, and next to Speaker the most dangerous hitter on the Boston club. He started his Base Ball career as a collegian on the Pacific Coast, his first professional engagement being with Alameda, Cal., in 1906. He came to Boston in 1910 and has been a regular almost from his first day. He bats and throws right-handed and is considered a .300 hitter. He was married in 1911. Lewis was one of the particularly bright spots of the series of 1915. He batted well and timely, and his fielding, particularly at Boston, cut off many long drives that were made by the Philadelphia players. His work was in sharp contrast to that of 1912, when he was not at his best in most of the games that were played.

CARL MAYS.

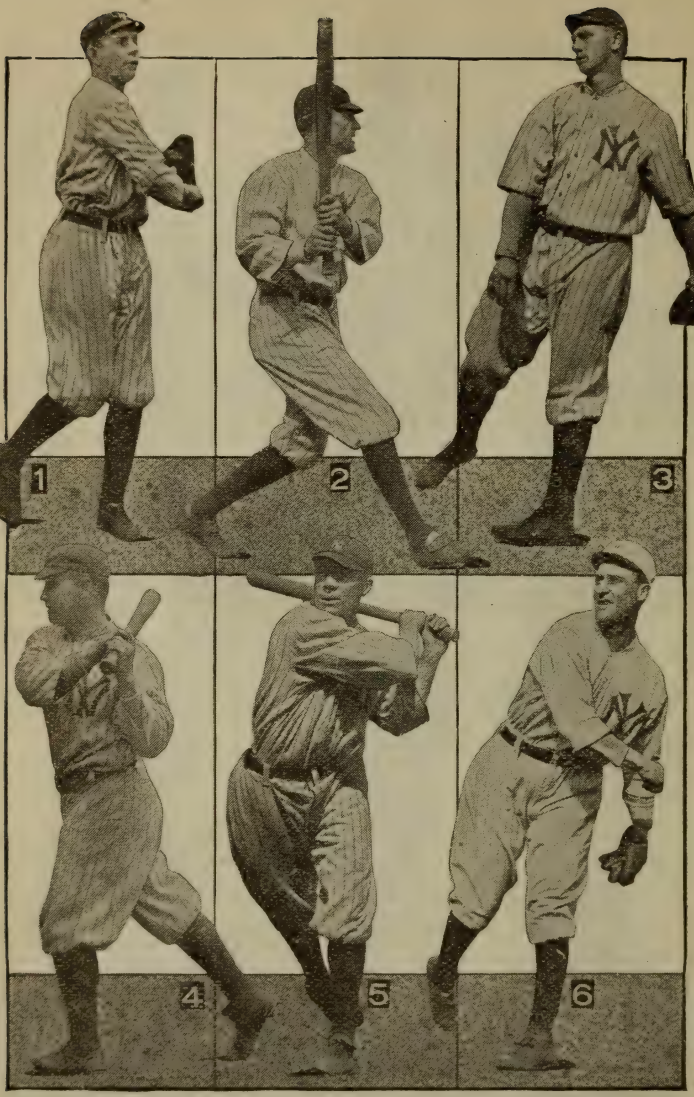


Carl Mays, another member of what probably is the most capable pitching staff ever got together, was born in Portland, Ore., twenty-three years ago. He came to the Red Sox last year from the Providence club of the International League. He is a right-hander and, although a youngster, has convinced Carrigan and others that he is the coming sensation of the league. He did not have a chance to show what he could do in the world series, as only experienced men were used.

GEORGE RUTH.



George ("Babe") Ruth, who has just arrived at the voting age, was born in Baltimore and first attracted attention as a pitcher for St. Mary's Industrial School of that city when in a no-hit game he struck out eighteen batsmen. He was taken under the wing of "Jack" Dunn, then manager of the Orioles, who obtained papers as Ruth's guardian and played the young fellow on the club. In Ruth's first year out he pitched against and defeated the Phillies twice, the Athletics once and the Dodgers and Braves. He was sold by Dunn to the Red Sox, with Shore, for $30,000, and not once has Joseph J. Lannin, who paid the price, been sorry for his investment. Ruth went to the Red Sox in 1914 and was farmed to Providence, but returned last year in time to win enough games for the Red Sox to keep them in the race. Ruth also is a hitter of no mean ability. He is a left-hand boxman and also has ability in this position.

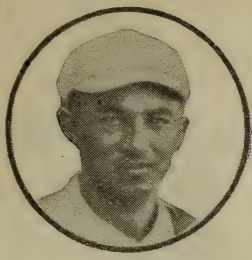


1, Boone; 2, Cook; 3, Fisher; 4, Cree; 5, Baumann; 6, Hartzell.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK AMERICANS.

Conlon, Photos.

EVERETT SCOTT.



Everett Scott, who usurped the shortstop position from Wagner and carried his brilliance into the realm of the spectacular for the Red Sox last year, was born at Bluffton, Ind., twenty-two years ago. He played semi-professionally until attracted by Boston scouts in 1913, when he was induced to sign with the majors. He was too light for the work, or thought so, and was sent to St. Paul for seasoning, being recalled in 1914. He has played regularly all season and is considered one of the best shortstops in the American League. He is not a great hitter, but manages to place a hit into the game when most needed.

ERNEST G. SHORE.



Ernest G. (Long) Shore, 24 years of age, is, figuratively speaking, a novice in Base Ball, but only figuratively, as seven clubs will attest. He learned his pitching feats at Guilford College, of Fayetteville, N. C., and made Harvard, Yale and others so blue John McGraw tried him out in 1912, but Shore, when released from the New York Base Ball club to Indianapolis, refused to carry out the plan. The next year he wrote to McGraw and asked for reinstatement. McGraw had more pitchers than he could use, but reinstated Shore, whom he did not wish to see without employment, and Shore got an engagement with Baltimore, subsequently going to the Boston club. He was purchased from that club in 1914. Shore pitched remarkable ball for the Red Sox in the past World Series.

TRISTAM SPEAKER.



Tristram (Tris) Speaker, one of Base Ball's greatest, as well as highest salaried outfielders, and now center fielder of the Red Sox, was born in Hubbard City, near Dallas, Texas, August 24, 1883. His first professional engagement was with Cleburne of the North Texas League in 1906, and his first major league assignment came in Boston, Labor Day, 1908. Although Speaker now throws left handed, he was naturally right handed. An accident horse back riding when he was ten years old injured his right hand, and he was forced to teach his left to act. He played Base Ball as a boy in school, and seems always to have been in the game. Except the first season as a Boston player, Speaker has always batted above .300, his best work being in 1912, when he hit .383. He is considered the mainstay of the Red Sox at present, defensively and offensively.



1, Wagner; 2, Carey; 3, Mamaux; 4, Adams; 5, Hinchman; 6, Gibson.

A GROUP OF PITTSBURGH NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.

CHESTER D. THOMAS.



Chester D. Thomas, who warms up the pitchers, catches when Cady and Carrigan are overworked and pinch hits with a timely punch, was born in Sharon, Kan., twenty-six years ago. He is a right-hand thrower and a left-hand swatter, and does both with equal excellence. His minor league experience is obscure at present, but he joined the Red Sox in 1914 and so impressed Carrigan with his work he was signed for two years. Thomas is a timely hitter and a good mechanical catcher and has been able to take up the backstop burden when Cady and Carrigan left off with such rare excellence the regulars were not missed.

CHARLES WAGNER.

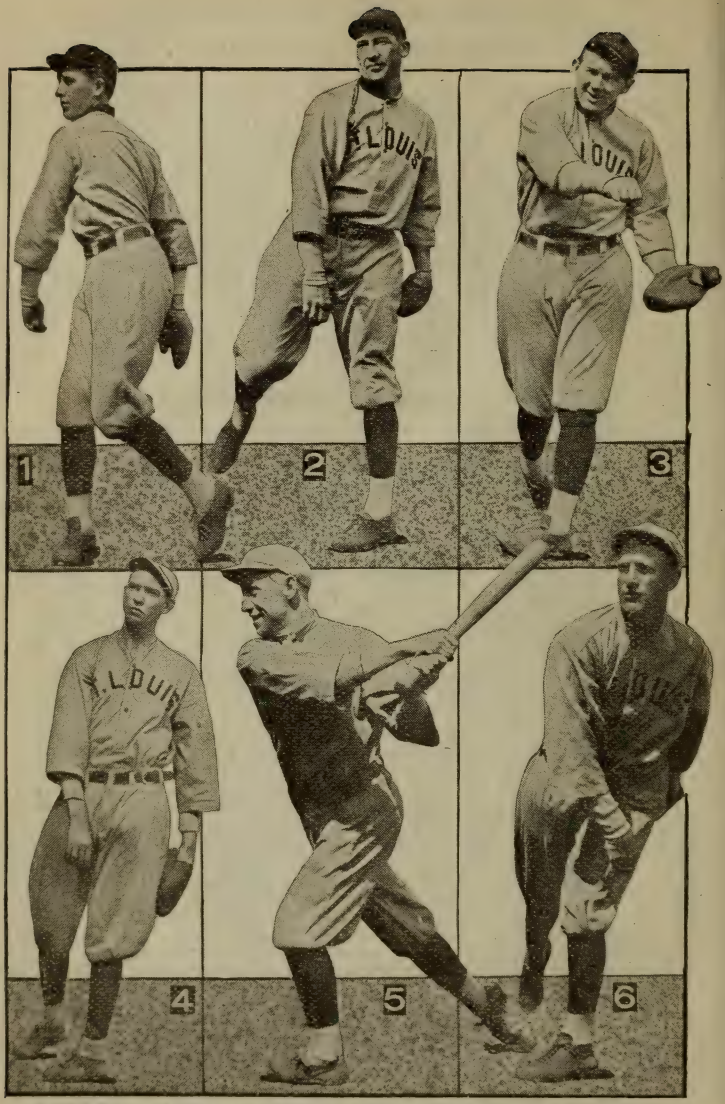


Charles (Heinie) Wagner, utility infielder of the Red Sox, probably is the oldest man in point of service on the Boston club. He was born in New York, September 23, 1881, where he played semi-professionally for several years before being tried out by the Giants as a shortstop in 1901. He was too green for the Giants, however, and was released to Columbus of the American Association. An injury, however, retarded his usefulness and for four years he wandered around, finally landing with the Newark club. He reached his right form in 1906, attracted the Red Sox owners and was purchased by that club, becoming the regular shortstop. Again an injury set him back and he gave way to Scott, who has developed very fast.

JOSEPH WOOD.



Joseph ("Joe") Wood, who was born in Kansas City, Mo., October 15, 1889, probably is the most famous of the pitchers on the Red Sox, as he made his mark in 1912 by beating the Giants out of the World Championship, as well as winning so many games during the season he practically assured the Red Sox the pennant. His parents left Kansas City flat when "Joe" was only a boy and settled in Ouray, Col., where he obtained his first lessons in the national pastime with the local high school team. When only seventeen years old he played with the Hutchinson (Kan.) team in the Western Association. In 1907 and 1908, despite his youth, he was a brilliant worker for the Kansas City team of the American Association. In July, 1908, Boston purchased him, and from the outset he was an outstanding success. In 1914 and part of last year he suffered from appendicitis and rheumatism. Few more brilliant mound workers have broken into the game than "Smoky Joe" Wood.



1, Hamilton; 2, Pratt; 3, Leary; 4, Severeid; 5, Lavan; 6, Howard.

A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS AMERICANS.

Conlon. Photos.

PHILADELPHIA TEAM

National League Champions

JACK ADAMS.



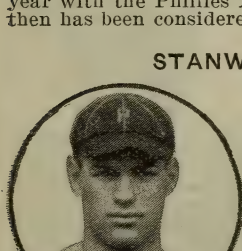
Jack Adams, the third catcher of the Phillies, is a youngster, born in San Antonio, Texas, twenty-four years ago. He played with San Antonio at the beginning of his career and was sold to the Cleveland Americans in 1913, but was sent to New Orleans after a short trial. He was drafted from New Orleans in 1914 by the New York Giants, but he never reported to McGraw. He was included in the trade for Lobert, going to the Phillies with Demaree and Stock. He is a big, strong, ambitious fellow, anxious to work.

GROVER CLEVELAND ALEXANDER.



Grover Cleveland Alexander was born in St. Paul, Neb., February 26, 1887, of a democratic family, both politically and otherwise. His parents were "settlers" in Nebraska during the Indian times, and "Alex" was born in a hut, miles and miles from nowhere. His early existence was one of hardship, he being of a race which could not shirk work of the hardest kind. Probably his wonderful physique was built by his boyhood work, but at any rate when "Alex" first thought of Base Ball it was as a means of having a vacation, not of providing a living. In 1909 he heard of a chance to pitch for a professional club in Galesburg, Ill., and being offered enough to pay his expenses and have a little over, he accepted. This provided his start in the national pastime, began the career of the man who now is ranked the premier pitcher of the country. He was drafted from Galesburg by Indianapolis in the autumn of 1909, but unfortunately for this club he was not even tried out, being shipped to Syracuse, of the New York State League, which team sold him to the Phillies in 1910 for $750. The first year with the Phillies Alexander won twenty-eight games, and since then has been considered by far the most valuable man on the team.

STANWOOD F. BAUMGARTNER.



Stanwood F. ("Lefty") Baumgartner is a left-hand college pitcher, or rather a collegian who flings left-handed. He was the star pitcher of the University of Chicago and signed with the Phillies in 1914 at the conclusion of his collegiate career. He was born in Chicago twenty-two years ago. Baumgartner hopes some day to emulate Alexander, and Moran also hopes that this will happen. Baumgartner was married after the world series was ended and announced that he would make the study of law his life occupation.

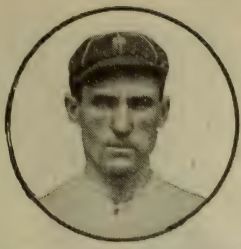


1, Huggins, Mgr.: 2, Long; 3, Wilson; 4, Doak; 5, Bescher; 6, Butler.

A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS NATIONALS.

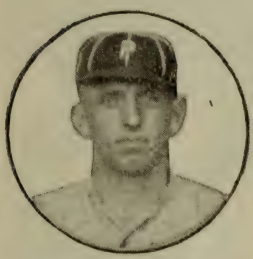
Conlon, Photos.

DAVID BANCROFT.



David ("Dave") Bancroft, credited with being one of the leading factors in the Phillies' success, was born in Chicago, September 8, 1892. He made a big reputation on semi-professional clubs around Chicago while only 15 years old. When just turning 17 he was signed by Madison, of the Wisconsin-Illinois League, being the youngest player who ever broke into the league. He was with Madison until 1911, when he was sold to Portland, of the Pacific Coast League. He was tried out, but thought too young and was turned over to the Portland club, of the Northwestern League, in 1912, where he shone with such unequalled brilliancy he was recalled the next season. In 1914 the work of Bancroft and "Bill" Rodgers, who at present is with Cincinnati, brought a pennant to Portland, and his work last year evidently had a lot to do with breaking Philadelphia's luck of thirty-three years' standing. In his work last year Bancroft showed evidence of developing into one of the game's greatest players. He is a wonderful fielder, but his hitting is a trifle weak, although timely. He throws right-handed and bats from either side of the plate.

BEALS BECKER.

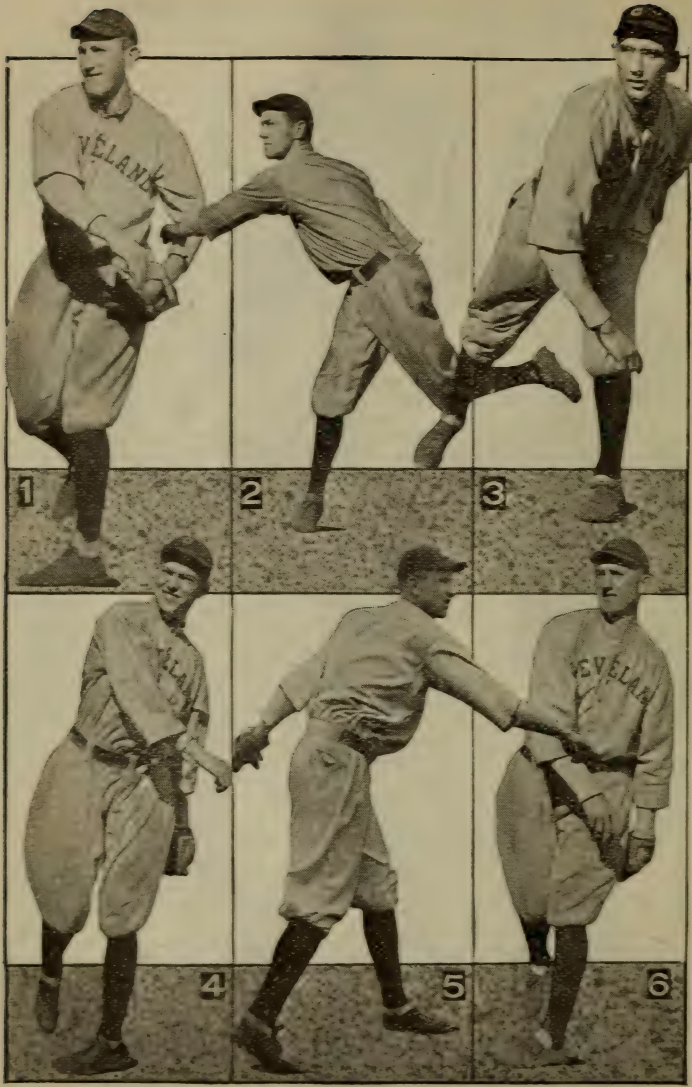


Beals Becker has been a substitute outfielder of major league teams for so many years he is beginning to believe himself a second "Josh" Devore. He was born in El Dorado, Kan., in 1886, and began playing Base Ball with the Little Rock club of the Southern League in 1905. He was purchased from that club in 1907 by the Reds. In 1909 he went to the Braves, and in 1910 he was transferred to the Giants. He was with the Giants while McGraw was winning pennants, but always as substitute outfielder. He went to the Phillies three years ago. His best season was in 1914, when he hit above .300.

EDWARD JAMES BURNS.



Edward James Burns, chief lieutenant of Killifer and a catcher with as much ambition and energy as Killifer, was born in San Francisco, October 31, 1887. He began playing Base Ball with Sacramento, of the Pacific Coast League, in 1910. He was shipped to Tacoma in 1911, from where he was purchased by the St. Louis Nationals, which team shipped him to Montreal in 1912, after carrying him for a couple of months. He was traded to the Phillies late in the season of 1913 and has been with the club since. He bats and throws right-handed, and is generally considered a dangerous man with the willow.



1, Wambsganss; 2, Coumbe; 3, Jones; 4, Evans; 5, Hagerman; 6, Smith.

A GROUP OF CLEVELAND AMERICANS.

Conlon, Photos.

ROBERT M. BYRNE.



Robert M. ("Bobby") Byrne was born at St. Louis, December 31, 1885. At present he is utility infielder on the club, but has played in most of the games either at second or third base. His first professional engagement was with Fort Scott of the old Western Association in 1904. He was drafted by the Cardinals in 1907, but was released and eventually came to the Pirates, succeeding "Tommy" Leach as third baseman of that club. He was with the Pirates for several years, and was one of their best players. An injury put him out of the game for a short time, and when he recovered he was with the Phillies. During 1914 and last season he played clever Base Ball.

GEORGE CHALMERS.

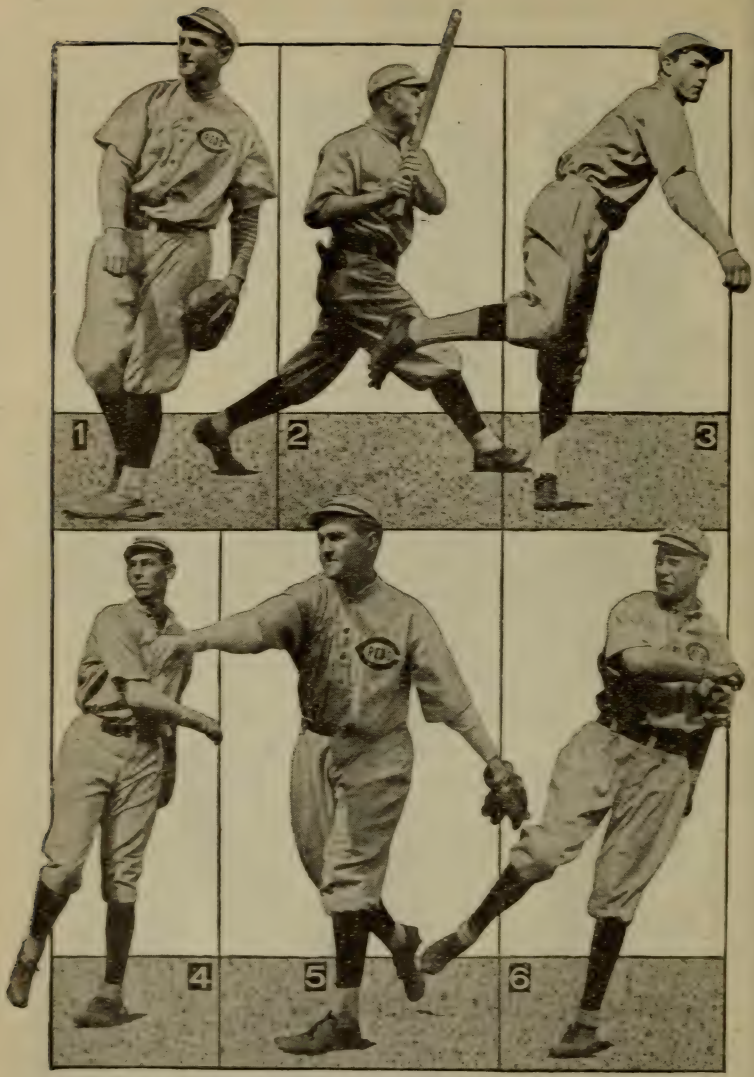


George ("Bud") Chalmers is a native of New York, 27 years old, and proud of his city in every way, but baseballistically. He was reared on the upper west side, and his Base Ball education began on the sand lots. He pitched for Manhattan College for a short time and later with many independent organizations. He was obtained by the Phillies in 1909. In 1912 Chalmers' shoulder went back on him after two successful years and he was unconditionally released by the Phillies. He went South with the Giants last spring, but when McGraw declined to sign him Chalmers asked Moran for a job, gained his desire and all year did well, although working but little.

CLIFFORD C. CRAVATH.



Clifford C. (Cactus Gavvy) Cravath, modern home run Goliath of Base Ball, clean-up hitter and general fence buster of the Phillie brigade, was born in San Diego, Cal., March 23, 1882. It is said of Cravath that while still a boy under ten he could swing three bats over his shoulder and knock Base Balls to the Coronado Islands. At any rate, he shouldered a bat with such menace to the pitchers that he blossomed out professionally with Los Angeles, of the Pacific Coast League, in 1903. He knocked so many balls out of the park that Los Angeles was glad to sell him to the Boston Red Sox in 1908. Somehow or other he could not find the delivery of the pitchers suitable to him at Boston and again at Chicago with the White Sox, and eventually he landed with the Minneapolis team, of the American Association. In Nicolet Park, Minneapolis, Cravath shone for three years, breaking windows all around the block and causing innumerable damage suits, but this did not worry the Millers. He was drafted by Philadelphia in 1911. In the last five years Cravath has made more than ninety home runs.



1, T. Clarke; 2, Griffith; 3, Schneider; 4, Williams; 5, Rodgers; 6, Dale.

A GROUP OF CINCINNATI NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.

ALBERT WENTWORTH DEMAREE.



Albert Wentworth Demaree, who was traded by the Giants to Philadelphia, was born in Quincy, Ill., September 8, 1887. He first played professionally with Columbus, Miss., in 1908, being sold to Newark in the middle of the season. Newark sent him to Chattanooga the next spring, where he pitched until traded to Mobile in 1911. With Mobile in 1911 Demaree won twenty-five out of thirty-five games pitched and was purchased by the Giants. He was a capable pitcher for the Giants, materially helping to win the pennant in 1912 and 1913. His work dropped off during 1914, and when McGraw saw a chance to get "Hans" Lobert from the Phillies Demaree was offered as part payment. Although not overly successful with the Phillies, Demaree has helped the club maintain its high standard. He is a newspaper cartoonist of some renown, besides being a pitcher.

OSCAR DUGEY.

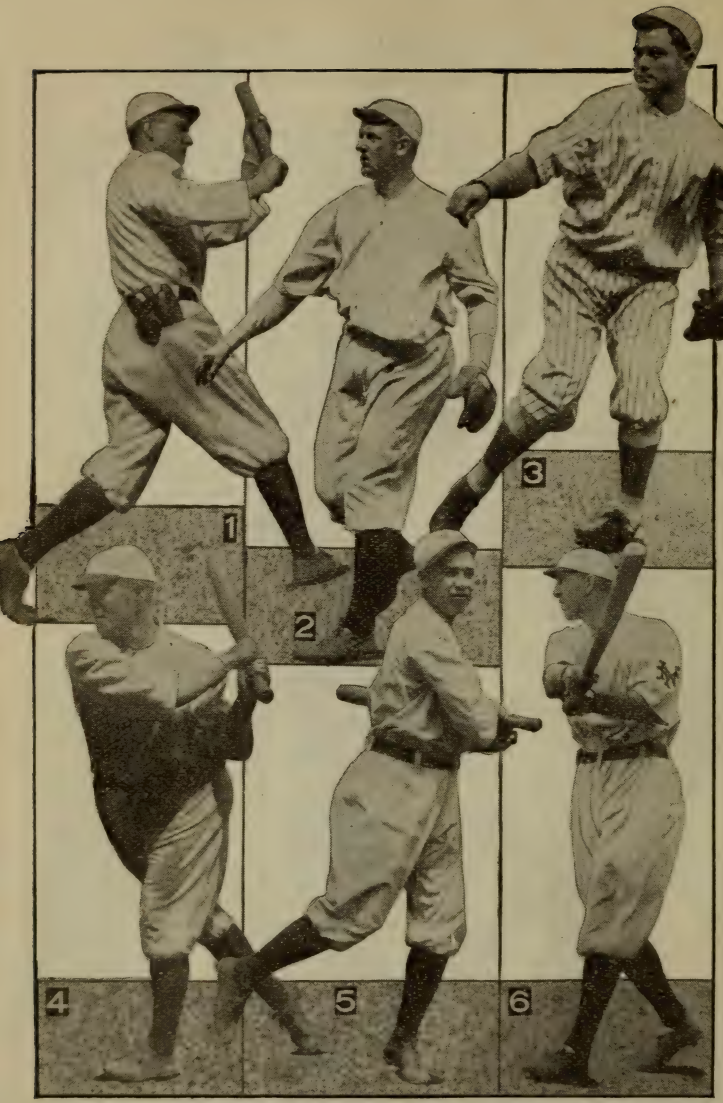


Oscar Dugey, substitute infielder and youngest member of the Phillies, was born at Palestine, Texas, October 24, 1894. He served his first professional engagement with Waco of the Texas League in 1913, and was drafted from that club by the Braves the same year. He played with Stallings during 1914 and contributed to the laurels gained by that club. He was transferred to the Phillies on January 10, 1915, in the deal involving Sherwood Magee and has been used as a pinch hitter and utility man since. His ability was also recognized as a substitute base runner.

WILLIAM KILLIFER.



William Killifer, star catcher of the Phillies, was born at Paw Paw, Mich., April 13, 1886. Paw Paw being a pleasure resort where "barkers" sell their goods by keeping up a flow of language, Killifer early learned to use his voice. Probably this explains the life he exhibits on the field and injects into the pitchers. He is rated one of the best catchers in the game and probably has had a lot to do with the success of the Phillie pitchers during 1915. His first Base Ball was played at Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1907, and thereafter he was with many clubs, including the St. Louis Americans in 1910. He joined the Phillies in 1912, and since has been a main cog of the machine. He throws and bats right-handed. Unfortunately for Killifer, his arm was not in good condition and he found it impossible to take part in the world series.



1, Doyle; 2, Mathewson; 3, Tesreau; 4, Burns; 5, Meyers; 6, Merkle.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK "GIANTS."

Conlon, Photos.

FRED LUDERUS.



Fred ("Ludy") Luderus, captain of the Phillies and heavy hitting first baseman extraordinary, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., August 15, 1886. Always a dangerous hitter, with a penchant for extra base wallops, Luderus has been in the major leagues for almost six years. He began playing with the Grand Forks (N. D.) club in 1907 and journeyed through the big minors to the Cubs in 1910. With Frank Chance playing first, Luderus had little chance to earn a job with the Cubs, so he was traded to the Phillies, where he gained his present berth almost at the outset and held it to the satisfaction of all concerned. He is a finished fielder and a wonderful hitter.

ERSKINE MAYER.

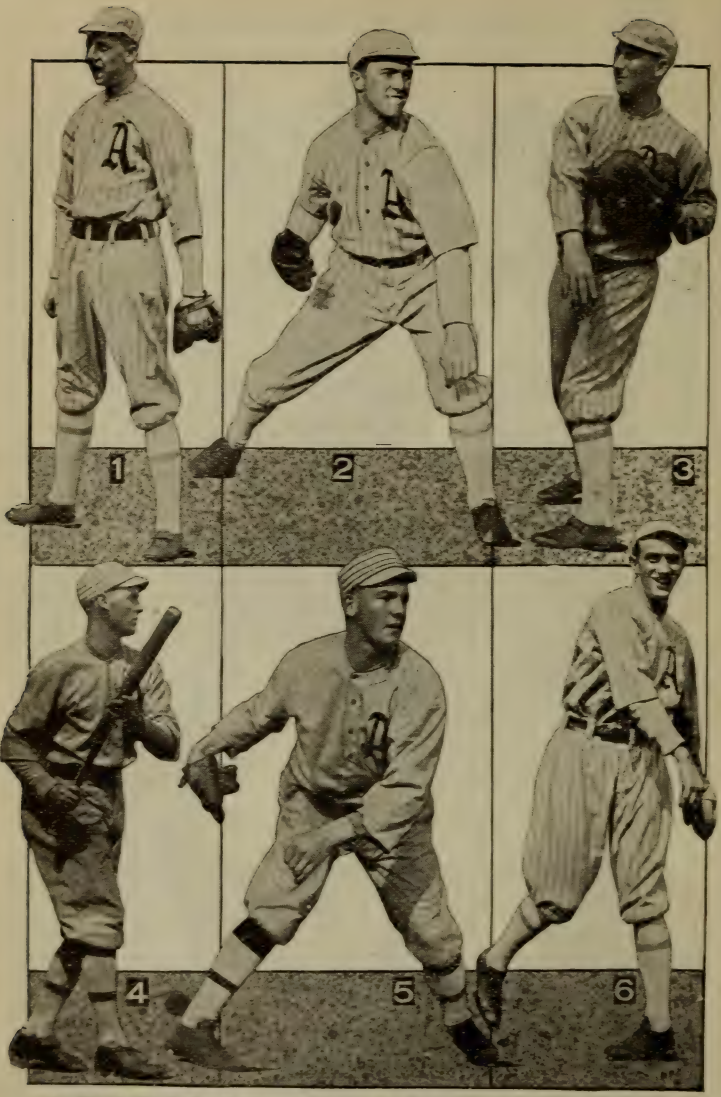


Erskine Mayer, who is considered second best pitcher on the Phillies, is a comparative youngster of side-arm propensities, born in Atlanta, Ga., January 16, 1891. When only sixteen years old he was the star pitcher of Georgia Technical College, holding down that position for three years. Lack of weight, Mayer only tipping the beam now at 150 pounds, forced him into many minor league teams before he made his mark. His first professional engagement was with Atlanta of the Southern League in 1910, but he was not there long, as the management shipped him to Fayetteville. He was recalled by Atlanta the following year, but again shipped, this time to Albany, Ga. He was a star with Albany, but the Atlanta management decided he was too light and allowed its option to expire. This was in 1912, and he was permitted to go to Portsmouth, which club sold him to the Phillies in August of 1912. Since joining the Quakers he has been one of the most dependable men of the pitchers.

GEORGE M'QUILLAN.



George M'Quillan was born in Brooklyn, May 1, 1885, and began playing Base Ball almost a few days afterward. He has had a lot of experience and is considered a hard worker, if not sensational. He first played professionally with Paterson, N. J., in 1905. He traveled around among the big minors for three years, being signed by the Phillies in 1908. He was not of the caliber wanted then and was shipped to Columbus, of the American Association, where he played intermittently with that club and the Pirates for several seasons. Three years ago he was made a regular on the Pirates and seemed to be making good. On August 20, 1915, M'Quillan was sold to the Phillies for the waiver price. Since then he has pitched brilliant Base Ball, and seems to be one of the standbys of the club.

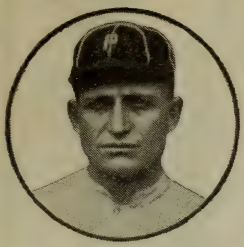


1, Wyckoff; 2, L. Davies; 3, Lapp; 4, Kopf; 5, Bressler; 6, Malone.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA "ATHLETICS."

Conlon, Photos.

ALBERT NIEHOFF.



Albert ("Bert") Niehoff, second baseman of the Phillies, was born in Denver, Colo., twenty-six years ago, and still makes his home in the "mile high" city. He first played professionally with Indianapolis in 1910, and was sold to Louisville in 1911. He was a star at Louisville, from where he was purchased by the Cincinnati club. He played third base for the Reds in 1914 and was rated a top notcher. He was traded to the Phillies on February 11, 1915, for Charles Dooin. He bats and throws right-handed, and while not a sensational worker, he is steady and careful. It was Moran, manager of the Philadelphia club, who conceived the idea of making a second baseman out of Niehoff. Moran did not have a good second baseman and his experiment seemed to work out well.

GEORGE PASKERT.

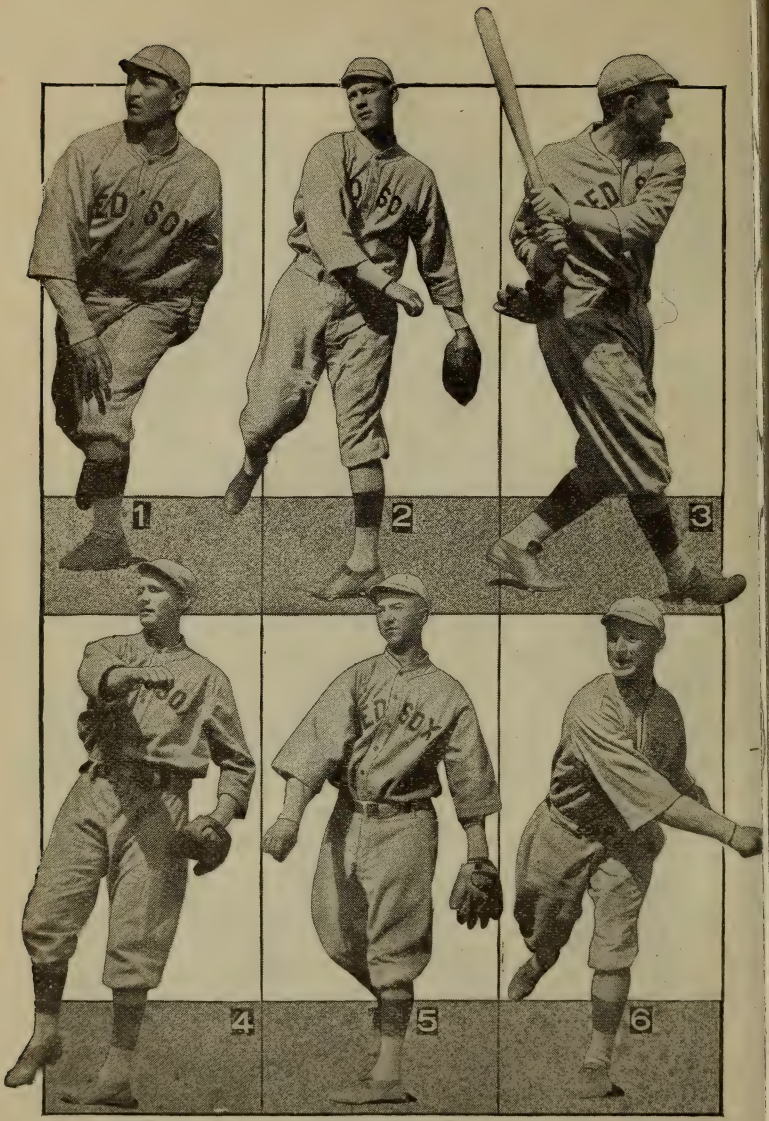


George "Dode" Paskert, center fielder of the Phillies and one of the speediest fly chasers in any league, was born in Cleveland, August 28, 1886. He was always an outfielder, although he has been used at first base occasionally during his long career. He started playing professional Base Ball at Dayton, Ohio, in 1904, and crept into the major league through Cincinnati in 1907. Paskert figured largely in the big deal which Clark Griffith pulled off while manager of the Reds, which sent a flock of Reds to the Phillies. He has been with the Phillies ever since. He bats and throws right-handed, and is not a novice at any part of the game. He probably is the best base runner on the Phillies. Before Paskert joined the major leagues he made a reputation in the South as a fast outfielder. He is very sure of a fly hit if within his reach.

EPPA JEPTHA RIXEY, JR.



Eppa Jeptha Rixey, Jr., the leading left-hand pitcher on the Phillies, was born twenty-four years ago and still makes his home at Culpeper Court House, Va. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia, where he received his early Base Ball experience. He was recommended to the Phillies by "Bill" Rigler, the umpire, and was signed in 1912, while still a student at Virginia. He is 6 feet 3 inches tall and is a leading exponent of curve-ball pitching and one of the best men on the Philadelphia staff. It is the opinion of the Philadelphia Base Ball enthusiasts that Rixey, who is tremendously strong and powerful, will be one of the stars of 1916. He is just arriving at the age when he should do his best work and his endurance is one of his best qualities.

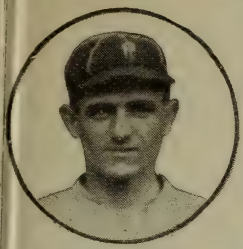


1, Foster; 2, Cady; 3, Gardner; 4, Wood; 5, Scott; 6, Gainer.

A GROUP OF BOSTON "RED SOX"—WORLD CHAMPIONS.

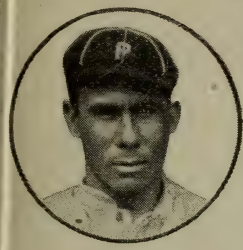
Conlon, Photos.

JOHN MILTON STOCK.



John Milton Stock was born in Chicago, July 11, 1893. He got his first professional start with Fond-du-Lac, in the Wisconsin-Illinois League. His work attracted the Giants, which club drafted him in 1911. He went to the spring workouts with the Giants that year, but was farmed out to Buffalo. The next year he was farmed to Mobile, being with that club in 1913. In 1914 he was the regular third baseman for the Giants and on January 4, 1915, he was traded to the Phillies in the Lobert deal.

BENJAMIN TINCUP.



Benjamin Tincup, right-handed pitcher, who is a full-blooded Cherokee Indian, born in Sherman, Texas, or thereabouts, and agreeing with others of the tribe that the exact location is indefinite as well as the date of arrival, learned the art of curve-ball pitching while romping around the vacant land of Texas. He never played professionally before joining the Phillies in 1913. He is a comparatively young man, notwithstanding the uncertainty of his age, and gives promise of being a leading pitcher.

HARRY WEISER.

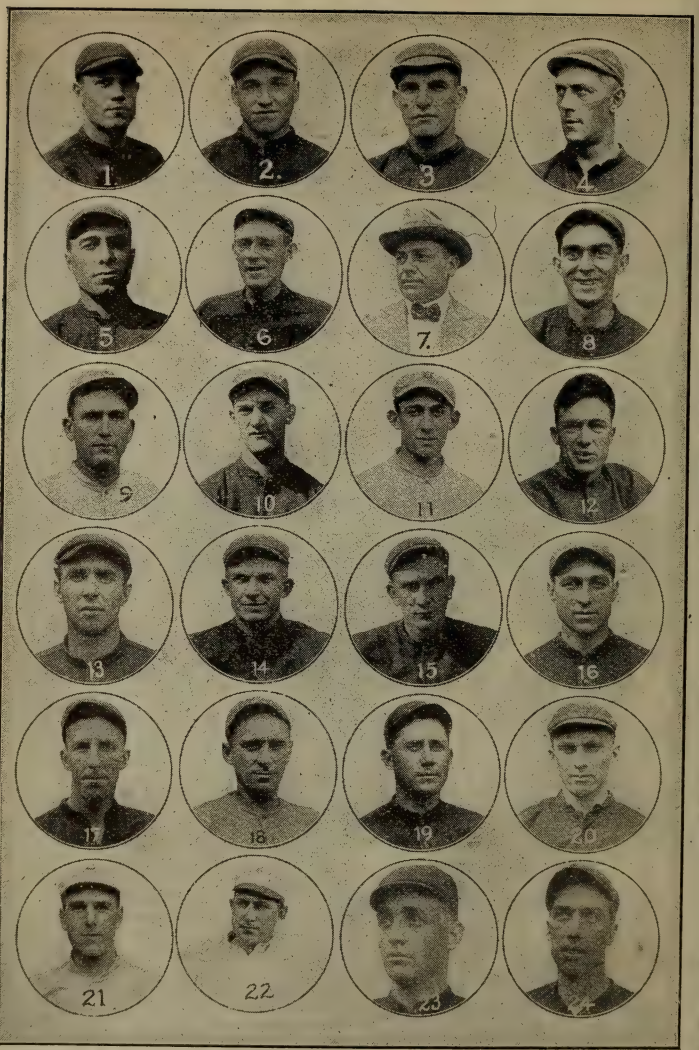


Harry "Bud" Weiser, recruit infielder, outfielder and pinch hitter, besides being all around efficiency man of the Phillies, is the only Pennsylvania man on the club, having been born in Harrisburg, twenty-three years ago. He obtained his early training at Charlotte, in the North Carolina League, where he led in batting in 1914. He, besides Bancroft, was the only recruit kept by Moran last year, and bids fair to land a regular job soon.

GEORGE BOSTIC WHITTED.



George B. Whitted's Base Ball career has been but one success after another. He was born in Durham, N. C., February 24, 1891. In 1911 he left his Durham home and joined the Jacksonville (Fla.) club, with which he played two years. In the autumn of 1912 the Cardinals summoned him from Jacksonville, but he played only tolerable ball there and was traded to the Braves in the middle of the season of 1914, or just in time to get his slice of the world series money. In 1914 he was sent to the Phillies in a trade for Sherwood Magee. He has developed into an excellent fielder and a timely hitter.



1, Strand; 2, Connolly; 3, Fitzpatrick; 4, Tragresser; 5, Mitchell; 6, Evers; 7, George Stallings, Mgr.; 8, Gilbert; 9, Compton; 10, Tyler; 11, Nehf; 12, Hughes; 13, Rudolph; 14, J. C. Smith; 15, Maranville; 16, Schmidt; 17, Gowdy; 18, S. Magee; 19, Cather; 20, Davis; 21, Snodgrass; 22, Ragan; 23, James; 24, Egan.

BOSTON NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1915.



It has been one of the stock theories of Base Ball—the bedrock gospel of the game, so to speak—that no condition was possible of creation so ideal as that in which all of the clubs of any league, major or minor, might have a chance at some time after the fight was really on, to win the championship and all of them remain so closely bunched throughout the season that the very last week might find at least two or three of them with the pennant within their grasp if they possessed the skill, nerve and intelligence to win it.

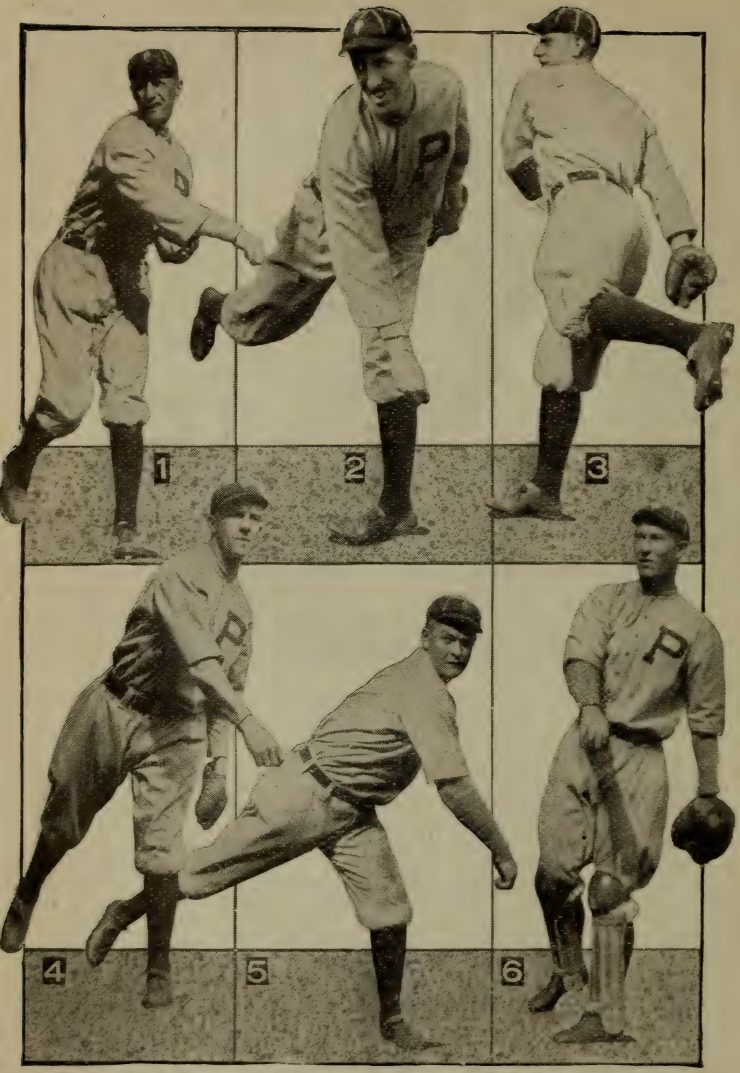
Such a struggle, it has been believed, and with abundant reason for that belief, would render gloriously exhilarated all admirers of the national game as well as the contestants. The excitement of a close race meets with ready response in the minds of observers. It is indeed a very cold-blooded individual, even when he does not like a particular sport, who can sit through its details without manifestation of interest one way or the other, more especially if the engagement stirs up red corpuscles of the blood during its concluding moments.

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The National League race of 1915 was the closest in the history of the oldest organization in Base Ball. The club that won the championship—Philadelphia—gathered the right to fly the championship pennant with the lowest standing of any championship team in the National League's records. The team that absorbed the booby prize—New York, otherwise known as the Giants—had a higher rating in the unenviable position of cellar down than any club that had finished last since there had been a National League.

Thus was the stage setting put together exactly as the word painters said it should have been—a low percentage for the winners and a high percentage for the losers. During that struggle of six months there were times when it appeared as if the New Yorks, Bostons, Chicagos, Pittsburghs, Brooklyns and Philadelphias might win. The latter did. The others had their opportunity, or opportunities, for some of them had more than one chance, and threw all overboard. No one could have asked a better approach to a climax.

In other words, a race in which almost every club in the league had a chance to win the championship could have its faults exactly as one in which some club started off with a rush and never



1, Chalmers; 2, Demaree; 3, Becker; 4, Byrne; 5, McQuillan; 6, Adams.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.

Champions National League, 1915. Conlon, Photos.



Brooklyn vs. Boston—Myers safe at third.

happened to be sidetracked from the getaway until the race was concluded.

This seeming to have worked out to a logical conclusion the beautiful theory about the necessity of having clubs so evenly balanced that any one of them can win, in one instance at least, appears to be merely an extravaganza of words. Chances alone to win appeared to be not what the public sought exclusively, but something else. There must be more, in other words, than perfection or near perfection of handicap. That seems to be true, since there have been woefully one-sided races for championships in the National League which so aroused the sentiment and the healthy passions of men that they journeyed long distances and made many foolish but pleasant wagers as to the probable outcome of that which they were to go to see.

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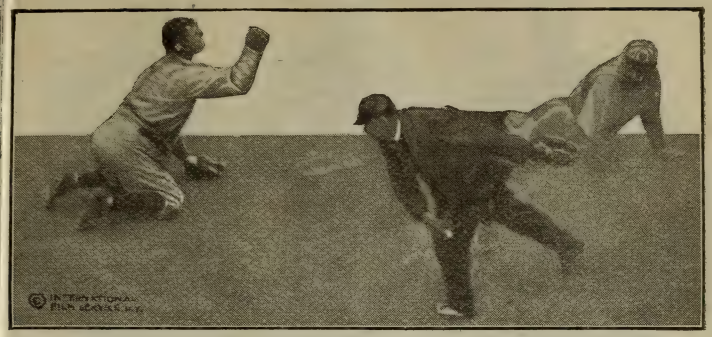
The principal truth to be gained by the results of 1915 as compared with the results of other years, by the comparison of the closest fought season in the history of the National League with the hottest fought two-club finish, is that after all it is not wholly the planning of the human brain which builds the best in Base Ball, but that it is still essential that there be proper execution of the human mind co-operating with the human body back of it is what renders sport monotonous. If one or all could long in advance forecast the outcome of a Base Ball championship race with accuracy we might just as well give the whole idea of sport up one time as another. It wouldn't be worth the loss of powder to trifle with a contest which had an easily divined, certain and assured outcome. Hence it seems to be the fact that a championship race which does remain close from start to finish and is featureless is not accepted with more splurge than one which happens to run close in a long three-cornered battle. And perhaps the reason for all this is that the Base Ball enthusiasts in their own minds really come to a decision when the season is somewhat advanced as to the possible outcome of a Base Ball race, whether it be close or widely separated, and govern their daily feasts in the spread of the national game accordingly.

More local disappointments entered into the National League race of 1915 than any in the history of that circuit. Only two



1, Dell; 2, M. Wheat; 3, Hummel; 4, Marquard; 5, Pfeffer; 6, Rucker; 7, McCarty; 8, Miller; 9, Getz; 10, Olson; 11, Smyth; 12, O'Mara; 13, Robinson, Mgr.; 14, Daubert; 15, Myers; 16, Z. Wheat; 17, Nixon; 18, Stengel; 19, Cutshaw; 20, Cheney; 21, Appleton; 22, Mascot; 23, Coombs; 24, Smith.

BROOKLYN NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1915.



New York vs. Pittsburgh—Tesreau out at the plate.

cities of the organization really had any cause for undue elation, and this, too, in spite of the closeness of the race. Possibly this further goes to show that it is not always the close race which shall prove to be of the most interest to the Base Ball enthusiast.

Analyze the situation for a moment. Look at Boston. When the team took the field for the season of 1915 there were those who blinded their eyes to every other club in the National League and made their war cry "Nothing but the Braves." Why they did so passes comprehension, for there were other clubs in the league which were quite as good as Boston, so far as pre-season estimate of their playing strength was concerned. In any event, so much stress was laid upon the ability of the Boston club that when it failed to respond the adverse criticism was far more bitter than the earlier flattery.

The New York club had failed to win the championship in 1914 after a lead which seemed to ensure it for that organization. Whether the fact was true or not, there was a disposition on the part of the Base Ball enthusiasts to hold that the Giants had "loafed" in 1914. In 1915 the team began to be shot to pieces early by injury to players and by reason of illness of muscles on the part of one of the strongest forces of the pitching department, but that was not grasped by the public, and if it was, patrons only saw that the New York players were losing again and dropped them accordingly.

In Brooklyn, and particularly toward the latter part of the race, there was real Base Ball enthusiasm in spurts. If only the Brooklyn patrons of the game had a bit more confidence that the club really would win the championship Brooklyn would have gone out in a blaze of glory, and as it was, the Brooklyn club did make a showing which was extremely good in view of the general depression.

It is quite unnecessary to mention Philadelphia except as earning the reward which comes to every club which wins a National League championship. The club did uniformly well. The exceptions when it was not doing well were very few. The patronage was good, the enthusiasm solid and substantial, if enthusiasm may be said to bear those attributes, and the earnestness of the players in marked contrast to the lackadaisical efforts which had been manifest on the part of clubs that had represented Philadelphia in the past.

Pittsburgh never really was aroused to that pitch of deep-seated Base Ball interest which had been in evidence in other years.



1, Gowdy; 2, Fitzpatrick; 3, Nehf; 4, J. C. Smith; 5, Connolly; 6, Tyler.

A GROUP OF BOSTON NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



St. Louis vs. New York—Bescher safe at third.

Now and then the club would spurt and the interest of the public would roll up accordingly. At one mid-summer moment, when the Giants were quite handily beaten by the Pittsburghs, it looked as if the latter might have a great deal to say in the championship race, but, unfortunately for Pittsburgh, Lobert accidentally injured Carey while he was trying to slide to third, and that was the end of Pittsburgh's winning spurt. Queerly enough, the Giants, after having forced their way to third place and seeming to have regained their stride, had Robertson injured while neglecting to slide to home plate in Cincinnati, and their winning spurt ended in the very next series, and that chanced to be with Pittsburgh and the series in which Carey was injured.

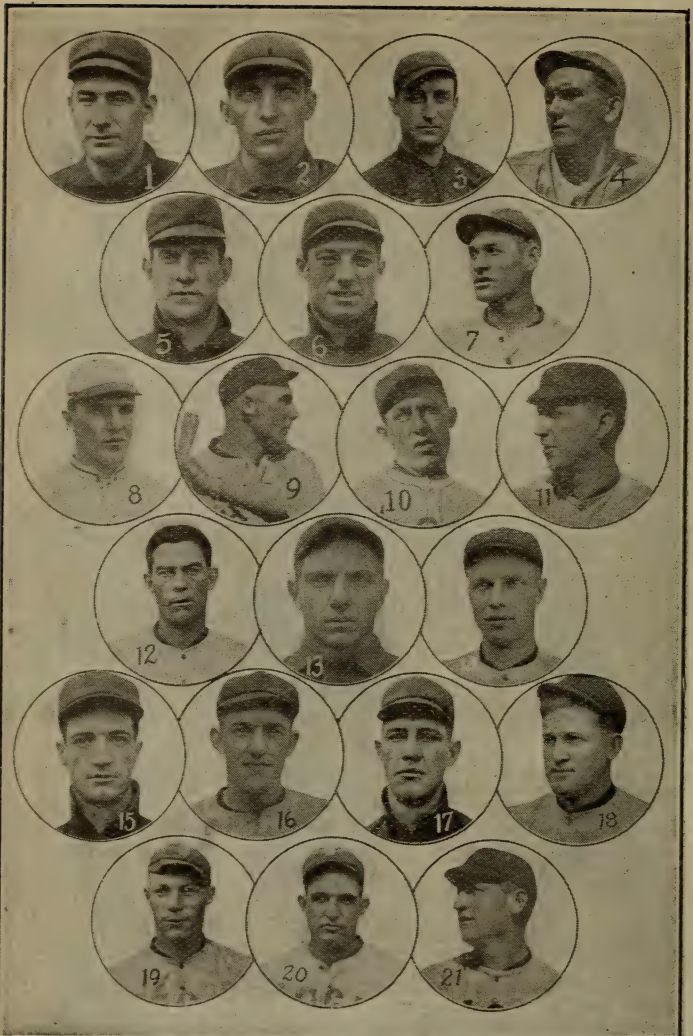
Cincinnati had a great deal of fun in one way or another, but the team never had a chance in the race. Therefore it was not to be expected that the Cincinnati enthusiasts would shout from the tops of the church steeples as to the prowess of the Reds.

Chicago, the great Western center of Base Ball, played its best Base Ball early in the year. There were moments when some of the managers said they expected that Chicago would be the club which they would have to beat to win the National League championship. Chicago, however, was not that club, and when the tide began to ebb Chicago looked so unlike a championship team that interest sagged.

Much of the same condition existed in St. Louis as in New York. The team of 1915 failed to play as well as that of 1914. The patrons of the game soured. It was quite natural. They saw some of the same players as had taken part in the games of the 1914 team do much worse in 1915. Naturally they laid the trouble at the door of the player. In some instances, probably, he deserved it.

In addition to the disappointments which were felt in the various cities because of the inability of teams to win, it must also be taken into consideration that other circumstances which had militated against Base Ball were gradually coming to affect the public mind.

The attitude of the players in 1914, when they threatened that which virtually constituted a strike against their employers, never had been forgotten or forgiven by the public. It was one of the most stupid blunders ever made in the history of the national game by any one of the elements which have to do with its professional administration. It went further toward destroying the sentiment which had been built around the professional Base



1, R. Bresnahan, Mgr.; 2, Schulte; 3, Archer; 4, Douglass; 5, Humphries; 6, Zimmerman; 7, Williams; 8, Phelan; 9, McLarry; 10, K. T. Adams; 11, Fisher; 12, Lavender; 13, Saier; 14, Zabel; 15, Pierce; 16, Standridge; 17, Good; 18, Murray; 19, Hargrave; 20, Vaughan; 21, Knisely. Conlon, Photos.

CHICAGO NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1915.



Brooklyn vs. Boston—Cutshaw out at the plate.

Ball player than even contract breaking, and that is the second worst fault with which Base Ball had to contend in 1915. It will be readily conceded that breaking of contracts is quite likely to shatter the confidence of men in professional Base Ball players, yet the ball players have been excused for breaking contracts because it is well known that there are two parties to the matter of contract breaking. The ill-advised strike issue, however, was quite another matter. It emanated out of nothing, so to speak, and finally resolved itself into nothing, but it left behind more bad memories and more resentment on the part of Base Ball patrons than even the players could imagine, or have imagined. The average Base Ball enthusiast looked upon his favorite ball player exactly as the average Yale man looked upon his favorite foot ball idol. So cleanly had the administration of professional Base Ball been handled and so much atmosphere had been given to the professional Base Ball players, that they occupied exactly the same place before the public as the highest of our amateurs in sport, and one morning the public woke up to find that ball players were using an organization of their own to accomplish a purpose exactly as if they were a menacing commercial organization seeking to accomplish an end. No one denied the ball players their personal liberty to do what they did, but the sentiment enveloping them blew away as the morning mist disappears with the sunrise breeze of the ocean.

The ill-advised statements on the part of certain players that they would play with organized Base Ball or with outlaw Base Ball as they pleased, it depending upon which side would give them the most money, also injured the good repute of the game. No one disclaimed the personal right of the ball player to go where he pleased so long as he did not injure his fellow-neighbor nor the community, but the statements of some of the players were so broad and so suggestively commercial that the public began to believe that a large element in the professional ranks was simply advertising for inducements to jump either side at repeated intervals if there was personal profit in it for them.

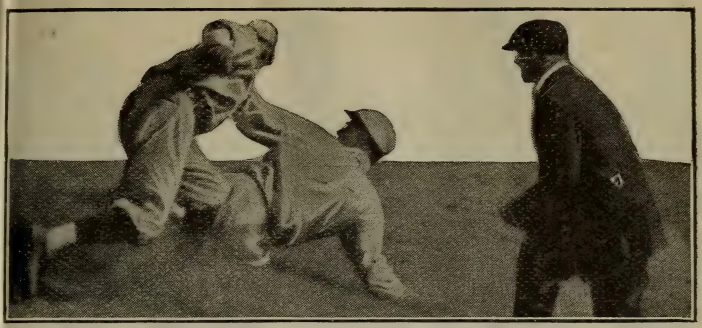
The editor of the GUIDE knows that there were as interesting games played in 1915 as there were in 1914 and in 1913, and in other years further back. To the man who sits by to analyze Base Ball in its smallest details and in absolute cold blood, there were games which produced the "goods." Yet it was out of the question to get the Base Ball patrons interested over single games. Many of them attended the contests throughout the circuit only



1, Daubert; 2, Cutshaw; 3, Wheat; 4, Pfeffer; 5, Rucker; 6, Coombs.

A GROUP OF BROOKLYN NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



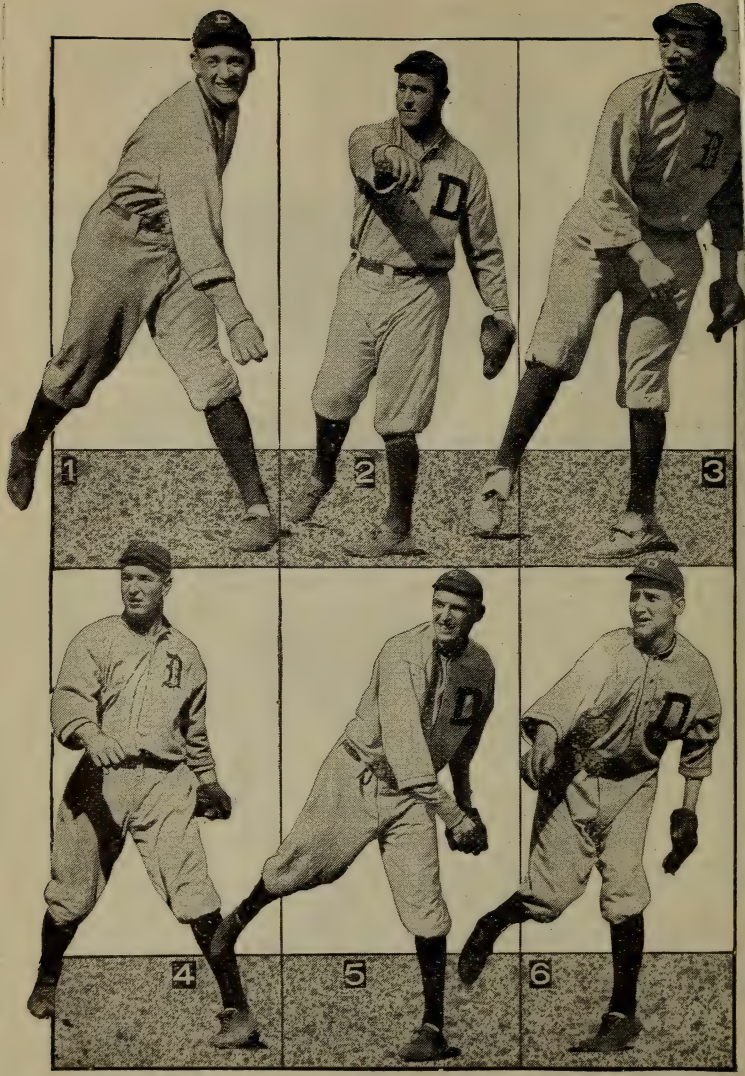
New York vs. Cincinnati—Doyle safe at second.

to see the home team lose, perhaps by some very difficult chance which would have been excused in the old days. No excuses in 1915. The first cry to arise would be, "There they are. Not trying again." This was not confined to one city. It spread all over the Base Ball circuit, and it was not confined to one league, for it was as much in evidence in the American League and in the minor leagues as it was in the National League.

It is anticipated that all adverse conditions most in evidence in 1915 will disappear very quickly with the new conditions which have been brought about for 1916. It is quite probable that such will be the case. Organization is absolutely essential to the continuance, the prosperity and the good name of Base Ball, and just so long as there are individuals who try to disrupt the organization, just so long there will be failures recorded. There is nothing in this world in the way of sport which is more perfect, more fair to all alike, of such high standard and so entitled to make an American lover of sport proud as the organization of Base Ball. The great trouble with the American sport-loving enthusiast is, he doesn't know how fine a thing he has really got.

While there has been much in the foregoing not particularly cheerful, let us look a moment on the other side. All things considered, the success of the National League in 1915 was the finest tribute to its administrative ability since the circuit had been organized. The attendance was not so small as it was pictured. As in some years there had been a tendency to estimate the crowds at Base Ball games in figures far in excess of those who were actually present, so it was that the tendency in 1915 went to the other extreme, for the general attendance at the games of the National League was the best in all the years of that body when everything is taken into consideration as regards players, business depression and international disturbances. In fact, the attendance was marvelously good when we realize what the world-wide atmosphere really was. It is within the memory of the writer when the attendance figures shrunk during Base Ball war far under the 300 and the 500 mark at more than one city in a National League circuit. Nothing of the kind happened in 1915. There were not as large crowds as had seen National League games, it is true, but there were very large crowds in view of the conditions.

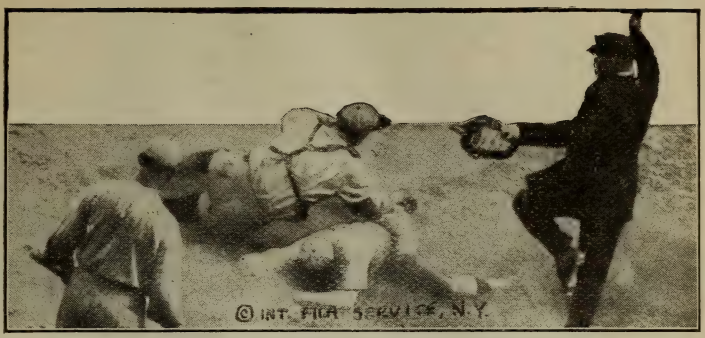
It was a remarkably clean season. There was little or no friction except in three or four notable instances between the players and the officials.



1, Burns; 2, Stanage; 3, Kavanaugh; 4, Dubuc; 5, James; 6, Dauss.

A GROUP OF DETROIT AMERICANS.

Conlon, Photos.



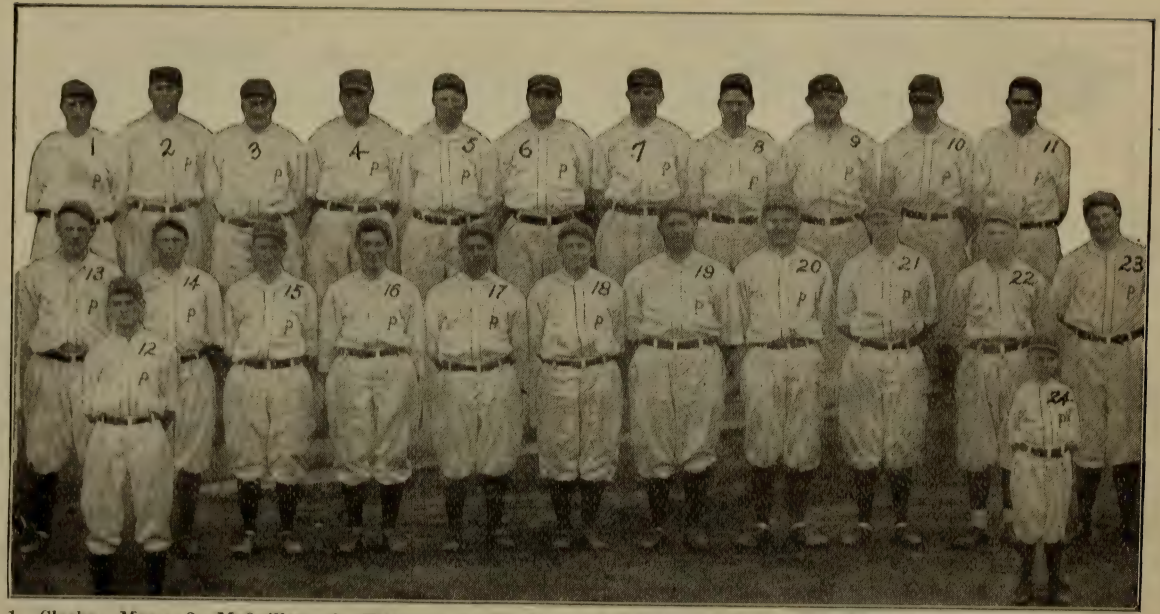
Brooklyn vs. Boston—Daubert out at the plate.

It was less artistic than in some other years. That is, artistic as judged by the keen eye of the manager who discriminates only between absolute perfection and everything else. There were some splendidly fought games and there were some very stupid games. It was a year for the National League in which the pitchers predominated more largely than they had in other seasons. The tendency in the organization for three years or more has been toward a more effective class of pitching. This must be granted if there is anything to be gleaned in a close survey of the work of the player from 1912 on.

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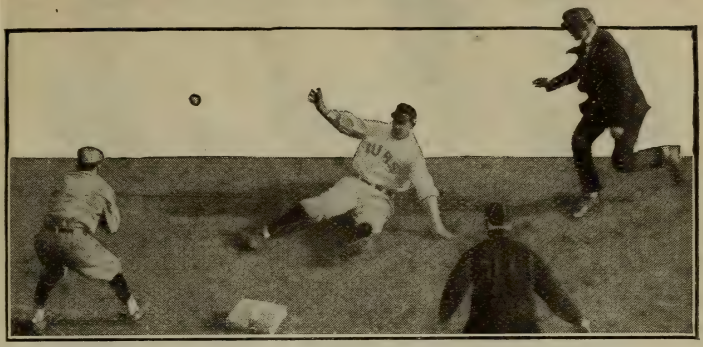
It has been said of the National League race of 1915 that if any one of the clubs of the organization except Philadelphia had possessed the services of Alexander, the club thus fortunate would have won the championship. It would be foolish to accept this statement too literally, yet it bears its modicum of truth. It is quite certain that the Giants, last in the fight, would have been far from last if they had with them a single winning pitcher of the type of Alexander. A stalwart "twirler" of his description would have meant much to the Boston club, which was weak for the very lack of that type of player. It would have meant much to the Brooklyn club, to the Chicago club, to the Pittsburgh club, to the St. Louis club and to the Cincinnati club, which began the season in some respects less fortunate as to players than any of its rivals.

Alexander won more games than any pitcher of the National League. He did not win them alone, but he gets credit for them in the statistics with which we are wont so gleefully to dabble from year to year. He won just enough more games than any other pitcher to give to the Philadelphias that margin of victories which brings a championship with it. Had any one of the clubs which had finished in the first division prior to 1915 been in the same winning mood as in other years it is not probable that the Philadelphias, even with the assistance of Alexander, would have been in front when the end of the season was over. The remainder of the National League, however, as well balanced as it was, was more balanced by mediocrity than by an excess of perfection, and the Philadelphias, after their eight straight victories early in 1915, traveled along with just that preponderance in their favor. Their hardest fight took place in the very beginning of 1915 and was with the Chicago club. By and by Chicago slowly faded out of



1, Clarke, Mgr.; 2, McQuillan; 3, Wagner; 4, Hinchman; 5, Johnson; 6, Costello; 7, Mamaux; 8, Cooper; 9, Scheeren; 10, Conzelman; 11, Adams; 12, Carey; 13, Harmon; 14, Baird; 15, McCarthy; 16, Gerber; 17, Bob Schang; 18, Viox; 19, Gibson; 20, Kantlehner; 21, Murphy; 22, Kelly; 23, Lejeune; 24, Dunn, Mascot. Johnston, Photo.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1915.



Chicago vs. Philadelphia—Fisher sliding to third.

the race, and while the Philadelphias did not always have it easy for the remainder of the summer and autumn, they were skillful enough to ward off any blows which were destined to put them out of the running.

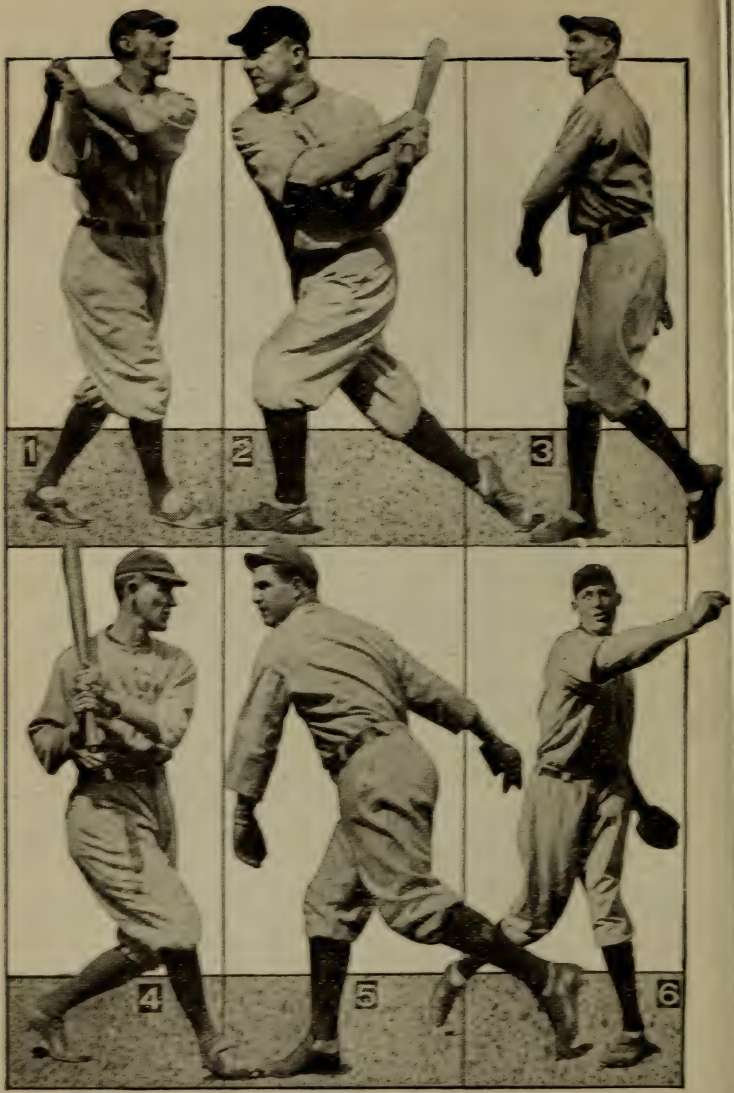
Granting Alexander all the credit that is due to a great pitcher, although subsequent events in the World Series proved that Alexander was not powerful enough to cope with a strong antagonist except support was given him by his fellow-players, it was not his skill in the box that alone helped the Philadelphia club to win the championship of 1915. As much credit should be given to Bancroft, the Philadelphia shortstop, as to Alexander for the part that Philadelphia played throughout last season.

In 1914 the Philadelphia club finished a poor fifth. In many respects the pitching was as good for the Philadelphia club in 1914 as it was in 1915. The infield of the Philadelphias in 1914 was not good. The vital weakness was at shortstop. The next worst weakness at second base. When both of these positions go by the board no club is likely to win the championship in a major league. If it does it will be well to reconcile ourselves to the fact that the day of miracles is still with us.

Bancroft came to the Philadelphia club and made it. Niehoff was placed at second to co-operate with him. Niehoff is a steady player, but not a Bancroft. It was the latter who flashed in and out around second base especially in the early part of the year, and who helped as much, or more, until his characteristics were better known to National League players—that is, his playing characteristics—to give the Philadelphia club its first footing. As it happened, the first footing was the best footing, for the Philadelphias lost it to but one club throughout the year, and that Chicago. Once first place was regained from Chicago, the Philadelphias never relinquished their advantage.

To a pitcher of the type of Alexander the support which he received from Bancroft, and which he had not received because of the lack of a shortstop in the Philadelphia club since the desertion of Doolan, made the difference of a championship team and a team in the second division.

Another source of comfort to Alexander and to the Philadelphia club in general was the batting of Cravath. Not every home run which was made by Cravath was over short fences, as in one afternoon toward the close of the season the editor of the GUIDE saw Cravath make a home run against Tesreau with three



1, Schulte; 2, Phelan; 3, Williams; 4, Good; 5, Vaughan; 6, Adams.

A GROUP OF CHICAGO NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



Pittsburgh vs. New York—Viox out at the plate.

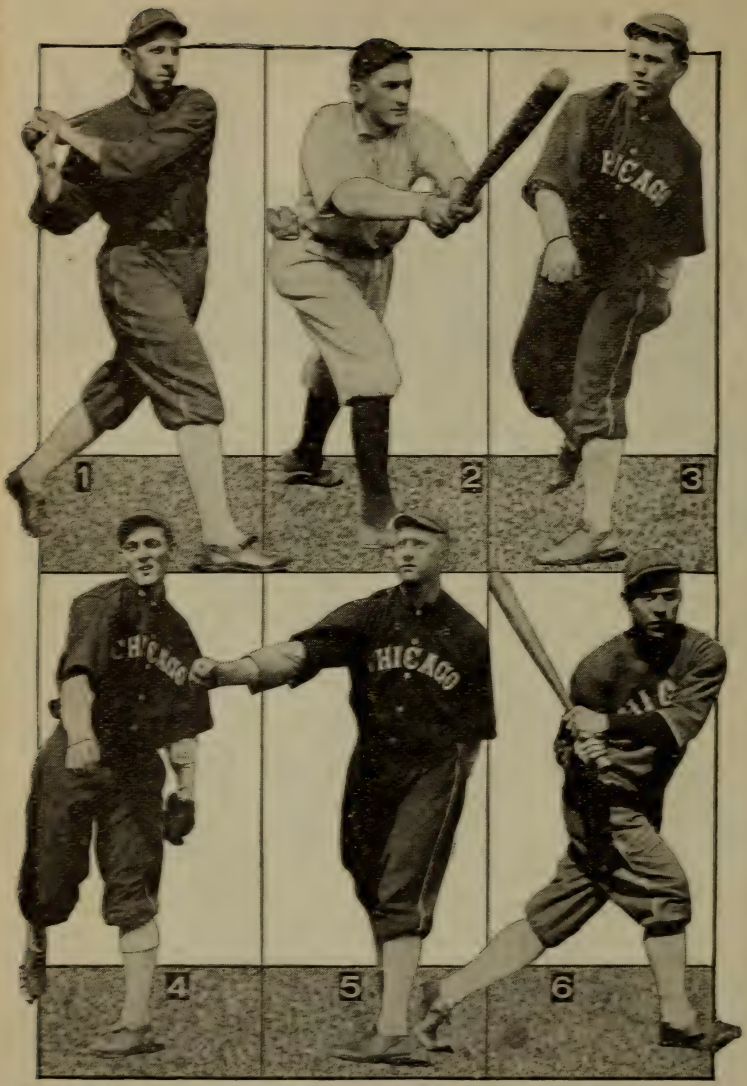
runners on the bases which was one of the longest and hardest drives ever made by any batter.

It is not likely that we shall ever have anything quite so ideal as Base Ball fields of uniform size, especially as Base Ball is being played in these days of affluence on bits of real estate which are sold by the foot and not by the acre. On the other hand, it is possible to provide measures which shall place a handicap in the rules of Base Ball regarding dimensions that shall make the requisite for a home run drive a longer distance than it is at present. It would not be a difficult problem to work out that which would be approximately a true handicap. When that is done there will no longer be any cry about short fences. Every condition in the actual playing of a game of Base Ball should be uniform. The rule of that which is fair for one club being fair for another club is perfectly proper if it is followed to its final conclusion. It is not a true rule when it gives to any one club seventy-seven chances against any other one club's eleven. The fact that there are seven other clubs in the league and that seven times eleven equals seventy-seven does not make the handicap a true one. Odds must always be equal, club to club, or on the basis of seventy-seven to seventy-seven, and not seventy-seven to eleven.

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Quite all the players of the Philadelphia club did well. Otherwise it would not have been possible for them to win the championship, even in view of the fact that their opposition was admittedly less forceful than it had been in other years. That the club with the same players could have won the championship in 1912, 1913 or 1914, is a matter of opinion. Base Ball chances are against such an outcome, yet no one will ever know the answer to the question, for games are not played after years are dead. What the team may or not amount to will be better proved when it plays during the years to come. If it does lack real strength, the season of 1916 will be likely to demonstrate that fact, because it appears probable that there will be no little strengthening in the future on the part of the National League's other clubs.

Much to be admired throughout the season was the persistence of the club. Whatever quality may have been most strongly instilled into the minds of the players by their new manager, Patrick Moran, it is very certain that he kept them more stubbornly fighting than



1, E. Collins; 2, Jackson; 3, Schalk; 4, Weaver; 5, Faber; 6, Fournier.

A GROUP OF CHICAGO AMERICANS.

Conlon, Photos.



New York vs. Cincinnati—Merkle out at second.

always had been the case with the Philadelphia club in the past. It has been said of the old "Phillies" that most of them cared most of all about their base hits, and after that they discussed their victories. Such was not the case in 1915. There was more and better concerted team effort on the part of the players than Philadelphia had seen in other years, and the reward followed.

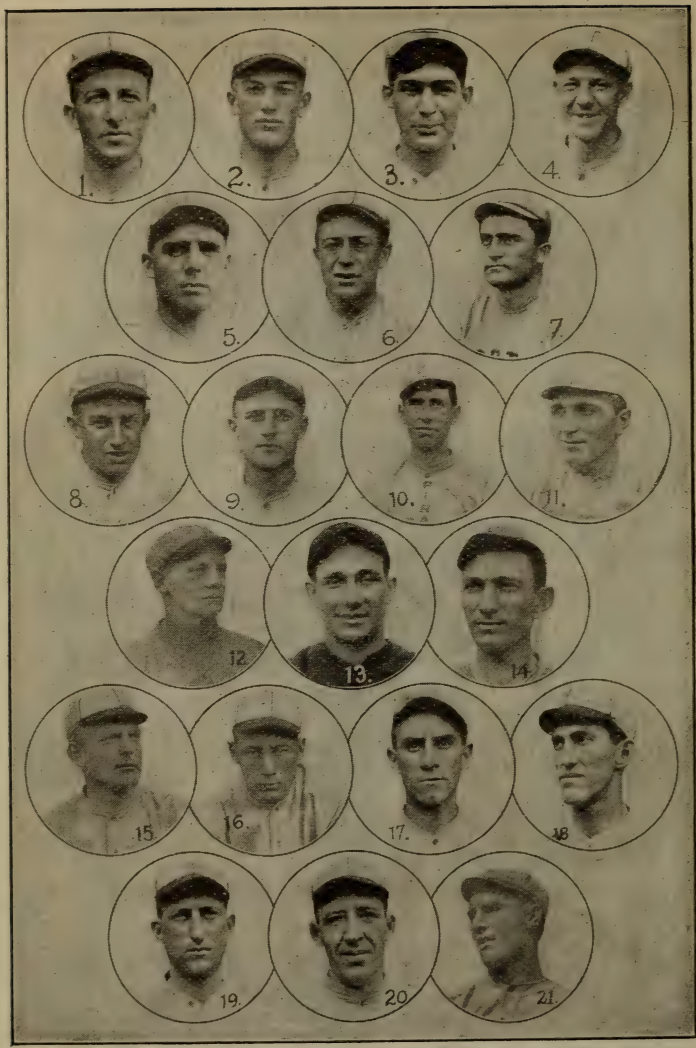
Not untruthfully, critics declared the Philadelphia club of 1915 one of the best behaved on the ball field. Time and again their manager impressed upon the players the futility of arguing with the umpires only perhaps to be weakened by having one of their number suspended for a period of days. Moran was right. He was right on general principles, and in this instance particularly right for the reason that the Philadelphia club did not possess an over-plus of players, and if the team had been weakened by losing an infielder or a pitcher it might have meant the loss of the pennant by his suspension.

Twice it fell to the lot of the New York club to deal Philadelphia a blow that might put the team out of the race for the pennant, and both times the Giants failed. In five different contests it was the long hits dealt into the bleachers or over the fence that decided the games against New York and in favor of Philadelphia. As the luck of Base Ball is as fickle as a summer girl, it so happened that in all of these games the fatal thrusts within the Giant armor took place so late in the contest that it was quite out of the question for the Giants to recoup themselves, except by similar luck, and it is not often that luck of that character showers two teams alike in the same day.

On the road, particularly in the West, the Philadelphias had not always been at their best. In 1915, while making their final trip through the western half of the circuit, they toppled over St. Louis and Chicago, both of which had been stumbling blocks in the past, and with those victories began the triumphal march to the finish. Successively New York and Brooklyn were put out of the way, and the victories over the Brooklyn club virtually ensured to the Philadelphia team that for which Philadelphia Base Ball enthusiasts had been battling for thirty-three consecutive seasons—a championship in the National League.

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If the Boston club had been possessed of the same playing strength at the beginning of the season of 1915 that it had at the



1, Long; 2, Meadows; 3, J. Miller; 4, Beck; 5, Hyatt; 6, Miller Huggins, Mgr.; 7, Perdue; 8, Butler; 9, Doak; 10, Robinson; 11, Dolan; 12, Niehaus; 13, Bescher; 14, Wilson; 15, Griner; 16, Snyder; 17, Betzel; 18, Gonzales; 19, Sallee; 20, Ames; 21, Glenn.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1915.



Pittsburgh vs. New York—Johnston safe at third.

end of the season of 1914 there is no doubt that Boston would have made a better fight for the championship in 1915 than it did. That does not imply necessarily that the Boston club would have won the championship of the National League. Excuses toward the same bearing, though not exactly of the same nature, could have been made for other clubs in the National League than Boston. Such excuses would not win a championship for any one of those clubs with more ease than they would win for the Boston club.

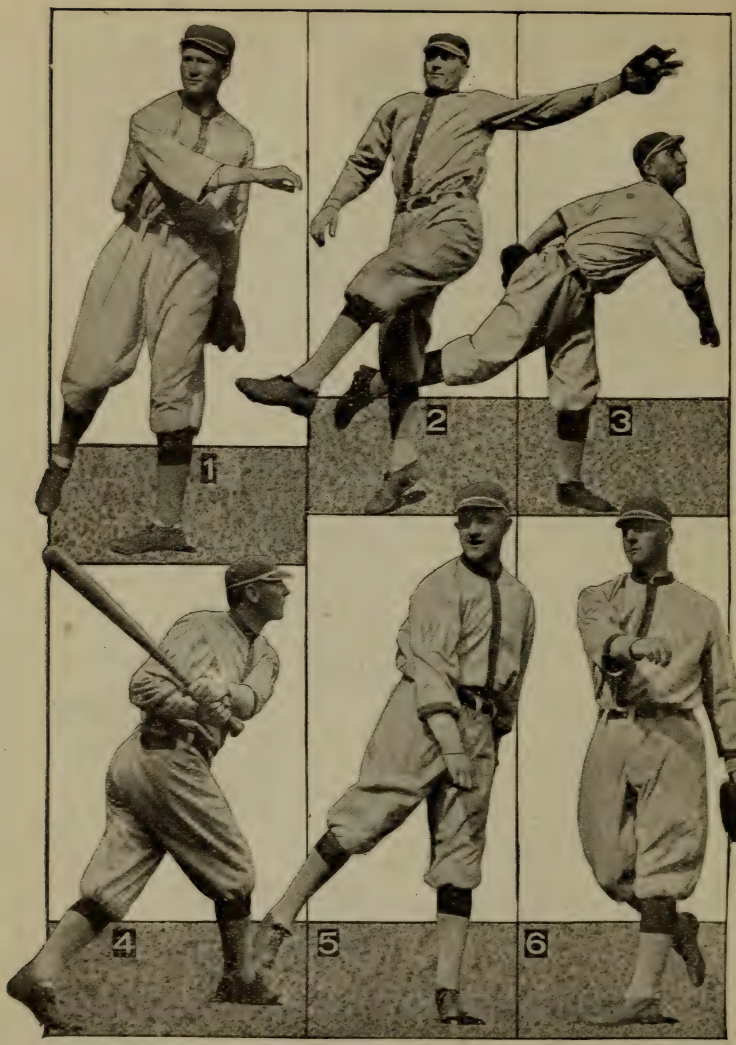
The principal point is that the Boston club lost its grip to a large extent because it was a weakened organization, and that, too, in spite of the fact that it appeared to have been strengthened before the beginning of the season. Magee was added to play in the outfield by means of a trade with Philadelphia, and one or two other changes of minor importance were effected.

The first blow, and the hardest blow received by the club, was the announcement that James would be unable to pitch. His arm was out of condition and did not respond with any degree of assurance throughout the summer. A great deal of the time he was away from the club at his home.

In addition to the loss of James, whose assistance had been no mean factor in winning the championship for Boston in 1914, the club lost the services of Evers for many weeks of the summer because of an injury to his ankle while on the bases. The absence of these two important players undoubtedly had a serious effect on the Braves' attempt to win another National League championship.

In batting the Bostons were not as strong as they were in 1914 by many points. They were last in the league in 1915, taken as a club, and in the season before they had been fourth. If there had been nothing else working at cross purposes in the club, this alone would have kept the team out of the championship. No one ever heard of a Base Ball club winning a pennant in a major league circuit and at the same time finishing eighth among the batsmen.

There are some who still believe that luck does not act as a factor in Base Ball. If only most of them had actual experience they would give luck fifty per cent. of the battle and trust that



1, Johnson; 2, McBride; 3, Ayres; 4, Milan; 5, Morgan; 6, Henry.
A GROUP OF WASHINGTON AMERICANS.
Conlon, Photos.

they could get the other fifty per cent. out of their players. Luck is one of the vital elements which discriminates between championship teams and almost championship teams. The Bostons were favored with play after play in 1914 which turned out much to their advantage, and in 1915 they went through the same plays and they did not turn out to their advantage. However, they did not forget to allude now and then to the luck of the Philadelphia club. Quite true the Philadelphia club won some games in 1915 by making three-baggers or home runs with men on bases, but in 1914 many a game was won by the Boston club after two hands were out and the game almost over, and some of those victories were as decidedly lucky as any of the Phillies in 1915.

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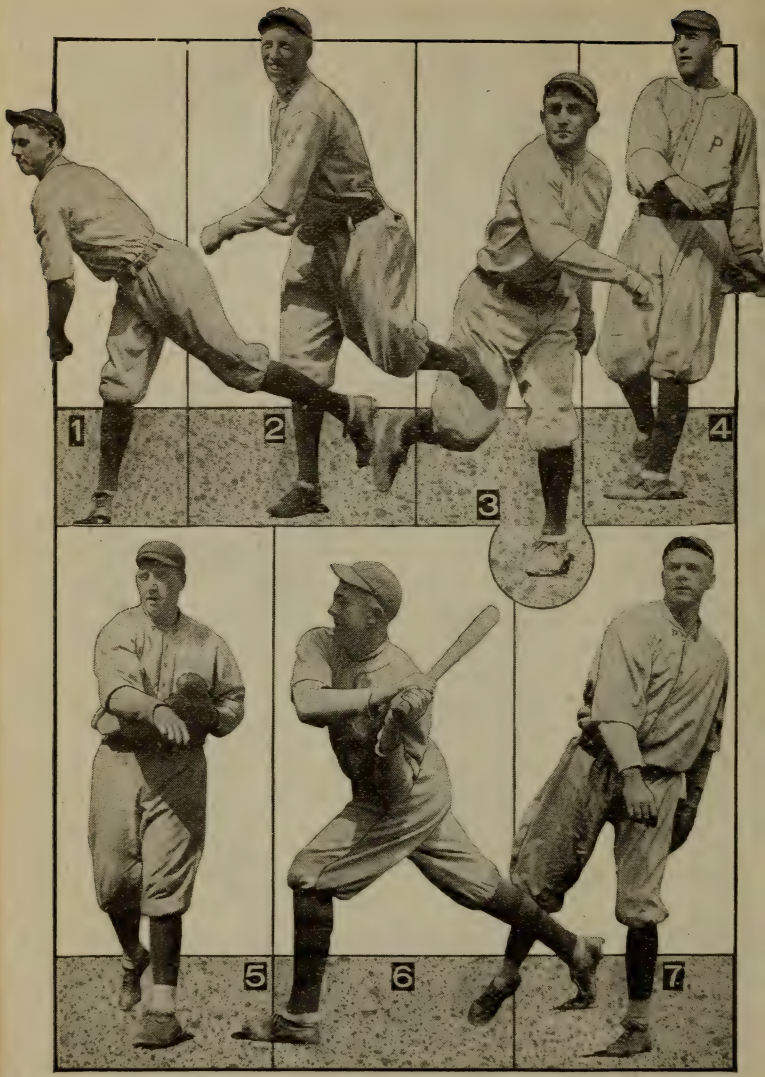
If there was one club more than another in the National League that enjoyed all the throes of ecstatic Base Ball competition that attend a pennant possibility it was the Brooklyn club. With its ups and downs the team alternately had Brooklyn hilarious and grieving. One moment the "fans" were elated at the joyfully elusive hope of winning a pennant, and the next they were despondent and hypercritical. In the cheerful days, when a team just seems to be on the verge of capturing the championship of a Base Ball league, it is a poor and downtrodden Base Ball enthusiast who cannot manage any losing team better than the manager. Well that such is so, for on that diet the interest in the national game waxes fat and fairly groans with its excess of good health.

Brooklyn remained longer in the race by reason of good batting and unexpectedly good pitching than because the team was remarkably skillful in the field or composed of expert base runners. Two or three of the youngsters who had been coached by Manager Robinson to pitch, did so well when the meridian of the race had been passed that the team, after the middle of July, pushed its way into second place, and it was not an easy task for the Boston club to push Brooklyn back a peg. Indeed it took the games of the very last week of the year to ensure Boston of second place, and if the Bostons had not been very lucky against New York in the last series, which was played at Boston, it is a question whether Brooklyn would have finished lower than second.

By acquiring Cheney from the Chicago club and Marquard from the New York club the Brooklyn management in the last days of the year tried to add sufficient pitching strength to beat Philadelphia for the championship.

Unfortunately Cheney was injured while pitching one of his best games, and from that time on could not assist the team. Marquard appeared to have no better luck with Brooklyn than with New York. He pitched parts of games well, but seemed to tire toward the end of a contest and then lose the prestige which his team had enjoyed up to that time.

The infield work of the Brooklyns was much improved by the better all-around play of Cutshaw. The season of 1915 was by far the best that he ever enjoyed in Base Ball. While not so spectacular as some of his rivals on the field, he was very steady in contrast to his fielding in 1914, and with both Daubert and Cutshaw performing well the right side of the Brooklyn infield did not suffer. At third base Brooklyn was better equipped than some of the clubs in the National League, and the third base play for the Brooklyns was consistently good throughout the season. That helped to balance the general team work of the organization. Wheat, of course, shone brightly in the outfield, and Myers perhaps played his best game since he has been connected with Base Ball.



1, Cooper; 2, Johnston; 3, Viox; 4, Costello; 5, Coleman; 6, Baird; 7, Harmon.

A GROUP OF PITTSBURGH NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.

The severest trials of the Brooklyn club appeared to be those connected with the games which were played on the grounds of the western end of the circuit. Not infrequently the team would appear to have games won only to lose them in the latter stages because of a sudden let-down on the part of a pitcher or one of those superlative errors for which the club was famed. If a Brooklyn player did make an error, it was a rare occasion when the game did not go with it.

In the face of these reverses the players would come back the following day with determination and with grit. This was an achievement in favor of the manager, for those who had tried to handle the destinies of Brooklyn prior to the time of Manager Robinson had not always been able to maintain the spirit of their players. On the whole, the season was one of compliment to the intelligence and the judicious executive administration of the managerial head of the club.

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Chicago did all, or perhaps most, of its fighting in the early part of the year. Then the pitchers were going fairly well and the batters were hitting the ball with some degree of effectiveness. There were many days when Chicago was in the lead for the championship of the organization and it was the impression of some of the National League managers that the Cubs would stick through and probably be the runners-up if they did not win the pennant.

The club broke near the middle of July, about the time that Brooklyn began to fight its way into second place. Once the Chicagos were out of first place in July they never regained it and gradually fell back until they were in seventh place, but a last-moment rally at the very, very end of the season, by which they won repeatedly over the Cincinnati club, put them in fourth place, to which they clung until the Base Ball year was over.

The early success of the Chicago club was due to good batting and fair work on the part of the Chicago pitchers. Perhaps it was the batting more than the pitchers which helped the Cubs, for some of the old fellows on the team were hitting the ball as hard or harder than ever they had batted it, and they were batting, too, when there were runners on the bases.

Only one pitcher of the Chicago club stood forth consistently good throughout the season. He was Vaughan. In the record of games won and lost he far surpassed any pitcher of the team. In fact, Vaughan and Pierce were the only two pitchers of the club who won more games than they lost.

The best pitcher of the team, so far as actual performances in the box are concerned, based on the theory that earned runs are much more of a criterion of a pitcher's worth than a fictitious won and lost column, was Humphries. There were some teams who were quite likely to fall a victim to his curves whenever he appeared in the box, but there were others against which he was not so effective. For that reason his won and lost column suffers, but, on the other hand, the column which shows his actual personal worth as a pitcher proves that he was the best man whom the Cubs had.



1, Olson; 2, Killifer; 3, Dooin; 4, Rapp; 5, Dale; 6, Brown; 7, Von Kolnitz; 8, Douglass; 9, Gonzales; 10, Benton; 11, Mollwitz; 12, Wingo; 13, Griffith; 14, C. Herzog, Mgr.; 15, Leach; 16, Groh; 17, Wagner; 18, Lear; 19, Twombly; 20, Ames; 21, Fittery; 22, Clarke; 23, Schneider.

CINCINNATI NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1915.

Boellinger, Photo.

The Chicagos were not a good fielding club. Had they been able to field on the same equality as they could bat they might have been making their fight with Philadelphia down to the very end of the season. Their weakness was around second base and on the left side of the infield. The outfield gave better than average service for much of the year, especially when Schulte was batting. When he fell off there was none left but Williams to hold the pace. The latter batted better than Schulte on the season's record, and perhaps made as good a showing as any young outfielder in a season in which there were few to shine.

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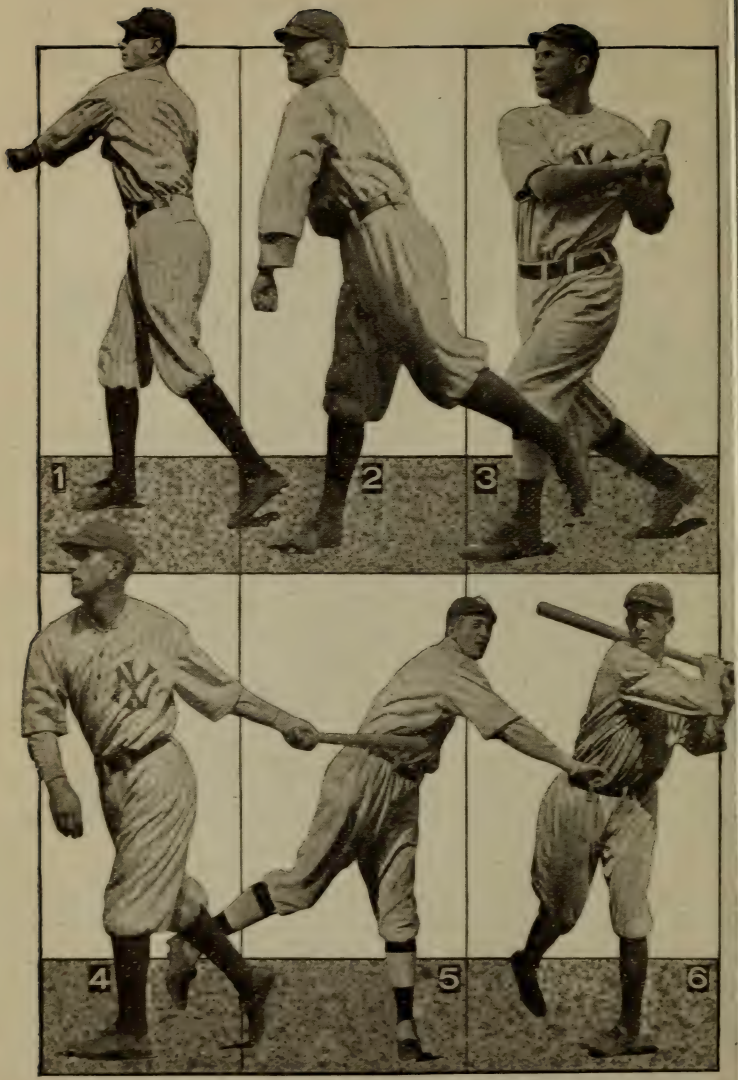
If the Pittsburgh club did not play a brilliant game, it surely played a staid and conservative game. As the struggle for championship honors grew more intense with the months, and the older players began to settle into the stride which makes championship teams if there is the requisite strength in an organization, the Pittsburgh club climbed from a lowly position in the race to third. That was its high-water mark for the year 1915, and the high-water mark of some other teams in the National League so far as that was concerned.

In the early part of August the team was playing its best ball. For a brief moment it appeared to be a dangerous contender. Then Carey was injured, and from that time the Pittsburgh club's star waned. Possibly it would never have been so brilliant had it not been for the successful work of Mamaux. He was a young pitcher who had much to do with holding Pittsburgh to a better position exactly as Alexander was successful, though in a more pronounced degree, with the Philadelphia club.

Take the Pittsburgh team as a whole and it was not a good run-getting organization. That was its weakness in 1914, and while efforts had been made to overcome it, a like weakness appeared again in 1915. There were not enough runs made by the players of the team to earn a championship in a circuit of the strength of the National League. Perhaps had it not been for the very good batting of Hinchman, a player who had been engaged from a minor league circuit, the Pittsburghs would not have finished as well up in the race as they did. Wagner was not the same batter as he had been in former years, although not outclassed by any means, and the other players of the team batted only at intervals. In one series they would be in rare form and in the next as weak as any club in the circuit. It was this unsteadiness which developed steadily and severest against the team as the race began to draw to that point where the finish was in sight.

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The St. Louis club fell off greatly from its record of the preceding year, and one of the reasons for the non-success of the players was constant weakness in the pitching department. Before the playing season began Perritt, who had been successful with St. Louis in 1914, left the club to join the Pittsburgh club of the Federal League. That he did not take up his task with the Federals was principally due to the fact that on second thought he wished himself back with Organized Base Ball, and as luck would have it for him, the New York club of the National League, becoming acquainted with that fact, opened negotiations for his services, and succeeded in inducing him to join the Giants. Other pitchers who were left with the St. Louis club worked well only at intervals. Doak was fairly good at the beginning of the year, but worry dimmed his effectiveness toward the close of the season.



1, Pipp; 2, High; 3, Maisel; 4, Peckinpaugh: 5, Caldwell; 6, Nunamaker.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK AMERICANS.

Conlon, Photos.

Perdue barely succeeded in working into form at any time during the summer. Sallee was not as successful as in the season of 1914, and one reason for that is the long service which Sallee has seen on the diamond.

St. Louis had a number of old players who needed the mid-summer sun to warm them up, and some of them were unable to show much speed even then. By the trades which had been made the club had been loaded up with too much old talent in proportion to the younger players.

Individually the best player whom St. Louis had during the year was Snyder, the catcher. In many respects he was much like a famous Synder of old, who was also a catcher. The younger generation may have forgotten Charley Snyder, once with Boston, and probably has, but in his day Charley Snyder was one of the best catchers who ever stood behind a bat. He could hit with any of his rivals and he could catch and throw marvelously well. He was not much of a runner and the St. Louis Snyder has exactly the same characteristics as the Snyder of old.

Bescher was traded by the New York club to the St. Louis club, but his general work on the ball field was not better than it had been with New York the preceding year. His good games were many, but now and then he had a lapse mentally, and usually with disaster to his own club. Long improved greatly and played the best ball in his career.

The infield was fair and would have been better if it had not been for the frequent injuries to players. The team was a disappointment to the St. Louis enthusiasts, who expected much after the good finish of 1914, but as a matter of fact the team of 1915 was not so strong as that of 1914, and there was no real cause for anticipating better work.

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Cincinnati began the season with the weakest club in the league as viewed from the standpoint of the critics who essayed to make predictions. Players had been lost because they jumped to the Federal league and others had been transferred because they were not of the type demanded by the manager. Trouble that arose early in the year did not add to the zeal of the team or increase the ambition of the players, yet the Cincinnatis pulled together toward the latter part of the season and shoved New York back into eighth place, the saddest commentary on the ineffectiveness of the Giants of anything which happened during the year.

Collectively the Cincinnatis were fair behind the bat, not overstrong in the box, very good in fielding at three positions on the infield and only average in the outfield. It was the infield, aided by the excellent work of two or three young pitchers who were picked up during the year, that pulled the Cincinnatis through to seventh place. Their outfield never was over-strong at any time during the season.

The Reds had the best third baseman in the league, Groh, and as good a shortstop as there was in the league, notwithstanding the fact that both the Boston and Philadelphia "fans" thought their clubs had better. Wingo caught better as the season progressed, and against some clubs helped the Cincinnatis materially by his good batting.

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Nothing, not even the winning of the championship by the Philadelphia club, was more of a surprise than the finish of the New York club. The Giants, with much the same team which had won championships in the past, crawled under the wire last. It



1, Betzel; 2, Sallee; 3, Beck; 4, Gonzales; 5, Robinson; 6, Meadows.

A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.

was the most discreditable showing ever made by a New York club under McGraw, and the players of the team felt keenly their position and their descent into the cellar to join the booby class.

There were enough reasons for the non-success of the New York club to fill an apple barrel. Most of the critics have held that the lack of good pitching was the prime cause. That was one reason for the slump, but not the principal reason. The worst failure in the New York team of 1915 was its infield. Part of the weakness of the infield was due to injuries to players. Some day some one will write a book about injuries to players, and the book will be longer than a serial story continued for two centuries. That of the Giants' infield which was not ruined by injuries to players was ruined by bad ball playing, and the fielding records of the National League do not show all of the bad ball playing, for there was bad ball playing mentally as well as physically.

Lobert was out of the game for about twelve weeks. He had been engaged to play third, and with his engagement the enthusiasts of the metropolis hoped that a weak place had been filled, as the Giants had been wobbly at third for two years. Lobert started out bravely, playing in splendid form until he was hit in the side by a pitched ball by Alexander. He had barely recovered from that injury when he was again hit in the side by Ritter, of his own club. This time his ribs were broken. Not more than two weeks after he had recovered from the last injury he twisted his knee, sliding to second base, and did not play again during the year.

Both Doyle and Fletcher were erratic in the field, and the former was out of the game because of injuries. At first base Merkle had his elbow dislocated in the second series which was played at the Polo Grounds by the Bostons, and he did not return to the game for over a month. In the meantime the Giants showed greatly how they missed him.

Mathewson was not in condition to pitch at any time during the summer—that is, the kind of condition which Mathewson always had enjoyed until last year. Instead of being the biggest winning factor which the Giants boasted, he was a bad loser. It was not his pitching arm which was affected, but his left side. An ailment of such a character had seized him that he could not turn his head without suffering pain, and night after night he was unable to sleep. He tried various remedies, but none of them were of much worth, and although he pitched four or five very creditable games, there was perhaps not a day, except one, that he went into the box feeling certain of himself. If memory serves right, this one game was in St. Louis, where he appeared to be as great as he ever was in his life.

Perritt failed lamentably to come up to expectations, and as the season advanced Marquard, instead of improving in physical strength, appeared to grow weaker. Even when he had a game won he could not hold it. Tesreau was quite as effective as he had been in the past, taking all things into consideration. The earnest worker of the team was Stroud, and he was also the most unfortunate pitcher, for many of his games, excellently pitched, were kicked away by blunders behind him. The younger pitchers were at both extremes, either very good or very bad. Ritter and Schauer pitched one or two really high-class games and some others that were not much better than Class D.

The outfield was a shaky proposition all year. Burns dislocated his ankle at Dallas in spring training practice and began the season with a tendency to favor it. He favored it most of the year, as the difference between his playing record of 1914 and that of 1915 will amply demonstrate. Snodgrass, although one



1, Doyle; 2, Stroud; 3, Fletcher; 4, Perritt; 5, Schauer; 6, Schupp; 7, Babington; 8, Robertson; 9, Merkle; 10, Mascot; 11, Schang; 12, Mathewson; 13, McGraw, Mgr.; 14, Bentley; 15, Dooin; 16, Kelley; 17, Meyers; 18, Brainard; 19, Thorpe; 20, Ritter; 21, Tesreau; 22, Wendell; 23, Burns; 24, Grant.

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NEW YORK NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1915.

of the hardest trying ball players in the National League, simply went from bad to worse until his batting became a joke and he himself became so thoroughly disheartened that he went to the club and asked for his release. Robertson was like a headlight with a shade to it. Sometimes the shade was drawn up out of the way of the brilliant rays and Robertson appeared to be the Ty Cobb of the National League. Other times the shade was drawn down and Robertson was as demure as a lady bug. He has all the qualifications of a great ball player except application. When he was going at his best he neglected to slide to home plate in Cincinnati. That slip of the mind cost him and the New York club dearly. He was so badly injured that it was weeks before he could play. Meanwhile the Giants, who had advanced to third place in the race, missing his timely batting, oozed down again into the mud and were never heard from but mildly after that date. They went to Pittsburgh from Cincinnati and never won a game. Much later they managed to fight their way to a fairly successful vantage point once more, but were crushed after they had put up something that approximated one of their old-time battles and weakly slid the greased pole after that. Murray was dropped early in the year.

Behind the bat the club was very weak. McLean broke the rules of discipline and was released for good. Meyers fell off in his batting, fell off until he reached less than a fair minor league average. Dooin, who was procured from the Cincinnati club, brought life into the team and helped much in coaching the pitchers.

Throughout it all there was one man who stood up to the mark day by day and except when he was injured gave the club the very best he could. That was Merkle. In the outfield—and this is said with complete understanding as to what the National League outfielders can do—Merkle was the best man in the National League in 1915 and one of the best outfielders that ever played in the National League. Had he been there for four or five years his praises would have been sung as loudly as those of Tris Speaker. He never played first base so well in his life as he did in 1915, and he had more with which to contend.

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The result of the National League race of 1915, the positions in which the different clubs finished, the composition of the teams as they stood then and as they are likely to be made up for 1916, gives strong indication that before July 4, 1916, has been reached the Base Ball enthusiasts of this country will witness some of the most spectacular ground and lofty tumbling that ever has taken place in the oldest Base Ball circuit.

The standing of the National League clubs by percentage during the year was as follows:

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 1.

	Won.	Lost.	PC.		Won.	Lost.	PC.
Philadelphia	12	3	.800	St. Louis	9	9	.500
Chicago	9	6	.600	Brooklyn	6	10	.375
Boston	8	6	.571	Pittsburgh	5	10	.333
Cincinnati	9	7	.563	New York	3	10	.231

STANDING OF CLUBS MAY 15.

Philadelphia	16	8	.667	Brooklyn	12	14	.462
Chicago	15	11	.577	Cincinnati	11	14	.440
Boston	13	11	.542	St. Louis	12	16	.429
Pittsburgh	13	14	.481	New York	10	14	.417



1, Shotton; 2, Austin; 3, Sisler; 4, Agnew; 5, Weilman; 6, C. Walker.

A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS AMERICANS.

Conlon, Photos.

STANDING OF CLUBS JUNE 1.

	Won.	Lost.	PC.		Won.	Lost.	PC.
Chicago	23	16	.590	St. Louis	19	20	.487
Philadelphia	20	16	.556	Pittsburgh	18	20	.474
Boston	20	18	.526	Cincinnati	15	19	.441
Brooklyn	18	18	.500	New York	14	20	.412

STANDING OF CLUBS JUNE 15.

Chicago	27	20	.574	Boston	23	24	.489
Philadelphia	27	20	.574	Pittsburgh	22	24	.478
St. Louis	27	26	.509	New York	19	24	.442
Brooklyn	24	25	.490	Cincinnati	19	25	.432

STANDING OF CLUBS JULY 1.

Chicago	35	26	.574	Boston	29	34	.460
Philadelphia	33	27	.550	New York	26	31	.456
Pittsburgh	32	28	.533	Brooklyn	28	34	.452
St. Louis	35	32	.522	Cincinnati	26	32	.448

STANDING OF CLUBS JULY 15.

Philadelphia	41	33	.554	Pittsburgh	38	38	.500
Chicago	42	35	.545	New York	34	38	.472
Brooklyn	40	36	.526	Cincinnati	32	39	.451
St. Louis	41	40	.506	Boston	34	43	.442

STANDING OF CLUBS AUGUST 1.

Philadelphia	51	40	.560	Boston	47	46	.505
Brooklyn	49	45	.521	New York	44	46	.489
Pittsburgh	47	45	.511	St. Louis	46	51	.474
Chicago	46	45	.505	Cincinnati	40	52	.435

STANDING OF CLUBS AUGUST 15.

Philadelphia	55	45	.550	Pittsburgh	52	54	.491
Brooklyn	57	49	.538	New York	49	51	.490
Chicago	53	51	.510	St. Louis	51	58	.468
Boston	52	52	.500	Cincinnati	48	57	.457

STANDING OF CLUBS SEPTEMBER 1.

Philadelphia	66	52	.559	St. Louis	60	65	.480
Brooklyn	66	57	.537	New York	56	61	.479
Boston	63	56	.529	Pittsburgh	59	66	.472
Chicago	59	60	.496	Cincinnati	55	67	.451

STANDING OF CLUBS SEPTEMBER 15.

Philadelphia	76	57	.571	Cincinnati	65	70	.481
Brooklyn	73	63	.537	Chicago	63	69	.477
Boston	72	63	.533	Pittsburgh	65	74	.468
St. Louis	67	72	.482	New York	60	73	.451

STANDING OF CLUBS OCTOBER 1.

Philadelphia	88	61	.591	Chicago	71	79	.473
Boston	79	68	.537	St. Louis	71	80	.470
Brooklyn	79	70	.530	Cincinnati	70	81	.464
Pittsburgh	72	80	.474	New York	68	79	.463

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Phila.	Bos.	Brook.	Chic.	Pitts.	St.L.	Cinc.	N.Y.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Philadelphia	..	14	9	14	10	15	13	15	90	62	.592
Boston	7	..	14	10	15	9	15	13	83	69	.546
Brooklyn	13	8	..	14	11	11	11	12	80	72	.526
Chicago	7	12	8	..	13	12	13	8	73	80	.477
Pittsburgh	12	7	11	9	..	10	10	14	73	81	.474
St. Louis	7	12	11	10	12	..	8	12	72	81	.471
Cincinnati	9	7	11	9	12	14	..	9	71	83	.461
New York	7	9	8	14	8	10	13	..	69	83	.454

Games remaining unplayed—At Boston, October 2, with Philadelphia; at New York, October 1, with Brooklyn; at New York, October 2, with Brooklyn; at Chicago, September 26, with Philadelphia; at St. Louis, September 17, with Boston (tie game).



1, Tuthill, Trainer; 2, Dauss; 3, Stanage; 4, Burns; 5, Cobb; 6, Coveleskie; 7, Oldham; 8, Baker; 9, Burke, 10, McKee; 11, Boehler; 12, Crawford; 13, Cavet; 14, H. Jennings, Mgr.; 15, Kavanaugh; 16, Moriarty; 17, Jacobson; 18, Young; 19, Vitt; 20, Bush; 21, Veach; 22, Dubuc.

Burke & Atwell, Photo.

DETROIT AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1915.



By means of a pennant race full of sensations and upsets the American League last season started climbing back up the ladder that was removed from the upper stories of financial prosperity two years before by the dual malign influence of a pair of wars—alien and diamond. Nothing like all the ground lost by the promoters since the war started has been regained, of course, but the tide turned last year. More clubs in the organization commanded by B. B. Johnson made a little money in 1915 than in 1914, and those which did not make a profit lost less than during the previous year. This in spite of the fact that the affairs of one club owner were in the hands of a committee of bankers for their protection and his own.

While the American League's championship campaign was not as close, on the whole, as the phenomenal battle in which all eight National League teams were so evenly matched last year, the younger circuit was the more prolific in all-round features demonstrative of the uncertainties of Base Ball. The slump of the Athletics, winners of four league pennants and three world championships in five previous years, from the premiership to the tail-end in one season was a considerable upset in itself, but it was more easily accounted for than some of the other things that happened during the year.

The disintegration of the great team which Connie Mack had developed out of raw material was responsible for the sudden loss in playing strength, and that disintegration was not due so much to the hand of time as to the policy of retrenchment made necessary by Philadelphia's attitude toward its great aggregation of stars. Less easily explained was the deterioration in the Washington team which for three previous years had been a prominent flag contender, and the revival of the Detroit team from comparative quiescence to active participation in the battle for pennants. The wide difference between the deeds of the White Sox in the first three and the last three months of the season was another phenomenon not explained with any degree of lucidity.

The return of the Boston Red Sox to championship honors after two off years was not an inexplicable surprise. The addition of Jack Barry "made" Carrigan's team. Barry welded it into an unbeatable combination and it had been beaten by only one aggregation the year before.

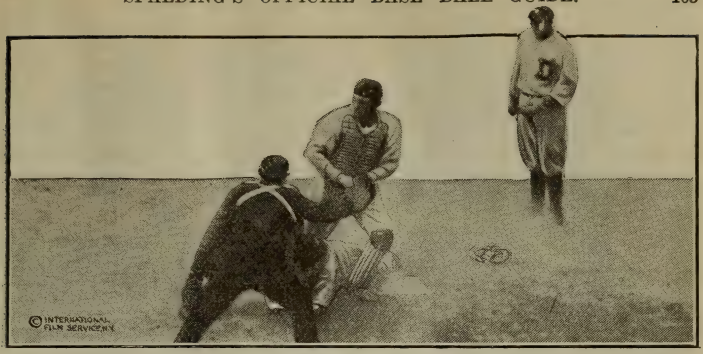
The fact that four of the eight American League teams were in the lead at different times last year added zest to the public's appetite, particularly as two of these four leaders were located in the West and two in the East. They were Boston and New York on the Atlantic side of the Alleghenies and Detroit and Chicago in the interocean region. Detroit and New York held the lead for comparatively brief periods, while Chicago and Boston between



1, Schalk; 2, Klepfer; 3, Faber; 4, Cicotte; 5, Benz; 6, Scott; 7, Walsh; 8, Breton; 9, Russell; 10, Daly; 11, Mayer; 12, Quinlan; 13, E. Collins; 14, Brief; 15, Blackburne; 16, Wolfgang; 17, Weaver; 18, C. Rowland, Mgr.; 19, Fournier; 20, Roth; 21, Felsch; 22, J. Collins; 23, Mascot; 24, Trainer; 25, Mascot.

Burke & Atwell, Photo.

CHICAGO AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1915.



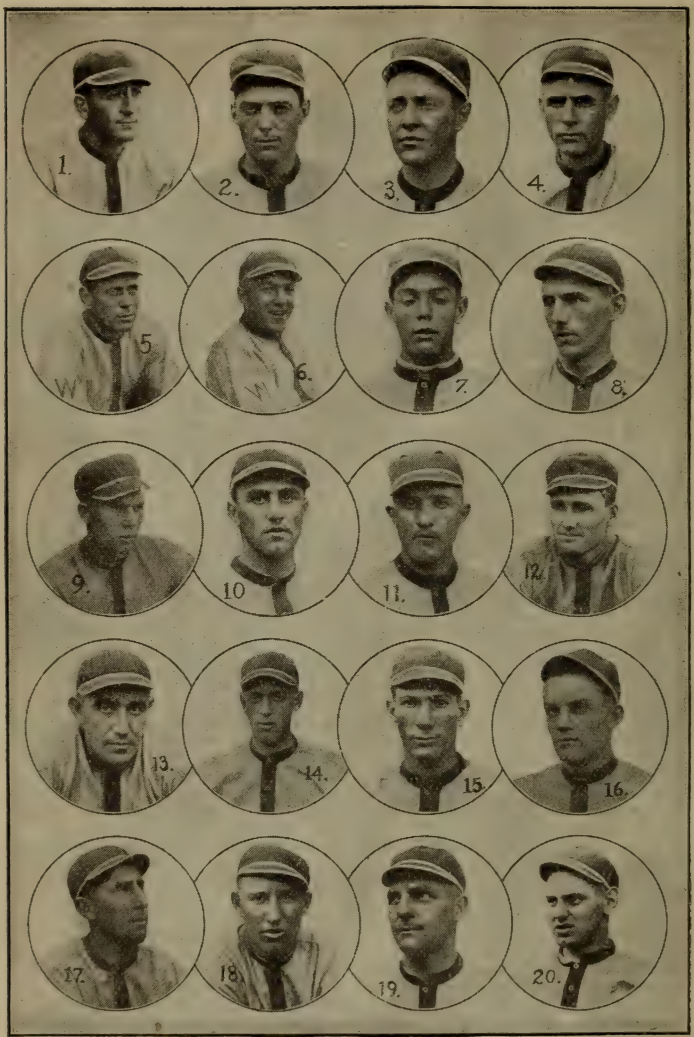
Detroit vs. New York—Bush out at the plate.

them set the pace during all except the first five weeks of the race.

For a time in the spring it looked as if the new ownership and management of the New York Yankees was going to prove a pennant winning combination, even without the apparent strength of material to justify championship expectations. For several weeks, after the initial scramble was over, the Donovans fought with Detroit for the leadership and at two different times actually broke into the lead. But before the end of May Chicago's White Sox hit a remarkable stride which carried them into the lead to stay for nearly half the rest of the season. At one time the Windy City aggregation was so far out in front that complaints were beginning to be voiced about a "runaway race." Shortly after the Fourth of July the White Sox began to slow up and at the same time the Red Sox began to steam up, and there was nothing to the argument between the two shades of Sox after the middle of July. From then on it was a struggle between Boston and Detroit.

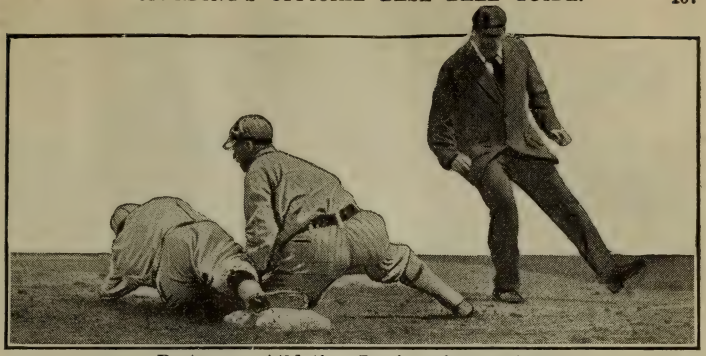
There were several remarkable side features to the season and these had something to do with the final location of the pennant. It often has occurred that some one team seemed to have something on one of its contenders or near contenders. Sometimes it has happened that a second division team apparently possessed the ability to trim a leading team much easier than any of the other aggregations up in the race. Last year in the American League there were several of these jinxes in operation.

The Red Sox had no difficulty at all in defeating the Washington team, which did not win a single one of its eleven games scheduled against Boston in Fenway Park and captured only six out of the ten contests played in Washington with the Red Sox (one game could not be played off). This jinx on the Griffmen was undoubtedly of great help to the Bostonians in annexing the pennant. But it was offset almost wholly by the easy time Detroit had with the White Sox all the year. Comiskey's men won only one game in Detroit last season, the Tigers capturing the other ten which were played there. The White Sox won one more game on their own grounds from the Tigers than the Senators were able to take from Boston in the Washington park. But here was the unusual spectacle of Boston winning fifteen out of twenty-one battles with Washington, which was clearly a first division team, and of Detroit trouncing Chicago in fifteen out of twenty-two games, although the White Sox were decidedly in the pennant race for a considerable distance.



1, McBride; 2, Milan; 3, Foster; 4, Clark Griffith, Mgr.; 5, Moeller; 6, Engel; 7, Acosta; 8, Hopper; 9, Ainsmith; 10, Shanks; 11, Morgan; 12, Johnson; 13, Connolly; 14, Harper; 15, Gallia; 16, Gandil; 17, Ayres; 18, Boehling; 19, Henry; 20, Shaw.

WASHINGTON AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1915.

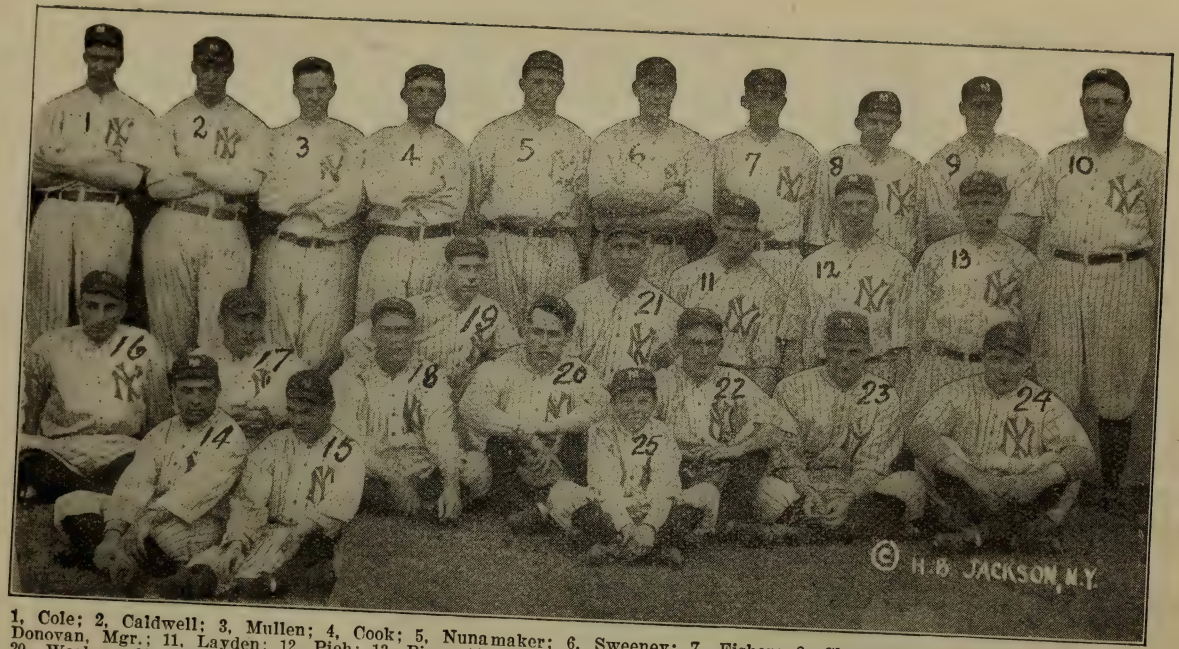


Boston vs. Athletics—Lewis safe at third.

Then we have the fact that St. Louis, a second division outfit, defeated Detroit in nearly half their games—winning nine out of twenty-two from the Tigers. That was as many as St. Louis won from Boston and Chicago put together, as the Browns were able to take only five games from the Red Sox and only four from the White Sox during the year. But for these little vagaries in the luck which makes Base Ball a great nation's pastime, Boston would have had a mighty tight fit for the pennant at the finish, yet these vagaries make the game.

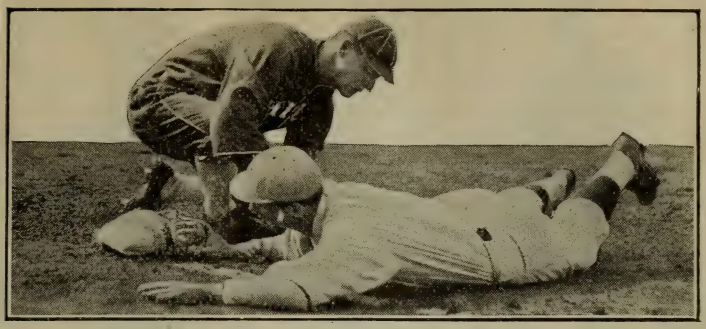
The most complete walkover enjoyed by any American League team last year was that of the White Sox over the Athletics. The Mackmen reversed Washington's record in Boston by failing to beat the White Sox in a single game played in Philadelphia, losing all eleven of them on their own grounds. Altogether the Athletics won three out of twenty-two games from Chicago and captured all three of their victories in Comiskey park. No other team was as successful against the Mackmen as the White Sox were, although Boston and Detroit won seventeen games apiece from Philadelphia. Boston had an almost complete mastery over Cleveland, which was able to annex only six games from the Red Sox, but only twenty games were played between those two teams, two contests being wiped off the schedule by rain.

While trades between American League club owners were, perhaps, fewer last year than usual, those which did occur were part of the season's features. The most prominent deals were in connection with the breaking up of the old Athletic machine. Charles A. Comiskey was the first to profit in playing strength by Connie Mack's reluctant willingness to part with stars whom he had developed. The master of the White Sox succeeded in acquiring Edward Collins, a Chalmers trophy winner and uncrowned king of second basemen. This deal took place in mid-winter and gave the White Sox the services of the keystone monarch from the very outset. The disposal of John Barry, side partner of Collins, to the Boston Red Sox was second in importance of the year's transactions in talent in the American League. While Barry had been developed at shortfield and had starred there for years, he was converted immediately into a second baseman by Manager Carrigan. Almost without time to familiarize himself with the new job Barry demonstrated that he was a better second baseman than he had been shortstop. To the way he filled the gap in the Red Sox infield was generally attributed the ultimate success of the Hub champions.



1, Cole; 2, Caldwell; 3, Mullen; 4, Cook; 5, Nunamaker; 6, Sweeney; 7, Fisher; 8, Shawkey; 9, Brown; 10, William Donovan, Mgr.; 11, Layden; 12, Pieh; 13, Pipp; 14, Cree; 15, High; 16, Barney; 17, Baumann; 18, Hartzell; 19, Boone; 20, Warhop; 21, Peckinpaugh; 22, W. Alexander; 23, Schwert; 24, Maisel; 25, James Shields, Mascot.

NEW YORK AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1915.



Boston vs. Chicago—Barry safe at first.

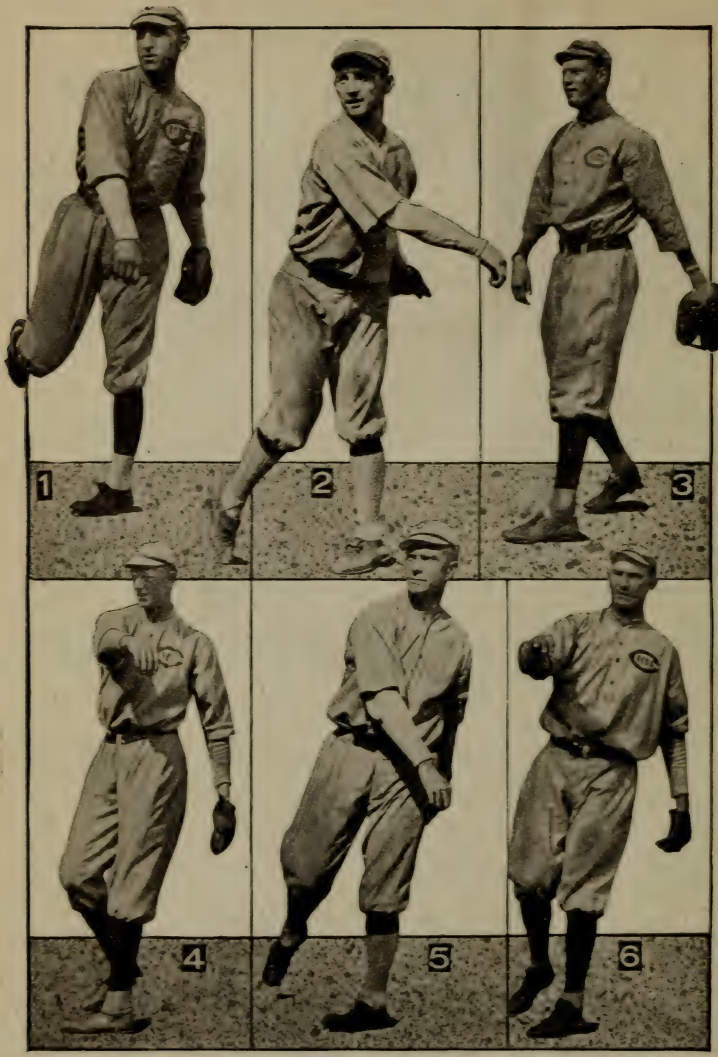
Later on Chicago obtained another star from the Mack constellation in Edward Murphy, who fitted into the White Sox outfield like clockwork. Still later President Comiskey outbid everybody else for the services of Joseph Jackson, star of the Cleveland outposts, giving a large sum of money in addition to Outfielder Roth and Pitcher Klepfer in exchange for Jackson. The transfers of Collins, Barry and Murphy were made for cash considerations without involving other players.

Not to be outdone the Detroit club went out and procured two crack members of the St. Louis pitching staff in Grover Loudermilk and William James. The result of these transfers in view of the final standings of the clubs involved demonstrated that the Boston Red Sox really were the class of the league. They won, after a comparatively poor start, with the addition of only one strong player to their previous season's lineup, while their leading contenders added several new players of stellar magnitude but failed to outfoot the Carrigans in the long run.

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Boston's triumph was achieved only after a fight that was uphill more than half the season and a fight all the way to the last few jumps. Either because of poor physical condition or internal dissension, the Red Sox did not show in the race until it was pretty well along. Bad weather conditions held back the preparation of the Boston team considerably. Those conditions were quite general, however, and it was impossible to determine if the Red Sox suffered any more from that cause last spring than several other teams did. The internal dissension cry always is heard when a supposedly strong team does not live up to its advance lithographs, and nine times out of ten there is nothing in the cry. There probably was nothing of that sort in Boston's case last year, although I was told by supposedly well-informed Hub writers that everything was not serene in the Carrigan camp early in the season.

However that may be, the Hub manager succeeded in eradicating the jinx all right, but before he did it several weeks of the season had slipped away and the Red Sox were not even within striking distance of the top. True, they were technical leaders for two days during the first week of the season, but position means nothing when only two or three games have been played by each team. At the end of the first week Boston was in the second division and stayed there consistently for nearly a month. On May 1



1, Herzog, Mgr.; 2, Groh; 3, Wingo; 4, Mollwitz; 5, Killifer; 6, Toney.

A GROUP OF CINCINNATI NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



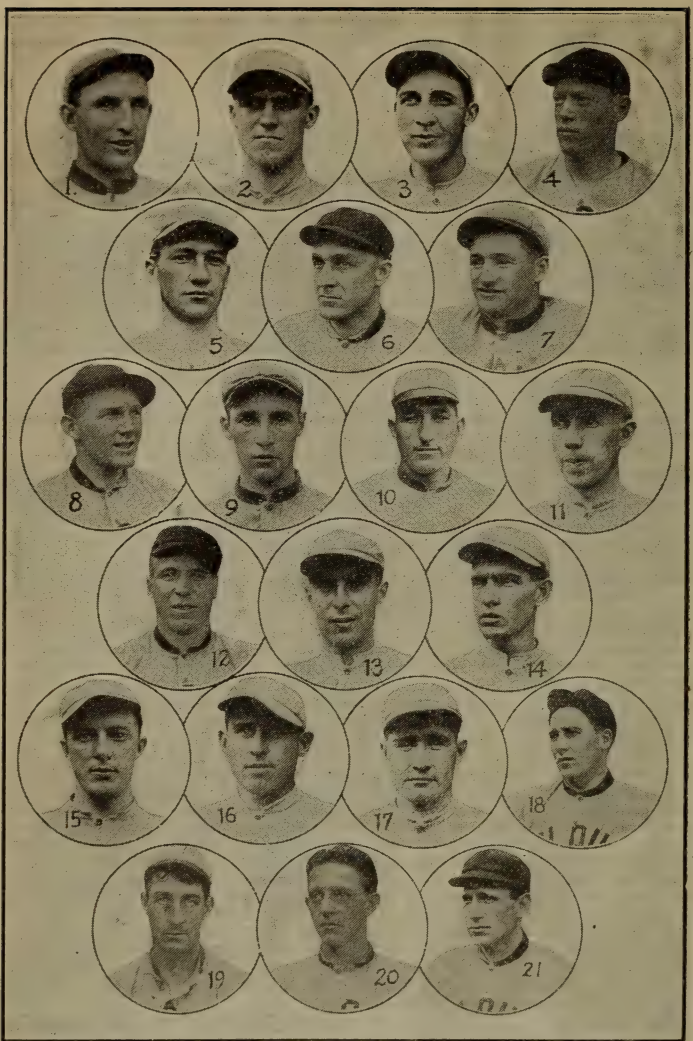
Boston vs. St. Louis—Hooper safe at third.

the Red Sox were in fifth place. Oddly enough, New York, which finished fifth, was leading the league on May 1, so that the positions of the two easternmost teams was exactly reversed.

Shortly after the first of May, Carrigan worked his men out of the second flight and they never went back to it, but they hung in fourth place for almost a month. Along in the middle of May the Red Sox climbed into third place by routing the White Sox out of it, but for a couple of days only, then they went back to fourth place and remained there the rest of that month. June 1 found Boston in third place, that position being acquired by knocking down New York, which had been flying among the top-notchers for nearly two months. With almost a third of the race over and with Chicago and Detroit easily holding the two leading positions, Carrigan kept his men fighting their game uphill battle, gaining a little each week. Soon after the middle of June the Red Sox overhauled Detroit, going into second place on June 18, but the Tigers fought them back with all their claws sharpened. For several weeks thereafter the men of Jennings and Carrigan battled for the runner-up position with varying success, but the latter held possession of it the majority of that time.

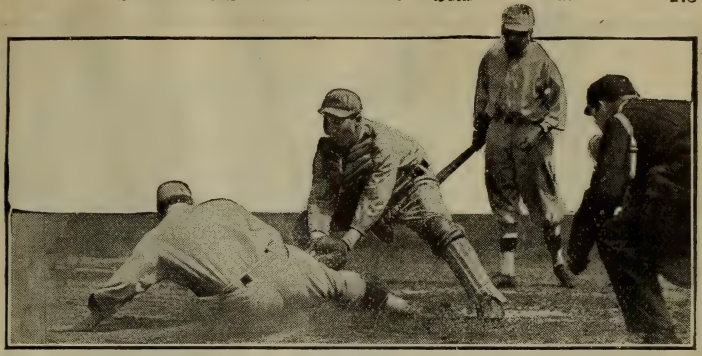
July 5, which was observed as the holiday last year, put the Red Sox in second place again at the expense of the Tigers. Then Carrigan gave his men orders to charge on the leading White Sox, whose garters were wearing out and allowing them to slip quite noticeably. After making up so much of the ground lost in the early week it was only a comparatively short climb into first place, especially as Chicago kept coming down all the time. On July 18 Boston went into the lead and never was compelled to take dust from anybody after that date. In spite of enjoying a continuous ride in front from there to the end of the route the task of the Red Sox was no easy one. They had little to fear from the White Sox, who slipped back steadily once they were out of the lead, but Detroit braced up and, with the addition of new slab material, started a battle that lasted until near the end of September before the Tigers were beaten off.

In the middle of the last month of the schedule the Red Sox faced a tough proposition. They had nine games to play with Chicago and Detroit in succession and only a narrow margin for the lead. Moreover, the White Sox had been able to give the Hubmen a winning argument in the majority of the games they had played up to that time. Following this nine-game test Boston faced three successive double headers with Cleveland, compulsory



1, Agnew; 2, Sisler; 3, Koob; 4, E. Walker; 5, Pratt; 6, Branch Rickey, Mgr.; 7, Austin; 8, Leary; 9, Lavan; 10, Mitchell; 11, Cook; 12, Williams; 13, Weilman; 14, Severeid; 15, Loudermilk; 16, Parker; 17, Dee Walsh; 18, Hamilton; 19, Shotton; 20, C. Walker; 21, Howard. Conlon, Photos.

ST. LOUIS AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1915.

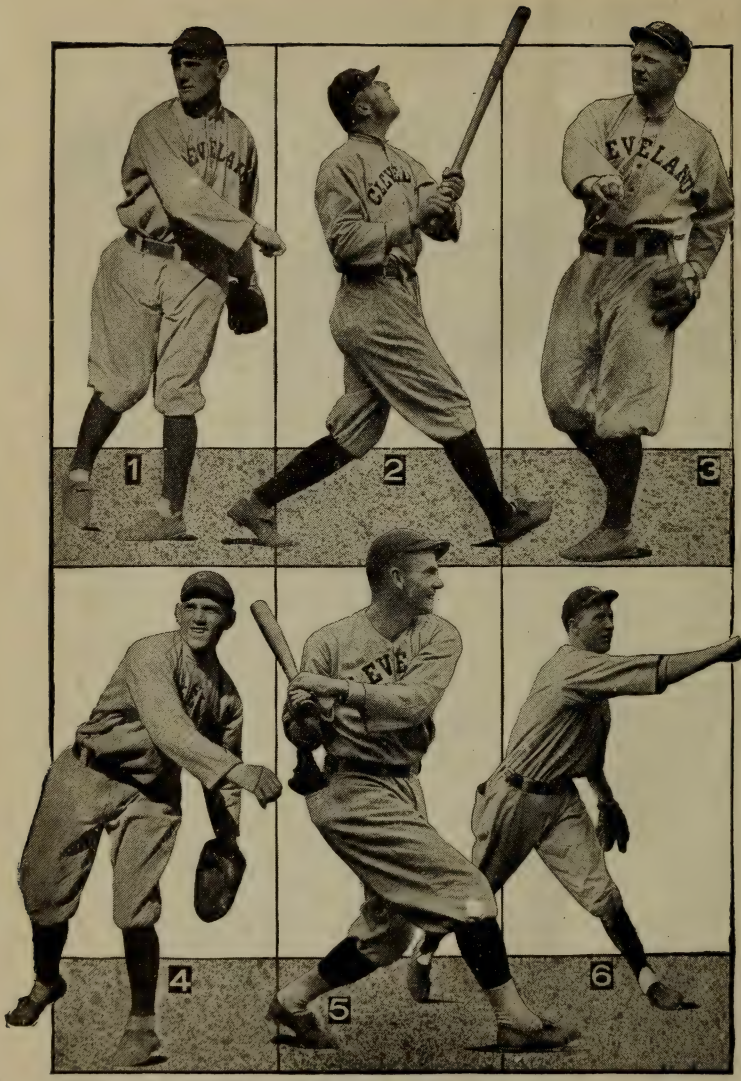


Boston vs. Athletics—Gardner out at home.

on account of previous inclement weather. Everyone realized that Boston's pennant chances depended on the ability of its players to stand the strain of nine straight battles against Chicago and Detroit with three straight double headers staring them in the face, and with Joe Wood out of commission, thereby shortening up their pitching string.

This crucial period began on September 11 in Boston with the opening of the final Red Sox-White Sox series, and with the Rowland tribe feeling cocky because they held the whip hand over the Carrigans up to that clash. The first battle went eleven innings before the Red Sox finally won it by a score of 5 to 4, and that may have been the turning point for Boston. With that hard earned victory stowed away the Carrigans won both ends of a double header from Chicago on the following Monday, September 13, but neither game was decided until the last out was made. Boston repeated with a 2 to 1 victory the next day, giving Carrigan's men four straight from the White Sox and a majority of the season's games between those two teams. In the final battle of the Soxes, Chicago was the winner by the narrow margin of 3 to 1, but Boston still held a slender lead in spite of the fact that Detroit had been trimming New York with persistent regularity during that desperate series.

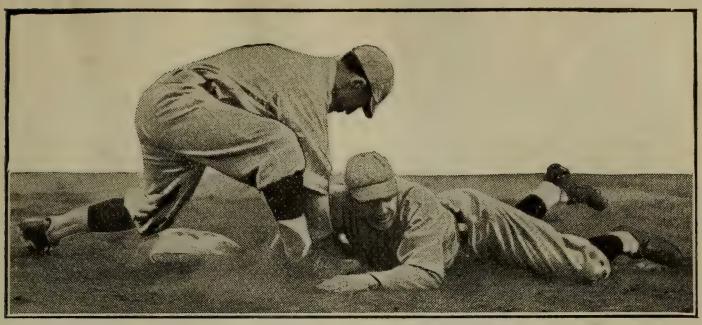
The Tigers invaded the Hub for the decisive scraps on September 16 and won the opening game by the easy count of 6 to 1, whereupon seven-eighths of the Base Ball population of America was willing to concede the honors to them. But in his last trench Manager Carrigan rallied his men for a final dash that proved successful. Boston won the second game of that series by the comfortable margin of 7 to 2, but on the next day these two rivals for the pennant fought each other absolutely to a standstill for eleven innings; then Boston won out in the twelfth, 1 to 0. One more game remained between the two contenders, and the Red Sox emerged victorious, 3 to 2. Still there was that array of six games in three days against Cleveland—enough to dishearten almost any team, although the Indians were a second division outfit. The weather came to the rescue right there with a respite of one day for Carrigan's men, wiping two of the games off the schedule, with a rainstorm. This gave the leaders a chance to rest their weary nerves and muscles. With that break in their favor, the Carrigans came through with four straight victories over Cleveland in the next two days, and that practically cinched the pennant.



1, Chapman; 2, Kirke; 3, Turner; 4, O'Neill; 5, Graney; 6, Morton.

A GROUP OF CLEVELAND AMERICANS.

Conlon, Photos.



St. Louis vs. Boston—Pratt safe at third.

That the Red Sox would round out their season with a world's pennant was confidently expected after that exhibition of gameness —and they did.

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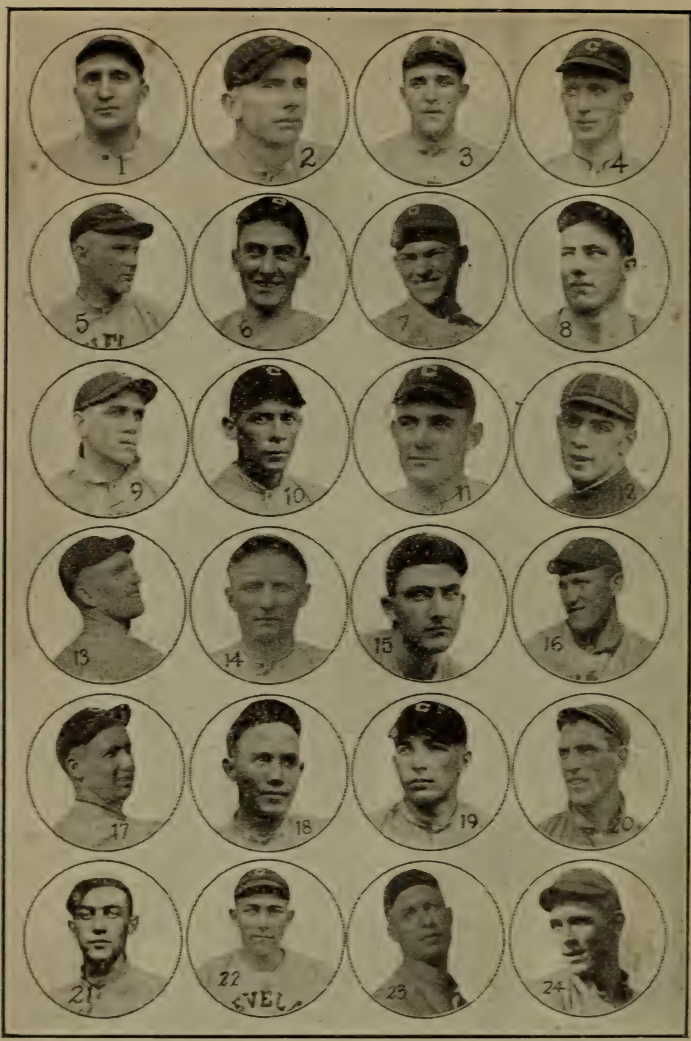
Detroit was the most consistent and persistent contender from the start to the finish. Never were the Tigers below third place in the race after the indecisive opening week, and only a small part of the way were they below second place. Jennings jumped his men into the lead as early as April 19 and kept them there until the end of the month. On May 1 he had to give way briefly to the Yankees, led by Bill Donovan, his former pitcher, but by May 5 Detroit was setting the pace again, with the Donovans second.

Once more the Yankees displaced Detroit from the lead on May 15, and shortly afterward the Tigers were forced back into third place for a day or two while the White Sox were climbing into the van. But on May 22 Detroit was second again, and hung there tenaciously until after the middle of June. Then occurred the first of the battles between the Tigers and Red Sox. The latter had started their uphill work and they passed the Michiganders, who had to be content with third notch for a considerable spell. Soon after the middle of July the Tigers hooked up with the slumping White Sox in another fight for second place and, having the jinx on Chicago, the men of Jennings routed Rowland's team on August 4. All the rest of the way Detroit held the runner-up position and kept close to Boston's heels right up to the wire, as already related.

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No club in the American League was more of a puzzle last year than the White Sox were. At one time considered runaway pennant winners, it was difficult for the dopesters to figure out how they belonged in the lead. When the expected slump began President Comiskey spared no effort or coin to add stars to his lineup in order to strengthen its weak spots. Still the team kept on losing until in the last month of the season it looked as if it was going to drop back into fourth place behind Washington.

Starting the season with only two men who even looked like outfielders, and playing the whole year without a first or third baseman of championship caliber, it was amazing to see the White Sox make the bid for the pennant that they did, and it generally was credited to the splendid condition accumulated by the players dur-



1, Fohl, Mgr.; 2, Graney; 3, Kirke; 4, Collamore; 5, Hagerman; 6, Smith; 7, Evans; 8, Morton; 9, O'Neill; 10, Willie; 11, Chapman; 12, Roth; 13, Brenton; 14, Turner; 15, Jones; 16, Wambsganss; 17, Billings; 18, Barbare; 19, Southworth; 20, Egan; 21, Coumbe; 22, Mitchell; 23, Carter; 24, Walker.

CLEVELAND AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1915.

Conlon, Photo.



New York vs. Detroit—Boone run down between second and third.

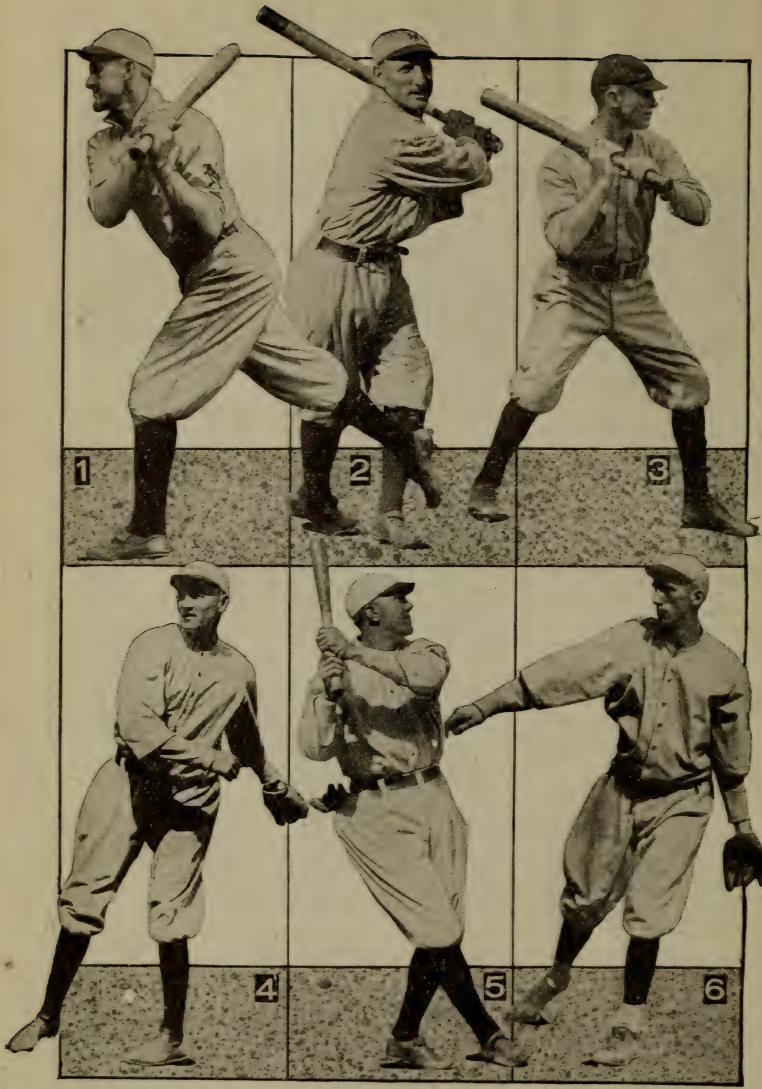
ing their long training trip in California and to the spirit introduced into the team by the new manager, Clarence Rowland, and the monarch of second basemen, Eddie Collins. After the jumble that always exists at the start of a pennant race, the Chicagoans landed in third place during the last week of April and never were lower than that except for a couple of days in the middle of May. For nearly a month, in the latter half of April and the early part of May, Chicago ran third, while Detroit and New York were competing for the pacemaker's place.

Shortly after the middle of May the White Sox shot into the lead—May 22 was the exact date—and held it continuously for almost two months. By the middle of June the Comiskeyites had developed such speed that they were riding rough-shod over everybody and threatening to break up the league by winning so far off there would be nothing to it. They were hitting like fiends and beating everybody—except Detroit.

Around July 4 the White Sox began to slip and, in spite of every endeavor to stop them, they continued to slip until near the end of September. They did not actually drop out of the lead until July 18, when Boston went to the front, to stay there. But the White Sox kept losing ground steadily and on August 4 were knocked out of second place for good by Detroit. The addition of Murphy and Jackson to the outfield did not stop the slump, which by that time was pretty generally attributed to the belief the team had gone stale on account of that very same good training trip which had brought them so much glory early in the race. In the middle of September it looked for a while as if Washington would crowd Chicago out of third place, but the White Sox braced in plenty of time to hold their position easily.

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Washington's removal from the contending class, to which it had belonged for three years previously, was explained by the injury of some of Manager Griffith's dependable regulars and by the falling off in Walter Johnson's wonderful work. After the misfortunate tangle into which the Federal League got the speed marvel of Washington it was little wonder his slab work suffered somewhat last year. In addition, the Griffmen were weakened by the accident that put second baseman Morgan out of commission early in the season and by the illness of Gandil, their crack first baseman.



1, Fletcher; 2, Lobert: 3, Dooin; 4, Stroud; 5, Robertson; 6, Perritt.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK "GIANTS."

Conlon, Photos.



Washington vs. New York—Rondeau safe at third.

Washington started badly and was a second division team for more than half the season. It made an occasional jump into fourth place in the early months, but most of the time was fighting for fifth place. Shortly after the middle of July Griffith got his men going more steadily, and from July 22 to the end of the race they retained fourth place without getting out of it, even for a day, either up or down. Late in the campaign they crowded the White Sox pretty hard for the next place higher up, but could not quite reach.

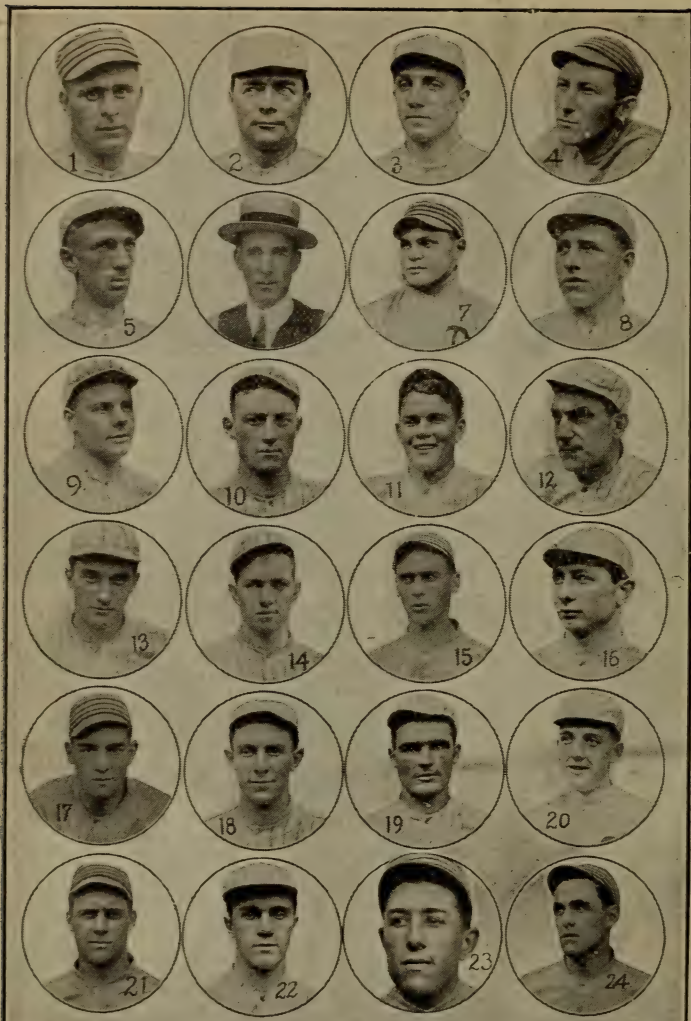
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The New York Yankees showed greater improvement in 1915 over the previous year than any other team in the race except the White Sox. Under the hustling proprietorship of Col. Jacob Ruppert and Capt. Tillinghast Huston, and with a new manager in the person of Smiling Bill Donovan, the American League team which had misrepresented Gotham for several seasons in spite of all efforts to rehabilitate it in popular favor, actually became talked of as a factor in the pennant race for a small portion of the season. It finished well above its 1914 mark. This was accomplished without the aid of much in the way of new material added to the team that wound up in the ruck the year before.

Donovan started his "kids" off with a rush and made them set the pace for more than a week early in the season, keeping them in the contender's position for a month and a half. Then the going became too rough for the Yankees, and on June 1 they dropped to fourth place. That was the first time they had been as low as that. For the next six weeks the Donovans and Griffiths had a hand-to-hand tussle for the honor of getting into the first flight, but shortly after the middle of July Washington beat the Yankees back into the second division for the rest of the way. The loss of the services of Ray Keating for most of the race was a severe blow to Manager Donovan, but he developed some young blood that makes the outlook for the coming season brighter.

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That a great pitching staff cannot win without a fairly strong attack was demonstrated by the St. Louis Americans. They were powerfully well equipped with slabmen, but their offense was not strong enough to permit them to win sufficient games to put them



1, Oldring; 2, H. Davis; 3, McConnell; 4, Lapp; 5, Nabors; 6, Connie Mack, Mgr.; 7, Strunk; 8, Walsh; 9, Knowlson;; 10, Sheehan; 11, W. Davis; 12, Lajoie; 13, Malone; 14, McAvoy; 15, Kopf; 16, Thompson; 17, Bressler; 18, Crowell; 19, Fillingrim; 20, Wyckoff; 21, W. Schang; 22, L. Davies; 23, Bush; 24, McInnis.

Conlon, Photos.

PHILADELPHIA AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1915.



Chicago vs. Boston—Fournier out at third.

into a contending position at any time during the race. A lot of the way the Browns were fighting to keep out of the cellar, with which they had been somewhat familiar in previous seasons. Part of the time they were absolutely last, but not for long. All through May and June the Browns were hooked up with the Athletics in a contest to avoid last place. Shortly after July 4 St. Louis was forced down into eighth place for the last time. On July 10 the Rickèys attained sixth place and held it until well into August. Then Cleveland challenged the Browns and they had a battle for position which lasted until September 2, on which date St. Louis took a firm hold on sixth place and finished there. In spite of the sale of two good pitchers to the Detroit club, the Browns showed no diminution in defense, and with a stronger batting array it undoubtedly would have made trouble for the higher ups.

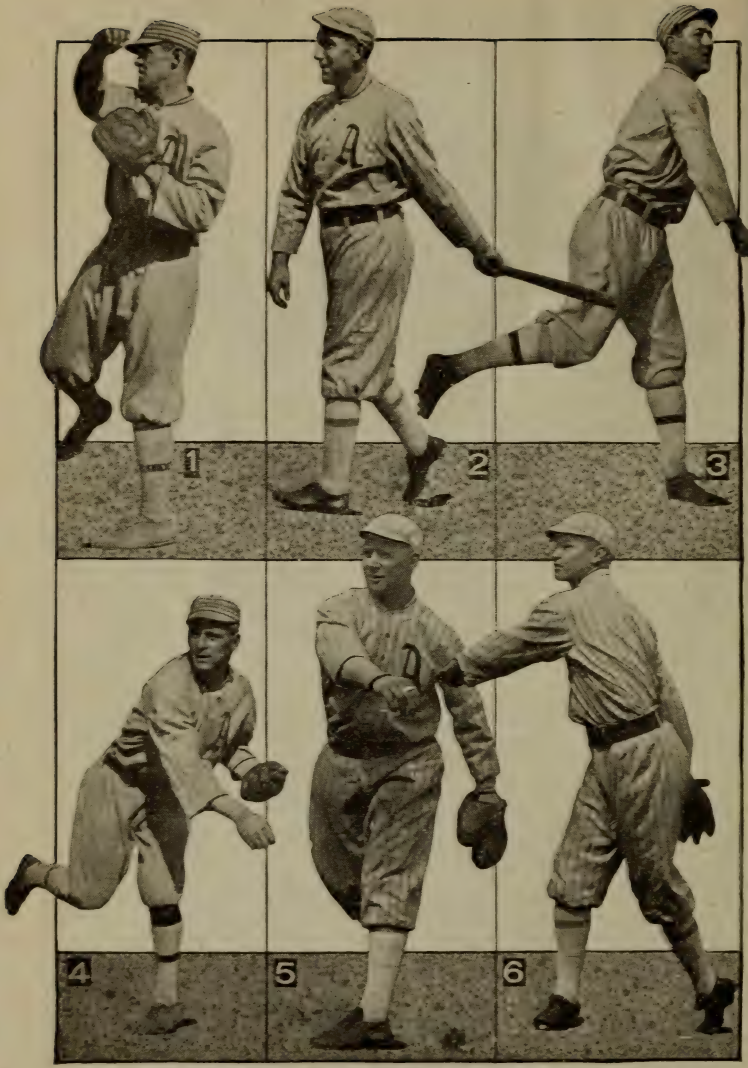
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From an indifferent start the Cleveland team never recovered and became a chronic second division aggregation. The financial difficulties in which owner Charles W. Somers, one of the gamest of sportsmen and the original bankroll of the American League, found himself, made it difficult to improve the team, which gradually sagged and finished seventh. The European war and subsequent business depression caught the Cleveland club owner over-extended in his investments both outside and inside of Base Ball, and consequently the man who had done so much for the game was compelled to sit with hands practically tied and watch the gradual disintegration of a team which a couple of years before had all the potentialities of a pennant winner. And the conditions were such that his colleagues were nearly powerless to come to his assistance, as Base Ball was really a small part of his business interests.

The Indians, as they were renamed after the transfer of Lajoie to Philadelphia, gravitated into sixth place early in June and were tailenders for a part of July, but recovered from that slump sufficiently to command seventh place soon after the middle of July. There followed a struggle with the Browns over the possession of sixth place, but the Clevelanders finally were compelled to surrender.

□ □ □

Connie Mack made a thorough job of his scheme to build up a new Athletic machine to take the place of the great one which



1, McInnis; 2, Lajoie; 3, Bush; 4, Oldring; 5, Schang; 6, Strunk.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA "ATHLETICS."

Conlon, Photos.



New York vs. Boston—Peckinpaugh safe at third.

Philadelphia failed to patronize in remunerative numbers during the previous year. Retaining only a few of the men who had won so many honors in the preceding five years, the elongated wizard of Quakerdom surrounded himself with a constantly shifting army of youthful experiments, which made the team look decidedly chaotic to an outsider, but which Manager Mack probably reduced to something approaching cosmos in his own mind before the season ended. Without hope of annexing another championship after breaking up the old machine, the Athletic manager shut his eyes to the immediate present and looked only to the future. As a result his team settled early into the second division and remained there. It ran last most of the way, being in eighth place continuously from July 23 to the finish.

□ □ □

It is a curious fact that after August 4 there was no change in the positions of any of the American League teams, except in the sixth and seventh places, which were being disputed by St. Louis and Cleveland. The other six teams occupied the same spots from August 4 to the end, but this did not mean monotony in the race, because each club had a fight on all the way, either to retain the position it held or to attain the one above it.

The standing of the American League clubs by percentage during the year was as follows:

STANDING OF CLUBS MAY 1.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
New York	9	4	.692	Boston	5	6	.455
Detroit	12	6	.667	Cleveland	7	10	.412
Chicago	11	7	.611	St. Louis	5	12	.294
Washington	8	6	.571	Philadelphia	4	10	.286

STANDING OF CLUBS MAY 15.

New York	15	8	.652	Washington	11	13	.458
Detroit	18	10	.643	Cleveland	11	15	.423
Chicago	16	11	.593	St. Louis	9	18	.333
Boston	12	9	.571	Philadelphia	8	16	.333

STANDING OF CLUBS JUNE 1.

Chicago	27	14	.659	Cleveland	17	20	.459
Detroit	25	17	.595	Washington	16	19	.457
Boston	18	15	.545	St. Louis	16	23	.410
New York	19	16	.543	Philadelphia	13	27	.325

STANDING OF CLUBS JUNE 15.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Chicago	32	19	.627	Washington	22	22	.500
Detroit	32	21	.604	Cleveland	20	27	.426
Boston	25	18	.581	St. Louis	19	32	.373
New York	25	23	.521	Philadelphia	18	31	.367

STANDING OF CLUBS JULY 1.

Chicago	46	21	.687	New York	33	31	.516
Boston	36	23	.610	Cleveland	23	39	.371
Detroit	39	27	.591	St. Louis	22	41	.349
Washington	31	28	.525	Philadelphia	22	42	.344

STANDING OF CLUBS JULY 15.

Chicago	51	29	.638	Washington	36	41	.468
Boston	48	28	.632	St. Louis	31	46	.403
Detroit	48	31	.608	Philadelphia	29	48	.377
New York	40	39	.506	Cleveland	28	49	.364

STANDING OF CLUBS AUGUST 1.

Boston	58	33	.637	New York	44	47	.484
Chicago	58	35	.624	St. Louis	38	55	.409
Detroit	57	36	.613	Cleveland	36	57	.387
Washington	47	46	.505	Philadelphia	32	61	.344

STANDING OF CLUBS AUGUST 15.

Boston	68	35	.660	New York	51	50	.505
Detroit	66	39	.629	Cleveland	41	62	.398
Chicago	62	42	.596	St. Louis	41	66	.383
Washington	54	51	.514	Philadelphia	33	71	.317

STANDING OF CLUBS SEPTEMBER 1.

Boston	80	39	.672	New York	55	63	.466
Detroit	81	43	.653	Cleveland	47	74	.388
Chicago	73	49	.598	St. Louis	47	75	.385
Washington	63	57	.525	Philadelphia	36	82	.305

STANDING OF CLUBS SEPTEMBER 15.

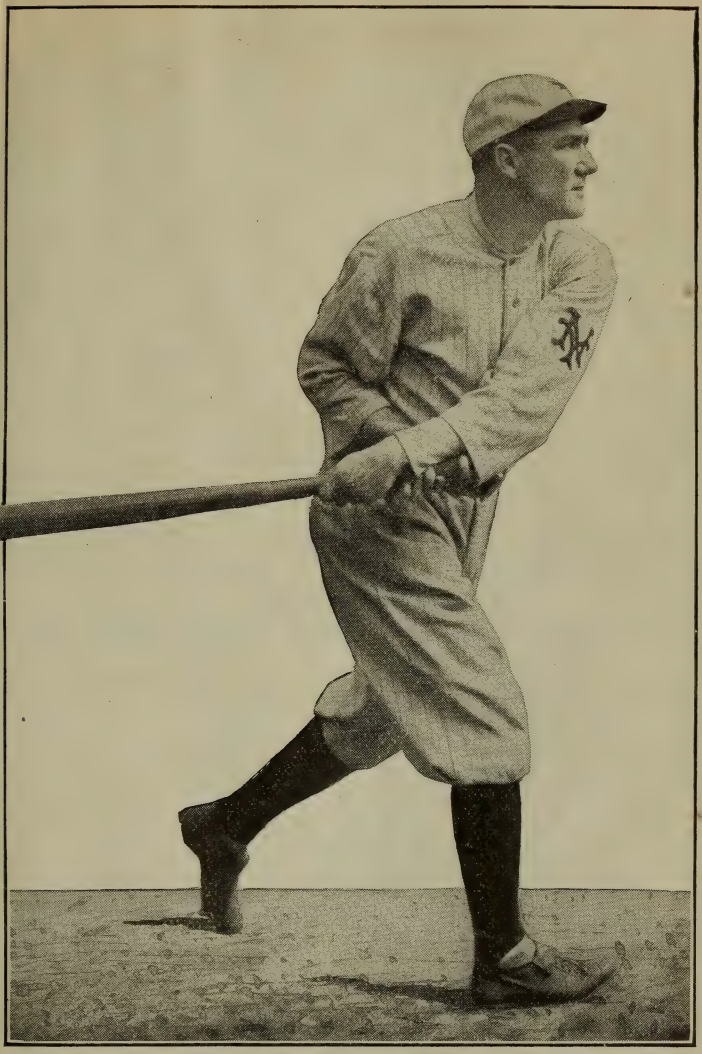
Boston	90	44	.672	New York	59	73	.447
Detroit	90	48	.652	St. Louis	57	78	.422
Chicago	80	56	.588	Cleveland	51	85	.375
Washington	74	60	.552	Philadelphia	38	95	.286

STANDING OF CLUBS OCTOBER 1.

Boston	99	46	.683	New York	66	81	.449
Detroit	98	54	.645	St. Louis	63	88	.417
Chicago	90	61	.596	Cleveland	57	93	.380
Washington	83	66	.557	Philadelphia	41	108	.275

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Bos.	Det.	Chi.	Wash.	N.Y.	St.L.	Cleve.	Ath.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Boston	..	14	12	15	10	17	16	17	101	50	.669
Detroit	8	..	15	13	17	13	17	17	100	54	.649
Chicago	10	7	..	8	15	18	16	19	93	61	.604
Washington	6	9	14	..	13	13	16	14	85	68	.556
New York	12	5	7	9	..	12	13	11	69	83	.454
St. Louis	5	9	4	9	10	..	10	16	63	91	.409
Cleveland	4	5	6	6	9	12	..	15	57	95	.375
Athletics	5	5	3	8	9	6	7	..	43	109	.283



LARRY DOYLE,
New York,
Leading Batsman, National League, 1915.

National League

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1871—Athletics	.759	1886—Chicago	.726	1901—Pittsburgh	.647
1872—Boston	.830	1887—Detroit	.637	1902—Pittsburgh	.741
1873—Boston	.729	1888—New York	.641	1903—Pittsburgh	.650
1874—Boston	.717	1889—New York	.659	1904—New York	.693
1875—Boston	.899	1890—Brooklyn	.667	1905—New York	.668
1876—Chicago	.788	1891—Boston	.630	1906—Chicago	.765
1877—Boston	.646	1892—Boston	.680	1907—Chicago	.704
1878—Boston	.683	1893—Boston	.667	1908—Chicago	.643
1879—Providence	.702	1894—Baltimore	.695	1909—Pittsburgh	.724
1880—Chicago	.798	1895—Baltimore	.669	1910—Chicago	.676
1881—Chicago	.667	1896—Baltimore	.698	1911—New York	.647
1882—Chicago	.655	1897—Boston	.795	1912—New York	.682
1883—Boston	.643	1898—Boston	.685	1913—New York	.664
1884—Providence	.750	1899—Brooklyn	.682	1914—Boston	.614
1885—Chicago	.770	1900—Brooklyn	.603		

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Phila.	Bos.	Brook.	Chic.	Pitts.	St.L.	Cinc.	N.Y.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Philadelphia	..	14	9	14	10	15	13	15	90	62	.592
Boston	7	..	14	10	15	9	15	13	83	69	.546
Brooklyn	13	8	..	14	11	11	11	12	80	72	.526
Chicago	7	12	8	..	13	12	13	8	73	80	.477
Pittsburgh	12	7	11	9	..	10	10	14	73	81	.474
St. Louis	7	12	11	10	12	..	8	12	72	81	.471
Cincinnati	9	7	11	9	12	14	..	9	71	83	.461
New York	7	9	8	14	8	10	13	..	69	83	.454

Games remaining unplayed—At Boston, October 2, with Philadelphia; at New York, October 1, with Brooklyn; at New York, October 2, with Brooklyn; at Chicago, September 26, with Philadelphia; at St. Louis, September 17, with Boston (tie game).

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Following are the Official Batting Averages of National League players who participated in any manner in at least fifteen championship games during the season of 1915:

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Larry Doyle, New York	150	591	86	189	261	40	10	4	15	22	.320
Fred Luderus, Philadelphia	141	499	55	157	228	36	7	7	12	9	.315
Thos. Griffith, Cincinnati	160	583	59	179	254	31	16	4	23	6	.307
Wm. Hinchman, Pittsburgh	156	577	72	177	253	33	14	5	16	17	.307
Jake Daubert, Brooklyn	150	544	62	164	207	21	8	2	39	11	.301
Fred Merkle, New York	140	505	52	151	194	25	3	4	14	20	.299
Frank Snyder, St. Louis	144	473	41	141	183	22	7	2	9	3	.298
Jos. Connolly, Boston	104	305	43	91	121	14	8	..	7	13	.298
Davis Robertson, New York	141	544	72	160	206	17	10	3	14	22	.294
Thos. Long, St. Louis	140	507	61	149	226	21	25	2	14	19	.294
Edgar Collins, Pittsburgh-Boston	106	368	54	108	132	9	6	1	14	7	.293
Henry Groh, Cincinnati	160	587	72	170	229	32	9	3	31	12	.290
J. C. Schultz, Brooklyn-Chicago	63	128	14	37	44	3	2	..	2	3	.289
Thos. Clarke, Cincinnati	96	226	23	65	76	7	2	..	8	7	.288
E. Kantlehner, Pittsburgh	29	52	2	15	15	..	..	..	1	..	.288
R. T. Fisher, Chicago	147	568	70	163	210	22	5	5	42	9	.287
C. C. Cravath, Philadelphia	150	522	89	149	266	31	7	24	7	11	.285
Wm. Zimmerman, Brooklyn	22	57	3	16	18	2	..	..	1	1	.281
George Whitted, Philadelphia	128	448	46	126	152	17	3	1	28	24	.281
Sherwood Magee, Boston	156	571	72	160	224	34	12	2	23	15	.280
Albert Dolan, St. Louis	111	322	53	90	128	14	9	2	20	17	.280
John Coombs, Brooklyn	29	75	8	21	24	1	1	..	1	..	.280
Owen Wilson, St. Louis	107	348	33	96	130	13	6	3	17	8	.276
John Wagner, Pittsburgh	156	566	68	155	239	32	17	6	16	22	.274
Edw. Barney, Pittsburgh	32	99	16	27	32	1	2	..	4	7	.273

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—Continued.

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Wade Killifer, Cincinnati	155	555	75	151	201	25	11	1	22	12	.272
George Burns, New York	155	622	83	169	233	27	14	3	9	27	.272
D. D. Griner, St. Louis	39	52	4	14	18	4	..	..	2	..	.269
Ham Hyatt, St. Louis	106	295	23	79	111	8	9	2	4	3	.268
Wheeler Johnston, Pittsburgh	147	543	71	144	202	19	12	5	34	26	.265
Henry Zimmerman, Chicago	139	520	65	138	197	28	11	3	15	19	.265
J. C. Smith, Boston	157	549	66	145	193	34	4	2	19	10	.264
Charles Herzog, Cincinnati	155	579	61	153	190	14	10	1	20	35	.264
John Miller, St. Louis	150	553	73	146	189	17	10	2	24	27	.264
Victor Saier, Chicago	144	497	74	131	221	35	11	11	5	29	.264
Bob Bescher, St. Louis	130	486	71	128	169	15	7	4	15	27	.263
John Evers, Boston	83	278	38	73	82	4	1	1	21	7	.263
John J. Murray, N. Y.-Chicago	96	271	32	71	93	7	3	3	6	8	.262
George Tyler, Boston	45	88	11	23	33	7	..	1	3	..	.261
Geo. Davis, Boston	15	23	2	6	7	1	..	..	1	..	.261
Milton Stock, Philadelphia	69	227	37	59	75	7	3	1	5	6	.260
Fred Mollwitz, Cincinnati	153	525	36	136	166	21	3	1	18	19	.259
Zack Wheat, Brooklyn	146	528	64	136	190	15	12	5	10	21	.258
Gus Getz, Brooklyn	130	477	39	123	149	10	5	2	10	19	.258
Fred Williams, Chicago	151	518	59	133	206	22	6	13	12	15	.257
James Viox, Pittsburgh	150	503	56	129	168	17	8	2	9	12	.256
Richard Egan, Brooklyn-Boston	86	223	20	57	68	9	1	..	8	3	.256
E. J. Pfeffer, Brooklyn	40	106	8	27	32	3	1	..	1	..	.255
David Bancroft, Philadelphia	153	563	85	143	186	18	2	7	23	15	.254
Arthur Fletcher, New York	149	562	59	143	183	17	7	3	17	12	.254
Max Carey, Pittsburgh	140	564	76	143	188	26	5	3	5	36	.254
Arthur Butler, St. Louis	130	469	73	119	144	12	5	1	16	26	.254
Wilbur Good, Chicago	128	498	66	126	168	18	9	2	8	19	.253
Charles Schmidt, Boston	127	458	46	115	161	26	7	2	21	3	.251
George Gibson, Pittsburgh	120	351	28	88	118	15	6	1	13	5	.251
Al. Betzel, St. Louis	117	367	42	92	112	12	4	..	13	10	.251
John Lobert, New York	106	386	46	97	123	18	4	..	15	14	.251
Martin Becker, New York	17	52	5	13	15	2	..	..	5	3	.250
Frank Schulte, Chicago	151	550	66	137	205	20	6	12	27	19	.249
H. H. Myers, Brooklyn	153	605	69	150	191	21	7	2	17	19	.248
H. H. Gowdy, Boston	118	316	27	78	105	15	3	2	5	10	.247
George Cutshaw, Brooklyn	154	566	68	139	175	18	9	..	21	28	.246
Beals Becker, Philadelphia	112	338	38	83	140	16	4	11	11	12	.246
Peter Knisely, Chicago	64	134	12	33	42	9	..	..	4	1	.246
Sherrod Smith, Brooklyn	29	57	7	14	18	4	..	..	1	..	.246
Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	18	57	5	14	16	2	..	..	2	..	.246
P. Schneider, Cincinnati	48	94	9	23	35	2	2	2	6	1	.245
Oliver O'Mara, Brooklyn	149	577	77	141	173	26	3	..	23	11	.244
Walter Maranville, Boston	149	509	51	124	165	23	6	2	23	18	.244
George Paskert, Philadelphia	109	328	51	80	114	17	4	3	28	9	.244
James Archer, Chicago	97	309	21	75	99	11	5	1	9	5	.243
K. R. Williams, Cincinnati	71	219	22	53	71	10	4	..	7	4	.242
Chas. Babington, New York	28	33	5	8	13	3	1	..	1	1	.242
Miller Huggins, St. Louis	107	353	57	85	100	5	2	2	8	13	.241
Edward Burns, Philadelphia	67	174	11	42	47	5	..	..	..	1	.241
Bash Compton, Boston	35	116	10	28	40	7	1	1	3	4	.241
Alex. McCarthy, Pitts.-Chicago	44	121	7	29	37	3	1	1	6	3	.240
Lewis McCarthy, Brooklyn	84	276	19	66	83	9	4	..	10	7	.239
W. K. Rodgers, Cincinnati	72	213	20	51	72	13	4	..	2	8	.239
Chas. Dooin, Cincinnati-New York	56	155	11	37	43	2	2	..	2	1	.239
J. E. Mayer, Philadelphia	43	88	7	21	28	2	1	1	5	..	.239
J. A. Niehoff, Philadelphia	148	529	61	126	163	27	2	2	20	21	.238
Wm. Killifer, Philadelphia	105	320	26	76	89	9	2	..	3	5	.238
Chas. Stengel, Brooklyn	132	459	52	109	162	20	12	3	14	5	.237
Zinn Beck, St. Louis	70	223	21	52	69	9	4	..	7	3	.233
Chas. Tesreau, New York	43	103	9	24	30	1	1	1	2	..	.233
John Meyers, New York	110	289	24	67	90	10	5	1	1	4	.232

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—Continued.

Name and Club	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
James Thorpe, New York	17	52	8	12	17	3	1	..	..	4	.231
John Hummel, Brooklyn	53	100	6	23	31	2	3	..	5	1	.230
Miguel Gonzales, St. Louis	51	97	12	22	28	2	2	..	3	4	.227
Pete Standridge, Chicago	30	40	5	9	13	2	1	..	1	..	.225
Thos. Leach, Cincinnati	107	335	42	75	92	7	5	..	3	20	.224
Otto Miller, Brooklyn	84	254	20	57	73	4	6	..	9	3	.224
Louis Wendell, New York	20	36	..	8	11	1	1	..	1	..	.222
Ivey Wingo, Cincinnati	119	339	26	75	107	11	6	3	13	10	.221
Ed Fitzpatrick, Boston	105	303	54	67	92	19	3	..	14	13	.221
Bert Whaling, Boston	72	190	10	42	52	6	2	..	4	..	.221
Jean Dale, Cincinnati	49	91	3	20	22	2	..	..	8	..	.220
H. D. Baird, Pittsburgh	145	512	49	112	165	26	12	1	21	29	.219
Arthur Phelan, Chicago	133	448	41	98	137	16	7	3	18	12	.219
Dan Costello, Pittsburgh	71	125	16	27	33	4	1	..	1	7	.216
Fred Snodgrass, N. Y.-Boston	103	331	46	71	82	11	..	..	10	11	.215
I. M. Olson, Cincinnati-Brooklyn	81	233	20	50	65	5	5	..	11	10	.215
G. N. Rucker, Brooklyn	19	42	2	9	10	1	..	..	..	..	.214
J. C. Benton, Cincinnati-N. Y.	45	76	3	16	19	3	..	..	3	1	.211
Robert Byrne, Philadelphia	105	387	50	81	95	6	4	..	15	4	.209
Edw. Grant, New York	87	192	18	40	44	2	1	..	3	5	.208
Ted Cather, Boston	40	102	10	21	32	3	1	2	7	2	.206
Jack Roche, St. Louis	46	39	2	8	10	..	1	..	1	1	.205
Roger Bresnahan, Chicago	77	221	19	45	58	8	1	1	4	19	.204
Fred Brainard, New York	91	249	31	50	64	7	2	1	3	6	.201
J. Herbert Moran, Boston	139	419	59	84	107	13	5	..	12	16	.200
Ferd. Schupp, New York	23	10	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	.200
Richard Rudolph, Boston	45	116	8	23	31	3	1	1	4	2	.198
Polly McLarry, Chicago	68	127	16	25	31	3	..	1	5	2	.197
G. F. Twombly, Cincinnati	46	66	5	13	15	..	1	..	1	5	.197
Geo. Pierce, Chicago	36	56	4	11	15	2	1	..	3	..	.196
Walter Gerber, Pittsburgh	56	144	8	28	30	2	..	..	3	6	.194
Alfred Von Kolnitz, Cincinnati	50	78	6	15	21	4	1	..	1	1	.192
Joe Wagner, Cincinnati	75	197	17	35	44	5	2	..	5	4	.178
Robt. Schang, Pittsburgh-N. Y.	68	146	14	26	38	6	3	..	7	3	.178
Al Demaree, Philadelphia	32	68	6	12	13	1	..	..	3	..	.176
Wm. Doak, St. Louis	38	86	6	15	18	3	..	..	10	..	.174
Bert Humphries, Chicago	31	46	3	8	10	..	1	..	6	..	.174
C. Lear, Cincinnati	40	47	3	8	10	2	..	..	7	..	.170
Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	49	130	9	22	28	3	..	1	5	..	.169
George Chalmers, Philadelphia	26	59	..	10	13	3	..	..	2	..	.169
S. Lajeune, Pittsburgh	18	65	4	11	13	..	1	..	1	4	.169
Eppa Rixey, Philadelphia	29	55	3	9	10	1	..	..	5	..	.164
James Vaughn, Chicago	43	86	8	14	17	3	..	..	2	3	.163
A. L. Mamaux, Pittsburgh	38	92	3	15	16	1	..	..	5	..	.163
Wm. Perritt, New York	35	68	2	11	15	2	1	..	2	..	.162
Ralph Stroud, New York	32	56	2	9	9	..	..	..	3	..	.161
Edw. Appleton, Brooklyn	34	44	3	7	9	..	1	..	..	..	.159
George Kelly, New York	17	38	2	6	9	..	..	1	1	..	.158
E. Hargrave, Chicago	15	19	2	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	.158
C. Mathewson, New York	27	51	3	8	12	4	..	..	3	..	.157
O. J. Dugey, Philadelphia	42	39	4	6	7	1	..	..	1	2	.154
Wm. Dell, Brooklyn	40	66	4	10	12	2	..	..	2	..	.152
F. G. McKeury, Cincinnati	21	33	4	5	9	..	2	..	3	..	.152
Lawrence Gillett, Boston	45	106	11	16	20	4	..	..	3	4	.151
D. C. P. Ragan, Brooklyn-Boston	38	86	8	13	15	2	..	..	1	..	.151
Lawrence Cheney, Chicago-Bklyn	39	47	2	7	7	..	..	..	2	..	.149
Bob Harmon, Pittsburgh	42	95	7	14	22	4	2	..	3	1	.147
Chas. B. Adams, Pittsburgh	40	85	4	12	13	1	..	..	2	..	.141
Harry Weiser, Philadelphia	37	64	6	9	11	2	..	..	5	2	.141
J. D. Smyth, Brooklyn	19	22	3	3	4	1	..	..	2	1	.136
James Lavender, Chicago	41	67	1	9	12	3	..	..	2	..	.134

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—Continued.

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Phil. Douglas, Cin.-Bklyn.-Chi.	32	64	4	8	9	1	..	..	..	..	.125
Wm. Ritter, New York	22	16	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	.125
J. H. Smith, New York	21	32	1	4	6	..	1	..	..	..	.125
Harry Sallee, St. Louis	46	92	..	11	11	..	..	..	4	..	.120
Arthur Cooper, Pittsburgh	38	60	1	7	8	1	..	..	2	..	.117
Rich. Marquard, N. Y.-Brooklyn.	33	63	3	7	7	..	..	..	3	..	.111
Hub Perdue, St. Louis	31	36	2	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	.111
John B. Adams, Philadelphia	24	27	1	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	.111
J. H. Robinson, St. Louis	32	47	1	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	.106
Thos. Hughes, Boston	50	90	4	9	14	2	..	1	5	..	.100
L. Murphy, Pittsburgh	31	41	4	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	.098
Lee Meadows, St. Louis	39	83	2	8	8	..	..	..	1	..	.096
Fred Toney, Cincinnati	36	74	2	7	7	..	..	..	4	..	.095
Leon Ames, Cincinnati-St. Louis	32	55	1	5	5	..	..	..	3	1	.091
Paul Strand, Boston	24	22	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	.091
J. Conzelman, Pittsburgh	18	11	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	.091
Stanwood Baumgartner, Phila.	18	12	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	.083
A. J. Schauer, New York	32	26	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	.077
George McQuillan, Pitts.-Phila	39	67	3	5	5	..	..	..	4	..	.075
G. W. Zabel, Chicago	37	54	2	4	4	..	..	..	2	2	.074
Rich. Niehaus, St. Louis	15	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	.071
Karl Adams, Chicago	26	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.000

NOTES.—Most runs, Cravath, Philadelphia, 89; stolen bases, Carey, Pittsburgh, 36; sacrifice hits, Fisher, Chicago, 42; home runs, Cravath, 24; three-base hits, Long, St. Louis, 25; two-base hits, Doyle, New York, 40.

Groh and Griffith of Cincinnati played 160 games (including 154 scheduled and 6 tie games), being the greatest number of games participated in by players in a regular National League championship schedule.

CLUB BATTING.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
St. Louis	157	5106	590	1297	1700	159	92	20	175	162	.254
Cincinnati	160	5231	516	1323	1730	194	84	15	192	156	.253
New York	155	5218	582	1312	1715	195	68	24	122	155	.251
Brooklyn	154	5120	536	1268	1625	165	75	14	175	131	.248
Philadelphia	153	4916	589	1216	1670	202	39	58	181	121	.247
Pittsburgh	156	5113	557	1259	1710	197	91	24	162	182	.246
Chicago	156	5114	570	1246	1749	212	66	53	182	166	.244
Boston	157	5070	582	1219	1615	231	57	17	194	121	.240

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
S. Magee, Boston	21	178	10	..	1000	H. Hyatt, St. Louis	64	616	21	6	.991
F. Mollwitz, Cin.	153	1545	79	7	.996	F. Merkle, N. Y.	110	1123	53	13	.989
J. Daubert, Bklyn.	150	1441	102	11	.993	F. Brainard, N. Y.	43	396	32	5	.988
F. Luderus, Phila.	141	1409	99	11	.993	C Schmidt, Boston.	127	1221	60	17	.987
W. Johnston, Pitts.	147	1453	48	13	.991	V. Saier, Chicago.	139	1348	65	21	.985
J Miller, St. Louis.	94	1000	50	10	.991	P. McLarry, Chic.	18	167	7	4	.978

SECOND BASEMEN.

H. Groh, Cin.	29	63	80	4	.973	J. Viox, Pittsburgh	134	239	362	29	.954
G Cutshaw, Bklyn.	154	397	473	26	.971	A. Phelan, Chicago.	24	61	64	6	.954
J. Miller, St. Louis	55	136	156	9	.970	L. Doyle, N. Y.	147	313	396	40	.947
E. Fitzpatrick, Bos.	71	135	160	10	.967	W.K.Rodgers, Cin.	56	96	170	15	.947
A.McCarthy, Pi-Chi	21	52	55	4	.964	J. A. Niehoff, Phila	148	307	411	41	.946
Joe Wagner, Cin.	46	99	122	9	.961	H. Zimmerman, Chi	100	211	267	29	.943
J. Evers, Boston.	82	170	209	16	.959	R. Egan, Boston.	22	39	59	6	.942
M. Huggins, St. L.	105	194	315	23	.957	I.M.Olsen, Cin-Bkn	41	88	126	14	.939
P. McLarry, Chic.	21	41	48	4	.957						

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—Continued.

THIRD BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
A.McCarthy,Pi.-Chi.	16	17	37	..	1000	A. Phelan, Chicago.	110	136	203	22	.939
M. Stock, Phila....	55	62	106	5	.971	Al Betzel, St. Louis	105	105	221	22	.937
E. Grant, N. Y....	35	39	57	3	.970	Z. Beck, St. Louis..	62	59	127	13	.935
H. Groh, Cin.....	131	153	280	14	.969	A.Von Kolnitz, Cin.	18	9	19	2	.933
R. Byrne, Phila....	105	98	183	9	.969	W. Gerber, Pitts...	23	25	41	5	.930
G. Getz, Brooklyn.	128	140	290	22	.951	I. M. Olson, Cin....	15	17	34	4	.927
J. Lobert. N. Y....	103	109	192	16	.950	H.Zimmerman, Chi.	36	39	71	11	.909
J. C. Smith, Boston	157	170	292	26	947	J. C. Schultz, Bklyn	27	43	41	10	.894
H. D. Baird, Pitts..	120	142	226	24	.939	F. Brainard, N. Y..	15	17	32	6	.891

SHORTSTOPS.

John Wagner, Pitts.	131	298	395	38	.948	R. T. Fisher, Chic.	145	277	434	51	.933
C. Herzog, Cin.....	153	391	513	53	.945	D. Bancroft, Phila.	153	336	492	64	.928
W Maranville, Bos.	149	391	486	55	.941	R. Hornsby, St. L..	18	48	46	8	.922
A. Fletcher, N. Y..	149	392	544	58	.936	A. Butler, St. L....	125	232	346	53	.916
W. Gerber, Pitts...	21	56	58	8	.934	O. O'Mara, Bklyn..	149	319	431	78	.906

OUTFIELDERS.

E. Fitzpatrick, Bos.	29	43	1	..	1000	C. Stengel, Bklyn..	129	220	13	10	.959
G. F. Twombly, Cin	24	30	2	..	1000	T. Leach, Cin.....	96	206	9	9	.959
J. Hummel, Bklyn.	21	27	..	..	1000	D Robertson, N.Y.	138	225	13	11	.956
O. Wilson, St. L...	105	234	20	4	.984	Z. Wheat, Bklyn...	144	345	18	18	.953
M. Carey, Pitts....	139	307	21	6	.982	T. Griffith, Cin....	160	225	11	12	.952
H. D. Baird, Pitts.	20	49	5	1	.982	K.R. Williams, Cin.	62	117	11	7	.948
S. Magee, Boston..	135	346	16	7	.981	C.C Cravath, Phila.	149	233	28	15	.946
G Whitted. Phila..	119	266	7	6	.978	E.Collins, Pitts-Bos.	93	223	12	14	.944
R. Egan, Boston...	24	36	2	1	.974	B. Becker, Phila....	98	177	5	11	.943
F. Merkle, N. Y...	30	68	5	2	.973	L. Gilbert, Boston..	27	28	4	2	.941
E. Barney, Pitts...	26	68	2	2	.972	P. Kniseley, Chic..	33	44	3	3	.940
B. Bescher, St. L..	129	257	12	8	.971	S. Lajeune, Pitts...	18	43	4	3	.940
J. Connolly, Boston	93	158	10	5	.971	W. Good, Chicago..	125	192	13	14	.936
B. Compton, Boston	31	66	2	2	.971	F.Snodgrass,NY-Bos	93	204	13	15	.935
W. Killifer, Cin....	150	339	17	11	.970	H Hyatt, St. Louis	25	40	2	3	.933
G. Paskert, Phila..	92	181	10	6	.970	J. Thorpe, N. Y....	15	28	..	2	.933
W.Hinchman, Pitts	156	261	17	9	.969	A. Dolan, St. Louis	98	179	4	14	.929
F. Williams, Chic..	149	347	14	12	.968	T. Long, St. Louis	136	236	18	20	.927
H. H. Myers, Bklyn	153	352	23	14	.964	M. Becker, N. Y....	16	29	4	3	.917
J. H. Moran, Bos..	123	168	17	7	.964	T. Cather, Boston..	32	35	2	4	.902
J.Murray, N.Y.-Chi.	74	148	8	6	.963	H. Weiser, Phila...	20	26	..	3	.897
F. Schulte, Chicago	147	280	24	12	.962	D. Costello, Pitts..	22	24	1	3	.893
G. Burns, N. Y....	155	278	13	12	.960	W.Zimmerman, Bkn	18	19	..	3	.864

PITCHERS.

C. B. Adams, Pitts.	40	3	67	..	1000	W. Doak, St. Louis	38	10	108	3	.975
J.H. Robinson, St.L	32	3	43	..	1000	D. D. Griner, St.L.	37	3	35	1	.974
Al Demaree, Phila.	32	8	35	..	1000	E. J. Pfeffer, Bklyn	40	9	62	2	.973
F. Schupp, N. Y....	23	1	15	..	1000	R. Rudolph, Boston	44	8	92	3	.971
J. Lavender, Chic..	41	14	67	1	.988	L. Ames, Cin.-St.L.	32	5	61	2	.971
F. Toney, Cin.....	36	6	63	1	.986	H. Perdue, St. L..	31	1	32	1	.971
W. Dell, Brooklyn.	40	3	60	1	.984	J.C.Benton, Cin-NY	45	8	72	3	.964
C.Mathewson, N.Y.	27	8	54	1	.984	A.L.Mamaux, Pitts.	38	5	48	2	.964
G. Chalmers, Phila.	26	8	49	1	.983	B. Harmon, Pitts..	37	9	92	4	.962
G Tyler, Boston...	32	6	50	1	.982	C. Tesreau, N. Y..	43	13	80	4	.959
E.Kantlehner, Pitts	29	3	49	1	.981	G. Davis, Boston...	15	2	21	1	.958
J. Coombs, Bklyn..	29	17	31	1	.980	T. Hughes, Boston.	50	6	59	3	.956
G.Alexander, Phila	49	22	120	3	.979	D.Ragan, Bkn-Bos.	38	8	56	3	.955
G. N. Rucker, Bkn.	19	6	40	1	.979	H. Sallee, St. L....	46	7	74	4	.953
J. E. Mayer, Phila.	43	14	74	2	.978	R Stroud, N. Y....	32	6	53	3	.952

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—PITCHERS—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
S.Baumgartner,Phil.	16	3	17	1	.952	C. Lear, Cincinnati	40	4	29	3	.917
F.G. McKenry, Cin	21	3	36	2	.951	A. Cooper, Pitts...	38	6	58	6	.914
L. Meadows, St. L.	39	3	53	3	.949	B Humphries, Chic	31	4	38	4	.913
S. Smith, Brooklyn.	29	5	49	3	.947	P. Schneider, Cin..	48	7	75	8	.911
P. Standridge, Chic	29	2	33	2	.946	E. Appleton, Bklyn	34	5	36	4	.911
G. W. Zabel, Chic.	36	6	62	4	.944	R.Marquard,NY-Bk.	33	6	51	6	.905
J. Conzelman, Pitts	18	..	16	1	.941	J. Vaughn, Chicago.	41	5	70	8	.904
G.McQuillan, Pi.-Ph	39	5	58	4	.940	G. Pierce, Chicago.	36	1	49	6	.893
K Adams, Chicago	26	2	29	2	.939	L. Cheney, Chi.-Bk.	30	13	52	8	.890
J. Dale, Cin.....	49	8	76	6	.933	W. Ritter, N. Y...	22	2	13	2	.882
A. J. Schauer, N.Y.	32	4	24	2	.933	R Niehaus, St. L..	15	1	14	2	.882
P.Douglas, Ci-Bk-Ch	32	5	51	4	.933	W. Perritt, N. Y..	35	7	40	8	.855
E. Rixey, Phila....	29	7	47	4	.931						

CATCHERS.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PB.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PB.	PC.
M.Gonzales, St.L.	32	93	24	1	2	.992	J.B. Adams, Phila	23	32	6	1	..	.974
J. Meyers, N. Y..	96	464	90	8	13	.986	W.Killifer, Phila.	104	539	126	19	8	.972
B. Whaling, Bos..	69	292	68	5	1	.986	L.McCarty, Bklyn	81	310	101	13	7	.969
F. Snyder, St. L..	142	592	204	14	12	.983	J. H. Smith, N.Y.	18	50	8	2	2	967
R. Bresnahan, Chi	68	345	95	8	3	.982	I. Wingo, Cin....	98	413	124	19	7	.966
O. Miller, Bklyn..	83	363	91	9	9	.981	G. Gibson, Pitts..	118	551	134	25	8	.965
T. Clarke, Cin....	72	294	71	7	3	.981	R.Schang, Pi.-NY.	51	167	50	9	9	.960
E. Burns, Phila...	62	241	61	6	5	.981	C. Dooin, Cin-NY.	56	227	55	13	6	.956
J. Archer, Chicago	88	419	124	13	14	.977	L. Murphy, Pitts.	20	29	12	3	1	.932
H.M. Gowdy, Bos	114	460	148	16	6	.974	L. Wendell, N. Y.	18	33	13	4	3	.920

CLUB FIELDING.

Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	TC.	PB.	PC.
Boston	157	4204	1939	213	6356	7	.96648
Cincinnati	160	4289	2110	222	6621	12	.96647
Pittsburgh	156	4132	1903	214	6249	16	.9657
Philadelphia	153	4109	1950	216	6275	13	.9655
St. Louis	157	4190	2041	235	6466	14	.9636
Brooklyn	154	4160	1964	238	6362	18	.9625
New York	155	4151	1972	256	6379	24	.9598
Chicago	156	4185	1986	268	6439	18	.9583

MISCELLANEOUS.

The number of players participating in the 1915 pennant race, according to clubs and playing positions, was as follows:

Club.	Pitchers.	Catchers.	Infielders.	Outfielders.	Total.
Philadelphia	9	3	6	5	23
St. Louis	10	4	8	6	28
Cincinnati	13	3	7	6	29
Brooklyn	15	3	7	8	33
Chicago	12	5	10	6	33
Boston	13	4	8	9	34
Pittsburgh	11	4	8	11	34
New York	12	7	9	8	36

Following are the Official records of National League pitchers who participated in fifteen or more games during the season of 1915. In computing this record all runs scored were charged against the pitcher except those resulting from fielding errors and passed balls. No runs were charged that scored after chances had been offered fielders to retire the side. The percentage is based on the least number of earned runs per nine-inning game. To arrive at this percentage the total earned runs are divided by the number of innings pitched; then multiplied by nine to find the pitcher's average effectiveness for a complete game.

PITCHERS RECORDS.

(At least fifteen complete games.)

Arranged According to Percentage of Earned Runs per Nine-Inning Game.

Name and Club.	Games Pitched In.	Comp. Games.	Inns. Pitched.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Shut-outs.	Batsmen Facing Pitcher.	Base Hits.	Hit Batsmen.	Bases on Balls.	Strike-outs.	Wild Pitches.	Total Runs.	Runs Earned Off Pitcher.	Average Runs.
Alexander, Philadelphia...	49	36	376	31	10	12	1435	253	10	64	241	2	86	51	1.22
Toney, Cincinnati	36	18	223	17	6	6	877	160	3	73	108	2	46	39	1.57
Mamaux, Pittsburgh.....	38	17	252	21	8	8	1003	182	9	96	152	2	70	57	2.03
Pfeffer, Brooklyn	40	26	292	19	14	6	1177	243	17	76	84	4	93	68	2.09
Hughes, Boston	50	17	280	16	14	4	1069	208	11	58	171	2	88	66	2.12
Kantlehner, Pittsburgh.....	29	10	163	5	12	1	669	135	4	58	64	1	60	41	2.26
Tesreau, New York.....	43	24	306	19	16	8	1198	235	5	75	176	7	98	78	2.29
Humphries, Chicago.....	31	10	172	8	13	4	702	183	5	23	45	3	69	44	2.30
Ragan, 5 Bklyn., 33 Boston	38	13	247	17	12	4	986	219	7	67	88	3	77	64	2.33
Dell, Brooklyn	40	12	215	11	10	4	894	166	8	100	94	4	80	56	2.34
Mayer, Philadelphia	43	20	275	21	15	2	1092	240	14	59	114	..	94	72	2.36
Rudolph, Boston	44	30	341	22	19	3	1362	304	6	64	147	6	125	90	2.37
Rixey, Philadelphia	29	10	177	11	12	2	735	163	2	64	88	8	67	47	2.39
Rucker, Brooklyn	19	7	123	9	4	1	521	134	2	28	38	3	42	33	2.41
Baumgartner, Philadelphia.	16	..	48	..	2	..	197	38	1	23	27	..	22	13	2.44
Dale, Cincinnati	49	20	297	18	17	4	1207	256	6	107	104	6	115	81	2.45
Robinson, St. Louis.....	32	6	143	7	8	1	585	128	7	35	57	1	54	39	2.45
Schneider, Cincinnati	48	16	276	14	19	5	1153	254	7	104	108	1	110	76	2.48
Chalmers, Philadelphia.....	26	13	170	8	9	1	687	159	..	45	82	6	58	47	2.48
Harmon, Pittsburgh	37	25	270	16	17	5	1077	242	3	62	86	1	106	75	2.50
Lavender, Chicago	41	13	220	10	16	1	885	178	10	67	117	7	77	63	2.57
Coombs, Brooklyn	29	17	196	15	10	2	837	166	16	91	56	3	71	56	2.57
S. Smith, Brooklyn.....	29	11	174	14	8	2	713	169	5	42	52	3	71	50	2.58
McQuillan, 30 Pitts.,9 Phila.	39	14	213	12	13	..	888	220	3	50	69	..	95	62	2.62
Doak, St. Louis.....	38	19	276	16	18	3	1147	263	8	85	124	2	103	81	2.64
Perritt, New York.....	35	16	220	12	18	4	943	226	12	59	91	4	95	65	2.65
Stroud, New York.....	32	8	184	12	9	..	754	194	6	35	62	2	76	57	2.79
Griner, St. Louis.....	37	9	150	5	11	2	610	137	8	46	46	3	59	47	2.82
Sallee, St. Louis.....	46	17	275	13	17	2	1128	245	3	57	91	..	121	87	2.85
Tyler, Boston	32	15	205	10	9	1	860	182	5	84	89	3	87	65	2.85
Vaughn, Chicago	41	18	270	20	12	4	1121	240	11	77	148	5	105	86	2.86
Chas. Adams, Pittsburgh...	40	17	245	14	14	2	969	229	2	34	62	2	90	78	2.86
McKenry, Cincinnati	21	5	110	5	5	..	453	94	3	39	37	1	43	36	2.94
Meadows, St. Louis.....	39	14	244	13	11	1	1017	232	5	38	104	7	112	81	2.98
Lear, Cincinnati	40	9	168	6	10	..	698	169	6	45	46	3	73	56	3.00
Demaree, Philadelphia.....	32	13	210	14	11	3	854	201	3	58	69	1	84	71	3.04
Benton, 35 Cinc., 10 N. Y..	45	9	237	9	18	2	997	222	19	76	109	6	105	84	3.18
Zabel, Chicago	36	8	163	7	10	3	688	124	4	84	60	2	80	58	3.20
Ames, 17 Cinc., 15 St. L..	32	12	181	11	7	3	750	175	..	56	74	5	74	65	3.23
Douglas, 8 Cin, 20 Bkn, 4 Chi	32	7	189	7	11	1	783	174	6	47	110	4	89	68	3.24
Cheney, 25 Chi., 5 Bklyn..	30	7	158	8	11	2	678	136	6	72	79	9	79	57	3.25
Cooper, Pittsburgh	38	11	186	5	16	1	778	180	9	52	71	8	92	68	3.29
Pierce, Chicago	36	8	176	13	9	2	751	158	4	77	96	10	83	65	3.32
Appleton, Brooklyn	34	5	138	4	10	..	606	133	8	66	50	7	71	51	3.33
Conzelman, Pittsburgh.....	18	..	47	1	1	..	194	41	3	20	22	..	18	18	3.44
Schauer, New York.....	32	4	105	2	8	..	446	101	2	35	65	10	56	41	3.51
Mathewson, New York.....	27	11	186	8	14	1	768	199	1	20	57	1	97	74	3.58
Standridge, Chicago.....	29	2	112	4	1	..	490	120	2	36	42	1	56	45	3.61
Davis, Boston	15	4	73	3	3	..	315	85	4	19	26	2	45	31	3.82
Niehaus, St. Louis.....	15	..	45	2	1	..	202	48	1	22	21	2	35	20	4.00
Marquard, 27 N.Y., 6 Bklyn.	33	10	194	11	10	2	813	207	1	38	92	6	102	87	4.03
Perdue, St. Louis.....	31	5	115	6	12	1	492	141	2	19	29	2	66	54	4.23
Ritter, New York.....	22	..	58	2	1	..	258	66	5	15	35	3	38	30	4.65
Karl Adams, Chicago.....	26	3	107	1	9	..	462	105	2	43	57	4	62	56	4.71
Schupp, New York.....	23	..	55	1	..	..	245	57	3	29	28	..	37	31	5.07

BASE-ON-BALLS AND STRIKE-OUT RECORDS.

The Official Club Records of Bases-on-Balls and Strike-Outs, graded according to most bases on balls and least strike-outs, respectively, are as follows:

CLUB BASE-ON-BALLS RECORD.

Club.	G.	BB.	PC. to Game.
Boston	157	549	3.50
Philadelphia	153	460	3.01
St. Louis	157	457	2.91
Pittsburgh	156	419	2.69
Chicago	156	393	2.52
Cincinnati	160	360	2.25
Brooklyn	154	313	2.03
New York	155	315	2.03

CLUB STRIKE-OUT RECORD.

Club.	G.	SO.	PC. to Game.
Cincinnati	160	512	3.20
Brooklyn	154	496	3.22
New York	155	547	3.53
Philadelphia	153	600	3.92
Boston	157	620	3.95
Chicago	156	639	4.10
St. Louis	157	658	4.19
Pittsburgh	156	656	4.21

Note.—National League pitchers allowed 334 less bases on balls in 1915 than in 1914, and scored 73 more strike-outs.

Following are the Base-on-Balls and Strike-Out Records of players who played in at least 40 games, arranged according to number of games played. Most bases on balls: Cravath, 86 in 150 games; Evers, 50 in 83 games; Huggins, 74 in 107 games. Herzog struck out but 21 times in 155 games; Getz, 14 times in 130 games:

Name and Club.	G.	BB.	SO.
Groh, Cincinnati	160	50	33
Griffith, Cincinnati	160	41	34
J. C. Smith, Boston	157	67	49
Hinchman, Pittsburgh	156	48	75
S. Magee, Boston	156	54	39
John Wagner, Pittsburgh	156	39	64
G. Burns, New York	155	56	57
Herzog, Cincinnati	155	34	21
W. Killifer, Cincinnati	155	38	33
Cutshaw, Brooklyn	154	34	35
Bancroft, Philadelphia	153	77	62
Mollwitz, Cincinnati	153	15	49
H. H. Myers, Brooklyn	153	17	51
Schulte, Chicago	151	49	68
F. Wiliams, Chicago	151	26	49
Cravath, Philadelphia	150	86	77
Daubert, Brooklyn	150	57	48
Doyle, New York	150	32	28
J. Miller, St. Louis	150	43	48
Viox, Pittsburgh	150	75	31
Fletcher, New York	149	6	36
Maranville, Boston	149	45	65
O'Mara, Brooklyn	149	51	40
Niehoff, Philadelphia	148	30	63
Fisher, Chicago	147	30	51
Johnston, Pittsburgh	147	38	40
Wheat, Brooklyn	146	52	42
Baird, Pittsburgh	145	37	88
Saier, Chicago	144	64	62
Snyder, St. Louis	144	39	49
Luderus, Philadelphia	141	42	36
Robertson, New York	141	22	52
Carey, Pittsburgh	140	57	58
Long, St. Louis	140	31	50
Merkle, New York	140	36	39
Zimmerman, Chicago	139	21	33
Phelan, Chicago	133	55	42
Stengel, Brooklyn	132	34	46
Bescher, St. Louis	130	52	53
Butler, St. Louis	130	47	34
Getz, Brooklyn	130	8	14
J. H. Moran, Boston	130	66	41
Good, Chicago	128	34	65
Whitted, Philadelphia	128	29	47
Schmidt, Boston	127	36	59
Gibson, Pittsburgh	120	31	25
Wingo, Cincinnati	119	13	33
Gowdy, Boston	118	41	34
Betzel, St. Louis	117	18	48
Becker, Philadelphia	112	26	48
Dolan, St. Louis	111	34	37
Meyers, New York	110	26	18
Paskert, Philadelphia	109	35	38
Huggins, St. Louis	107	74	68
Leach, Cincinnati	107	56	38
O. Wilson, St. Louis	107	19	43
Collins, Pittsburgh-Boston	106	26	39
Hyatt, St. Louis	106	28	24
Lobert, New York	106	25	24
Byrne, Philadelphia	105	39	28
Fitzpatrick, Boston	105	43	36
W. Killifer, Philadelphia	105	18	14
Connolly, Boston	104	39	35
Snodgrass, New York-Bost.	103	42	42
Archer, Chicago	97	11	38
Clarke, Cincinnati	96	33	22
Murray, New York-Chicago	96	15	23
Brainard, New York	91	21	44
Grant, New York	87	9	20
Egan, Brooklyn-Boston	86	28	18
McCarty, Brooklyn	84	7	23
O. Miller, Brooklyn	84	6	23
Evers, Boston	83	50	16
Olson, Cincinnati-Brooklyn	81	13	13
Bresnahan, Chicago	77	29	23
Jos. Wagner, Cincinnati	75	8	35

Individual Base-on-Balls and Strike-Out Records—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	BB.	SO.
Rodgers, Cincinnati	72	11	29
Whaling, Boston	72	8	38
Costello, Pittsburgh	71	7	23
K. Williams, Cincinnati	71	15	20
Beck, St. Louis	70	12	31
Stock, Philadelphia	69	22	26
McLarry, Chicago	68	14	20
Schang, Pittsburgh-N. Y.	68	18	37
Ed. Burns, Philadelphia	67	20	12
Knisely, Chicago	64	15	18
Schultz, Brooklyn-Chicago.	63	10	20
Dooin, Cincinnati-New York	56	5	20
Gerber, Pittsburgh	56	9	16
Hummel, Brooklyn	53	6	11
Gonzales, St. Louis	51	8	9
Hughes, Boston	50	3	27
Von Kolnitz, Cincinnati	50	7	11
Alexander, Philadelphia	49	6	23
Dale, Cincinnati	49	5	21
Schneider, Cincinnati	48	..	27
Roche, St. Louis	46	4	8
Sallee, St. Louis	46	6	27
Twombly, Cincinnati	46	8	8
Benton, Cincinnati-N. Y.	45	..	16
Gilbert, Boston	45	11	13
Rudolph, Boston	45	12	21
Tyler, Boston	45	4	19
McCarthy, Pittsburgh-Chic.	44	10	17
Mayer, Philadelphia	43	4	24
Tesreau, New York	43	5	15
Vaughn, Chicago	43	7	27
Dugey, Philadelphia	42	7	5
Harmon, Pittsburgh	42	6	32
Lavender, Chicago	41	1	31
Chas. Adams, Pittsburgh	40	4	14
Cather, Boston	40	15	19
Dell, Brooklyn	40	4	24
Lear, Cincinnati	40	..	15
Pfeffer, Brooklyn	40	4	26

Players who participated in less than fifteen games during 1915 or less than fifteen games with any one club:

Philadelphia—Ben Tincup 11, George McQuillan 9, Jos. Oeschger 6.

Boston—R. Crutcher 14, Wm. James 14, Arthur Nehf 12, J. L. Barnes 9, W. Tragresser 7, Otto Hess 5, Joseph Shannon 5, Edgar Collins 5, A. Luque 3, E. Blackburn 3, E. Cocreham 1, Fletcher Low 1, Maurice Shannon 1.

Brooklyn—A. R. Nixon 14, M. D. Wheat 8, R. Aitchison 7, L. J. Cadore 7, R. W. Marquard 6, L. R. Cheney 5, D. C. P. Ragan 5, R. J. Egan 3, Walter Mails 2, Elmer Brown 1, C. O. Schmutz 1, John Karst 1.

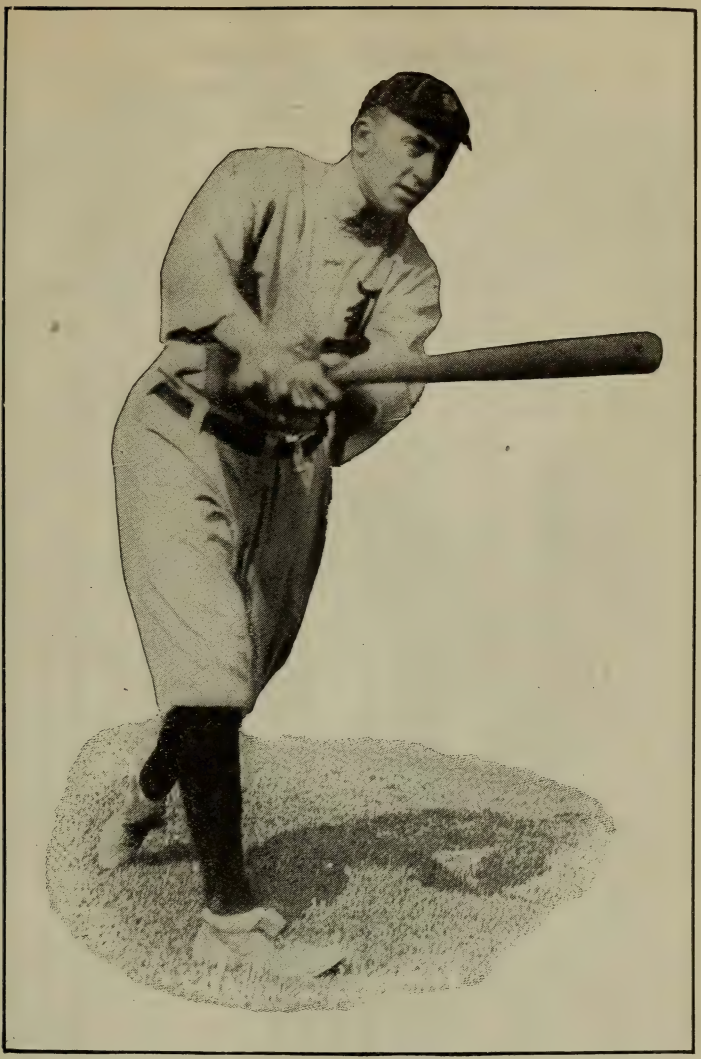
Chicago—E. Mulligan 11, J. C. Schultz 7, J. M. Corriden 6, J. L. Fluhrer 6, W. Keating 4, Phil Douglas 4, Bradley Hogg 2, E. W. Schorr 2, R. C. Wright 2, R. O'Farrell 2, C. E. Wallace 2.

Pittsburgh—Carmen P. Hill 8, W. P. Siglin 6, H. B. Kelly 5, W. J. Wagner 5, J. McAuley 5, F. Scheeren 4, L. Duncan 3, P. Slattery 3, A. C. Vance 1, F. C. Clarke 1, Harry Daubert 1, Sydney Smith 1.

St. Louis—R. H. Daringer 10, H. M. Glenn 6, F. Lamline 4, J. Smith 4, C. Boardman 3, Dan Brown 1.

Cincinnati—C. S. Dooin 10, J. W. Beall 10, C. R. Brown 9, Phil Douglas 8, T. E. George 7, R. J. Callahan 3, H. McCluskey 3, A. Cochran 1.

New York—J. B. McLean 13, R. M. Schang 12, J. C. Benton 10, M. Jacobson 8, B. F. Dyer 7, A. Fromme 4, B. W. Kocher 4, E. Palmero 3, F. Herbert 2, H. Baker 1.



TYRUS R. COBB,
Detroit,
Leading Batsman, American League, 1915.

American League

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1900—Chicago	.607	1908—Detroit	.588
1901—Chicago	.610	1909—Detroit	.645
1902—Athletics	.610	1910—Athletics	.680
1903—Boston	.659	1911—Athletics	.669
1904—Boston	.617	1912—Boston	.691
1905—Athletics	.621	1913—Athletics	.627
1906—Chicago	.614	1914—Athletics	.651
1907—Detroit	.613		

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Bos.	Det.	Chi.	Wash.	N.Y.	St.L.	Cleve.	Ath.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Boston	..	14	12	15	10	17	16	17	101	50	.669
Detroit	8	..	15	13	17	13	17	17	100	54	.649
Chicago	10	7	..	8	15	18	16	19	93	61	.604
Washington	6	9	14	..	13	13	16	14	85	68	.556
New York	12	5	7	9	..	12	13	11	69	83	.454
St. Louis	5	9	4	9	10	..	10	16	63	91	.409
Cleveland	4	5	6	6	9	12	..	15	57	95	.375
Athletics	5	5	3	8	9	6	7	..	43	109	.283

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	E.	R.H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	PC.
T. R. Cobb, Detroit	156	563	144	102	208	274	31	13	3	9	96	118	43	.370
V. Gregg, Boston	18	20	2	2	7	7	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	.350
W. Davis, Philadelphia	20	23	4	3	8	12	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	.348
J. A. Thompson, Phila.	17	33	5	2	11	13	2	..	..	..	..	4	6	.333
E. Collins, Chicago	155	521	118	93	173	227	22	10	4	35	46	119	27	.332
Tris Speaker, Boston	150	547	108	80	176	225	25	12	..	17	29	81	14	.322
J. Fournier, Chicago	126	422	86	66	136	207	20	18	5	13	21	64	37	.322
G. Ruth, Boston	42	92	16	13	29	53	10	1	4	2	..	9	23	.315
J. McInnis, Philadelphia	119	456	44	30	143	165	14	4	..	11	8	14	17	.314
R. Veach, Detroit	152	569	81	63	178	247	40	10	3	18	16	68	43	.313
J. Kirke, Cleveland	87	339	35	25	105	134	19	2	2	11	5	14	21	.310
J. Jackson, Clev.-Chicago	128	461	63	46	142	205	20	14	5	11	16	52	23	.308
T. Barber, Washington	20	53	9	6	16	19	1	1	..	3	..	6	7	.302
S. Crawford, Detroit	156	612	81	62	183	264	31	19	4	16	24	66	29	.299
A. Strunk, Philadelphia	132	485	76	54	144	207	28	16	1	23	17	56	45	.297
M. Kavanagh, Detroit	113	332	55	41	98	150	14	13	4	10	8	42	44	.295
D. Gainer, Boston	82	200	30	22	59	83	5	8	1	16	7	21	31	.295
P. Baumann, New York	76	219	30	21	64	85	13	1	2	10	9	28	32	.292
D. B. Pratt, St. Louis	159	602	61	43	175	237	31	11	3	32	32	26	43	.291
G. Lewis, Boston	152	557	69	51	162	212	31	8	1	28	14	45	63	.291
C. A. Gandil, Wash.	136	485	53	35	141	197	20	15	2	20	20	29	33	.291
C. Milan, Washington	153	573	83	59	165	198	13	7	2	16	40	53	32	.288
R. Collins, Boston	25	28	3	3	8	10	2	..	..	1	..	9	10	.286
G. H. Sisler, St. Louis	81	274	28	20	78	101	10	2	3	12	10	7	27	.285
B. E. Shotton, St. Louis	156	559	93	72	158	201	18	11	1	6	43	118	62	.283
R. Hoblitzel, Boston	124	399	54	35	113	158	15	12	2	28	9	38	26	.283
F. Maisel, New York	135	530	77	61	149	189	16	6	4	13	51	48	35	.281
N. Lajoie, Philadelphia	129	490	40	31	137	174	24	5	1	15	10	11	16	.280
Jamieson, Washington	17	68	9	7	19	26	3	2	..	2	..	6	9	.279
I. C. Howard, St. Louis	113	324	43	35	90	117	10	7	1	10	29	43	48	.278
F. L. Cady, Boston	78	205	25	18	57	71	10	2	..	6	..	19	25	.278
G. Foster, Boston	40	83	10	7	23	33	7	..	1	9	..	6	18	.277
E. C. Foster, Wash.	154	618	75	53	170	215	25	10	..	8	20	48	30	.275
E. Murphy, Phila.-Chi.	138	533	88	70	146	178	14	9	..	6	33	68	27	.274
R. McKee, Detroit	55	106	10	8	29	37	5	..	1	5	1	13	16	.274
W. K. Rodgers, Clev.-B.	27	51	10	7	14	16	2	..	..	2	3	11	9	.274
J. Lapp, Philadelphia	112	312	26	20	85	117	16	5	2	13	5	30	29	.272
L. A. Cook, New York	132	476	70	50	129	161	16	5	2	8	29	62	43	.271
R. Chapman, Cleveland	154	570	101	78	154	211	14	17	3	29	36	70	82	.270

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—Continued.

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	E.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	PC.
F. N. Coumbe, Cleveland	35	37	1	..	10	12	..	1	..	3	..	..	7	.270
C. Walker, St. Louis....	144	510	53	39	137	186	20	7	5	16	20	36	77	.269
H. C. Janvrin, Boston...	99	316	41	27	85	96	9	1	..	19	8	14	27	.269
G. D. Weaver, Chicago..	148	563	83	55	151	200	18	11	3	42	24	32	58	.268
R. F. Roth, Chi.-Cleve..	109	384	67	55	103	168	10	17	7	10	26	51	72	.268
C. G. Mullen, New York	40	90	11	8	24	25	1	..	..	2	5	10	12	.267
J. P. Austin, St. Louis..	141	477	61	46	127	148	6	6	1	35	18	64	60	.266
R. W. Schalk, Chicago..	135	413	46	38	110	135	14	4	1	17	15	62	21	.266
H. B. Leonard, Boston..	32	53	8	5	14	17	1	1	..	3	..	9	12	.264
G. Graney, Cleveland....	116	404	42	30	105	142	20	7	1	11	12	59	29	.260
J. Wood, Boston.....	29	54	6	3	14	20	1	1	1	5	1	5	10	.259
W. L. Gardner, Boston..	127	430	51	34	111	140	14	6	1	26	11	39	24	.258
H. High, New York.....	119	427	51	31	110	146	19	7	1	13	22	62	47	.258
H. R. Kauffman, St. L..	37	124	9	6	32	44	8	2	..	2	..	5	27	.258
J. Collins, Chicago.....	153	576	73	52	148	212	24	17	2	40	38	28	50	.257
J. P. Evans, Cleveland..	42	109	17	9	28	36	4	2	..	7	6	22	18	.257
G. Burns, Detroit.....	105	392	49	35	99	138	18	3	5	17	9	22	51	.253
T. L. Turner, Cleveland.	75	262	35	26	66	82	14	1	..	13	12	29	13	.252
D. E. Wilie, Cleveland..	45	131	14	12	33	45	4	1	2	2	2	26	18	.252
R. Hartzell, New York..	119	387	39	28	97	121	11	2	3	19	7	57	37	.251
O. J. Vitt, Detroit.....	152	560	116	88	140	187	18	13	1	42	26	80	22	.250
H. Shanks, Washington.	141	492	52	33	123	158	19	8	..	21	12	30	42	.250
T. H. Cavet, Detroit....	17	24	3	3	6	9	3	..	..	1	1	2	12	.250
H. J. Pennock, Phil.-Bos.	16	24	2	2	6	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	.250
Kopp, Washington	16	32	2	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	1	5	7	.250
H. L. Leibold, Clev.-Chi.	93	281	38	24	70	84	6	4	..	12	6	39	27	.249
E. Smith, Cleveland.....	144	476	37	21	118	174	23	12	3	16	10	36	75	.248
O. Felsch, Chicago.....	121	427	65	53	106	155	18	11	3	14	16	51	59	.248
W. H. Schang, Phila....	116	359	64	46	89	123	9	11	1	12	18	66	47	.248
R. N. Oldring, Phila....	107	408	49	37	101	148	23	3	6	5	11	22	21	.248
W. E. Alexander, N. Y..	23	69	7	7	17	24	4	..	1	4	2	13	16	.247
W. C. Pipp, New York..	136	479	59	43	118	176	20	13	4	14	18	66	81	.246
D. Baker, Detroit.....	68	134	16	13	33	42	3	3	..	11	3	15	15	.246
J. J. Barry, Phila.-Bos...	132	442	46	31	108	135	19	4	..	30	6	39	20	.244
R. S. Young, Detroit....	123	378	44	31	92	108	6	5	..	22	12	53	31	.244
A. M. Williams, Wash...	91	197	14	9	48	64	8	4	..	13	4	18	20	.244
E. A. Russell, Chicago...	45	86	11	9	21	29	2	3	..	2	1	4	14	.244
J. L. Leary, St. Louis...	75	227	19	16	55	65	10	..	..	3	2	5	36	.243
R. Caldwell, New York.	72	144	27	20	35	53	4	1	4	2	4	9	32	.243
C. Wagner, Boston.....	84	267	38	32	64	79	11	2	..	14	8	37	34	.239
J. G. Eschen, Cleveland..	15	42	11	5	10	11	1	..	..	3	..	5	9	.239
C. Mays, Boston.....	38	38	3	2	9	10	1	..	..	2	..	3	7	.237
S. F. O'Neill, Cleveland.	121	386	32	19	91	115	14	2	2	9	2	26	41	.236
C. D. Thomas, Boston....	86	203	21	16	48	60	4	4	..	7	3	13	20	.236
H. Hooper, Boston.....	149	566	90	73	133	185	20	13	2	17	22	89	36	.235
R. Morgan, Washington.	62	193	21	15	45	58	5	4	..	8	6	30	15	.233
J. A. Shaw, Washington.	25	43	2	1	10	12	2	..	..	1	..	3	20	.233
W. Johnson, Washington	64	147	14	14	34	55	7	4	2	5	..	8	34	.231
C. E. Weilman, St. L...	47	100	4	3	23	28	3	1	..	3	1	3	18	.230
O. Bush, Detroit.....	155	561	99	72	128	159	12	8	1	22	35	118	44	.228
M. J. Crowell, Phila....	10	22	2	1	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	.227
D. E. Moeller, Wash....	118	438	65	48	99	136	11	10	2	13	32	59	63	.226
Wm. Kopf, Philadelphia.	118	386	39	28	87	104	10	2	1	9	5	41	45	.225
L. G. Nunamaker, N. Y.	87	249	24	15	56	68	6	3	..	4	3	23	24	.225
O. Stanage, Detroit.....	100	300	27	18	67	83	9	2	1	6	5	20	41	.223
H. Severeid, St. Louis...	80	203	12	11	45	56	6	1	1	1	2	16	25	.222
W. H. James, St. L.-Det.	45	63	6	5	14	17	3	..	..	7	..	6	24	.222
W. Mayer, Chicago.....	22	54	3	3	12	17	3	1	..	4	..	5	8	.222
T. F. Healey, Phila.....	23	77	11	7	17	18	1	..	..	1	..	6	4	.221
R. Peckinpaugh, N. Y...	142	540	67	57	119	166	18	7	5	33	19	49	72	.220
J. Henry, Washington...	95	277	20	18	61	77	9	2	1	9	10	36	28	.220
W. Southworth, Cleve...	60	177	25	16	39	51	2	5	..	1	2	36	12	.220
D. Walsh, St. Louis.....	59	150	13	9	33	38	5	..	..	4	6	14	25	.220

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—Continued.

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	ER.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	PC.
J. Lavan, St. Louis.....	157	514	44	31	112	146	17	7	1	21	13	42	83	.218
R. Blackburne, Chicago..	96	283	33	25	61	68	5	1	..	23	13	35	34	.216
W. F. Cree, New York..	74	196	23	20	42	54	8	2	..	5	7	36	22	.214
A. Brief, Chicago.....	48	154	13	10	33	49	6	2	2	8	8	16	28	.214
W. C. Hammond, Cleve.	35	84	9	9	18	22	2	1	..	7	..	1	19	.214
P. W. Carter, Cleveland.	12	14	2	2	3	4	1	..	..	1	..	2	5	.214
W.C.Jacobson, Det.-St.L.	71	180	18	14	38	62	12	3	2	3	3	15	40	.211
E. Walker, St. Louis....	50	109	15	13	23	31	4	2	..	1	5	23	32	.211
G. Moriarty, Detroit.....	31	38	2	2	8	9	1	..	..	2	1	5	7	.211
W. P. Johns, Chicago...	28	100	7	5	21	25	2	1	..	2	2	8	11	.210
B. Acosta, Washington..	72	163	20	18	34	40	4	1	..	9	8	28	15	.209
E. V. Cicotte, Chicago...	40	67	10	8	14	15	1	..	..	10	..	7	16	.209
F. L. Shields, Cleveland.	23	72	4	4	15	21	6	..	..	2	3	4	14	.208
J. E. Walsh, Phila.....	117	417	48	29	86	116	15	6	1	11	22	57	64	.206
J. A. Dubuc, Detroit....	60	112	7	4	23	27	2	1	..	3	..	8	15	.205
G. McBride, Washington.	146	476	54	37	97	120	8	6	1	24	10	29	60	.204
L. J. Boone, New York.	130	431	44	37	88	119	12	2	5	14	14	41	53	.204
L. A. Malone, Phila.....	76	201	17	11	41	56	4	4	1	4	7	21	40	.204
S. Agnew, St. Louis.....	104	295	18	13	60	68	4	2	..	7	5	12	36	.203
Williams, St. Louis.....	45	119	15	10	24	33	2	2	1	3	11	6	16	.202
E. Scott, Boston.....	100	359	25	19	72	83	11	..	..	23	4	17	21	.201
E. Ainsmith, Wash.....	47	120	13	9	24	32	4	2	..	4	7	10	18	.200
Wm. Carrigan, Boston..	46	95	10	7	19	22	3	..	..	7	..	16	12	.200
B. Hopper, Washington.	13	5	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	.200
H. K. Hoch, St. Louis..	12	10	3	3	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	.200
O. Henriksen, Boston....	73	92	9	5	18	24	2	2	..	4	1	13	7	.196
Damrau, Philadelphia...	16	56	4	4	11	12	1	..	..	1	1	5	17	.196
W. Wambsganss, Cleve.	121	375	30	19	73	85	4	4	..	8	8	36	50	.195
T. A. Quinlan, Chicago..	42	114	11	9	22	25	3	..	..	5	3	4	11	.193
R. W. Wood, Cleveland.	33	78	5	4	15	19	2	1	..	1	1	2	13	.193
W. Barbare, Cleveland..	77	246	15	12	47	52	3	1	..	14	6	10	27	.191
T. D. Daly, Chicago....	29	47	5	4	9	10	1	..	..	1	..	5	9	.191
J. McAvoy, Philadelphia	68	184	12	12	35	46	7	2	..	1	..	11	32	.190
E. Sweeney, New York..	53	137	12	7	26	28	2	..	..	10	3	25	12	.190
Y. W. Ayres, Wash.....	40	63	3	1	12	12	..	..	..	1	..	3	9	.190
C. W. Brown, N. Y....	21	2..	..	..	6	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	7	.188
W. J. Lee, St. Louis....	18	59	2	2	11	12	1	..	..	2	1	6	5	.186
Jos. Connolly, Wash.....	50	141	14	9	26	33	3	2	..	3	5	14	19	.184
L. G. Davies, Phila.....	56	122	13	7	24	35	5	3	..	5	2	14	31	.182
R. Shawkey, Phila.-N.Y.	33	60	3	3	11	18	5	1	..	2	..	3	21	.182
W. J. Steen, Cleve.-Det.	30	44	3	2	8	9	1	..	..	1	..	1	12	.182
C. Hoff, St. Louis.....	11	17	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.176
H. Coveleskie, Detroit...	50	103	9	6	18	20	2	..	..	8	..	7	29	.175
B. Boland, Detroit.....	47	63	5	5	11	12	1	..	..	1	..	7	14	.175
A. E. Collamore, Cleve..	13	23	1	1	4	6	..	1	..	..	..	3	8	.174
J. J. Boehling, Wash....	41	75	9	9	13	18	2	..	1	4	1	7	12	.173
D. W. Neff, Washington	30	60	1	1	10	11	1	..	..	6	1	4	6	.167
M. A. Gallia, Wash.....	43	85	3	3	14	17	3	..	..	3	1	5	25	.165
S. P. Jones, Cleveland .	48	32	4	2	5	5	..	..	..	3	..	6	15	.156
R. Keating, New York.	11	26	3	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	.153
M. J. McNally, Boston..	23	53	7	5	8	10	..	1	..	..	..	3	7	.151
G. Dauss, Detroit.....	46	103	9	8	15	21	2	2	..	5	2	16	26	.146
G. Morton, Cleveland....	34	82	1	1	12	16	2	1	..	3	..	..	28	.146
R. Bressler, Philadelphia	33	55	9	6	8	13	..	1	1	3	..	9	13	.145
E. Miller, New York....	26	83	4	4	12	13	1	..	..	2	..	4	14	.145
L. Bush, Philadelphia...	25	49	2	2	7	7	..	..	..	2	..	1	22	.143
J. C. Oldham, Detroit...	17	14	2	2	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	8	.143
M. J. McHale, New York	13	21	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	6	7	.143
J. F. Breton, Chicago...	16	36	3	2	5	6	1	..	..	5	2	5	9	.139
E. Koob, St. Louis.....	28	37	1	..	5	5	..	..	..	2	..	5	16	.135
J. Warhop, New York...	21	51	3	2	7	10	3	..	..	..	1	3	9	.137
E. Klepfer, Chi.-Cleve...	11	15	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	7	.133
J. R. Walker, Cleveland.	25	38	2	1	5	5	..	..	..	3	..	1	18	.132

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—Continued.

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	ER.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	PC.
U. C. Faber, Chicago....	49	84	11	9	11	16	1	2	..	12	4	20	33	.131
J. D. Benz, Chicago.....	39	79	7	3	10	12	..	1	..	4	..	1	25	.127
Wm. Mitchell, Cleveland	36	79	3	2	10	11	1	..	..	6	..	4	20	.127
J. Scott, Chicago.....	48	95	3	2	12	12	..	..	..	6	1	8	26	.126
G. Loudermilk, St.L.-D..	45	80	2	1	10	13	1	1	..	1	..	6	26	.125
J. W. Wyckoff, Phila....	45	96	3	2	12	19	3	2	..	3	..	5	25	.125
O. T. Harstad, Cleve....	32	16	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	.125
John Nabors, Phila.....	10	16	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	.125
M. Wolfgang, Chicago...	17	17	3	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	.118
Joseph Sheehan, Phila...	15	34	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	17	.118
L. D. Brenton, Cleve....	11	17	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	.118
E. Hamilton, St. Louis..	35	62	3	3	7	10	1	1	..	2	1	5	21	.113
A. A. Egan, Cleveland..	42	120	4	3	13	16	3	..	..	4	..	8	14	.108
R. Fisher, New York....	30	83	5	4	9	11	2	..	..	4	..	4	20	.108
Z. Z. Hagerman, Cleve..	28	38	2	1	4	5	1	..	..	2	..	2	22	.105
E. G. Shore, Boston.....	38	79	3	2	8	14	4	1	..	5	..	5	29	.101
Thos. Knowlson, Phila..	18	36	2	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	23	.083
W. E. Donovan, N. Y..	10	12	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	.083
L. Cole, New York.....	10	13	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	6	.077
J. Pieh, New York.....	21	30	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	.067
E. K. Perryman, St. L..	24	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	.000
H. C. Harper, Wash....	19	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	5	.000
J. W. Engel, Wash.....	11	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	.000

CLUB BATTING.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	ER.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	PC.
Detroit	156	5128	778	576	1373	1837	207	94	23	202	243	681	523	.268
Boston	155	5023	668	486	1308	1703	202	77	13	265	118	526	476	.260
Chicago	155	4914	717	543	1269	1710	162	102	25	270	233	583	575	.258
St. Louis ...	159	5113	521	395	1255	1608	166	65	19	173	202	472	765	.245
Washington..	155	5026	569	407	1224	1570	152	79	12	187	185	457	537	.244
Cleveland ...	154	5034	539	382	1210	1597	169	79	20	177	138	490	681	.240
Philadelphia.	154	5080	545	390	1205	1579	184	71	16	137	127	436	633	.237
New York...	154	4982	584	437	1161	1521	167	50	31	169	198	570	668	.233

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Williams, Wash...	15	149	16	1	.994	Kirke, Cleveland..	87	886	52	13	.986
Pipp, New York..	134	1396	85	12	.992	Fournier, Chicago.	65	674	41	10	.986
Howard, St. Louis	48	440	37	4	.992	Brief, Chicago ...	46	458	23	7	.986
Sisler, St. Louis..	37	358	19	4	.990	Leary, St. Louis..	53	433	32	7	.985
Wood, Cleveland...	21	182	8	2	.990	Kauffman, St. L..	32	291	16	5	.984
McInnis, Phila....	119	1123	83	13	.989	Mullen, New York	27	201	15	4	.982
Gainer, Boston ...	56	457	33	6	.988	Strunk, Phila.....	19	188	8	4	.980
Hoblitzel, Boston..	117	1095	63	15	.987	J. Collins, Chicago	47	516	28	12	.978
Kavanagh, Detroit	44	500	24	7	.987	Jackson, Cleveland	28	284	15	7	.977
Gandil, Wash.....	134	1237	77	19	.986	Shields, Cleveland.	23	208	13	6	.974
Burns, Detroit	104	1155	57	17	.986						

SECOND BASEMEN.

Baumann, N. Y....	43	103	116	5	.978	Hammond, Cleve..	19	24	42	3	.957
E. Collins, Chicago	155	344	487	22	.974	Foster, Wash.....	75	161	206	18	.953
Pratt, St. Louis...	158	417	441	31	.965	Young, Detroit.....	119	233	371	32	.950
Boone, New York.	115	249	392	23	.965	Rodgers, Clev.-Bos.	19	21	40	4	.938
Morgan, Wash.....	57	102	175	10	.965	Wambsganss, Cleve	78	138	237	25	.937
Turner, Cleveland.	51	82	136	8	.965	Kavanagh, Detroit	42	59	95	12	.928
Barry, Phila.-Bos..	78	143	216	14	.963	Wagner, Boston...	79	161	195	28	.927
Lajoie, Phila.	110	251	332	23	.962	Malone, Phila.....	43	117	109	20	.919

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—(Continued).

THIRD BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Baumann, N. Y....	19	26	24	1	.980	Foster, Wash.....	79	92	147	21	.919
Connolly, Wash....	24	30	34	2	.970	Austin, St. Louis..	141	188	264	41	.917
Turner, Cleveland.	20	10	54	2	.970	Shanks, Wash.....	49	57	94	14	.915
Vitt, Detroit.....	151	191	324	19	.964	Wambsganss, Clev.	35	31	69	10	.909
Barbare, Cleveland	68	99	141	10	.960	McNally, Boston...	18	17	24	5	.891
Blackburne, Chi...	83	88	134	12	.949	Schang, Phila.....	43	64	81	18	.890
Johns, Chicago ...	28	37	62	6	.943	Evans, Cleveland..	30	25	67	12	.885
Maisel, New York.	134	184	223	26	.940	Kopf, Philadelphia	42	49	71	17	.876
Gardner, Boston...	127	134	227	26	.933	Janvrin, Boston....	20	17	31	7	.873
Healey, Phila.	17	29	41	5	.933	Damrau, Phila.....	16	16	24	6	.870
Howard, St. Louis.	23	26	46	6	.923	Roth, Chi.-Cleve...	35	34	43	15	.837

SHORTSTOPS.

McBride, Wash....	146	326	422	25	.968	Weaver, Chicago..	148	281	470	49	.939
Scott, Boston.....	100	198	298	20	.961	Bush, Detroit	155	340	504	57	.937
Barry, Phila.-Bos..	54	106	150	13	.952	Kopf, Philadelphia	74	152	205	31	.920
Chapman, Cleve...	154	378	469	50	.944	Janvrin, Boston....	64	105	160	24	.917
Peckinpaugh, N.Y.	142	291	468	47	.942	Lavan, St. Louis..	157	313	475	75	.913

OUTFIELDERS.

Quinlan, Chicago..	32	43	5	..	1000	Howard, St. Louis.	17	19	3	1	.957
Jamieson, Wash...	17	36	5	..	1000	Miller, New York.	26	41	1	2	.955
Lee, St. Louis.....	15	37	2	..	1000	Jackson, Clev.-Chi.	96	152	12	8	.953
Jacobson, Det-StL.	39	58	3	1	.984	Lewis, Boston	152	263	15	14	.952
Oldring, Phila.....	96	212	9	4	.982	Moeller, Wash.....	116	167	13	9	.952
Shanks, - Wash.....	80	151	13	3	.982	Barber, Wash.....	19	17	3	1	.952
High, New York..	117	254	10	5	.981	Cobb, Detroit.....	156	328	22	18	.951
Strunk, Phila.....	111	225	24	5	.980	Walsh, St. Louis..	45	66	11	4	.951
Leibold, Clev.-Chi.	74	204	15	5	.978	Sisler, St. Louis...	29	51	5	3	.949
Speaker, Boston...	150	378	21	10	.976	Williams, St. Louis	35	35	2	2	.949
Walsh, Phila.....	109	231	15	6	.976	Milan, Washington	151	352	13	21	.946
Veach, Detroit.....	152	297	19	8	.975	Fournier, Chicago.	57	110	10	7	.945
Crawford, Detroit.	156	219	8	6	.974	Cree, New York...	53	97	6	6	.945
Davies, Phila.....	32	64	8	2	.973	Southworth, Cleve.	44	90	7	6	.942
Hooper, Boston....	149	255	23	8	.972	C. Walker, St. L..	139	333	27	23	.940
Graney, Cleveland.	115	227	17	7	.972	Murphy, Phil.-Chi.	128	168	14	13	.933
Henriksen, Boston.	25	27	2	1	.967	Shotton, St. Louis.	154	295	15	23	.931
Hartzell, N. Y....	107	200	10	8	.963	Smith, Cleveland..	123	202	15	18	.923
J. Collins, Chicago	104	197	13	8	.963	Roth, Chi.-Cleve...	69	105	10	12	.906
Acosta, Wash.....	53	75	4	3	.963	Wilie, Cleveland...	35	80	1	8	.910
Cook, New York...	131	188	20	9	.959	E. Walker, St. L...	33	36	1	5	.881
Felsch, Chicago....	118	247	9	11	.959	Schang, Phila.....	41	66	12	13	.857
Connolly, Wash....	19	22	1	1	.958						

PITCHERS.

Koob, St. Louis....	28	3	32	..	1000	Dauss, Detroit.....	46	11	137	5	.967
Perryman, St. L...	24	1	19	..	1000	McHale, New York	13	7	22	1	.967
Gregg, Boston.....	18	2	22	..	1000	Hamilton, St. L...	35	7	50	2	.966
Sisler, St. Louis...	12	4	14	..	1000	Mays, Boston.....	38	9	44	2	.964
Carter, Cleveland..	11	..	16	..	1000	Collamore, Cleve..	11	4	22	1	.963
Crowell, Phila.....	10	1	15	..	1000	Gallia, Washington	43	11	66	3	.962
Caldwell, N. Y....	37	12	72	1	.988	Cicotte, Chicago...	39	5	68	3	.960
Wood, Boston.....	25	8	48	1	.982	Boland, Detroit....	47	12	59	3	.959
Foster, Boston.....	38	18	77	2	.979	Scott, Chicago.....	48	6	103	5	.956
Boehling, Wash....	40	10	77	2	.978	Steen, Cleve.-Det..	30	8	54	3	.954
Ruth, Boston.....	32	17	63	2	.976	Johnson, Wash.....	49	23	95	6	.952
Russell, Chicago...	42	11	56	2	.971	Harstad, Cleveland	32	4	34	2	.950
Dubuc, Detroit.....	40	9	86	3	.969	Weilman, St. L...	47	8	85	5	.949
Walker, Cleveland.	25	6	25	1	.969	Morton, Cleveland.	34	3	69	4	.947
Benz, Chicago.....	39	5	86	3	.968	Shawkey, Phil-NY.	33	5	49	3	.947

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—PITCHERS—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Collins, Boston.....	25	2	16	1	.947	Wyckoff, Phila.....	43	11	85	10	.906
Leonard, Boston...	32	3	30	2	.943	Ayres, Washington	40	12	42	6	.900
Bush, Philadelphia	25	7	39	3	.939	Bressler, Phila.....	32	7	56	7	.900
Pieh. New York..	21	3	28	2	.938	Loudermilk, StL-D.	45	6	73	9	.898
Shore, Boston.....	38	10	95	7	.937	Pennock, Phil.-Bos.	16	2	15	2	.895
Fisher, New York.	30	9	76	6	.934	Cavet, Detroit.....	17	4	21	3	.893
Keating, N. Y.....	11	..	28	2	.933	Hopper, Wash.....	13	3	13	2	.889
Brenton, Cleveland	11	2	12	1	.933	Harper, Wash.....	19	..	15	2	.882
Engel, Washington	11	1	13	1	.933	Knowlson, Phila...	18	2	32	5	.872
Jones, Cleveland...	48	6	46	4	.929	Coumbe, Cleveland	31	11	49	9	.870
Warhop, New York	21	4	34	3	.927	Hoch, St. Louis....	12	2	11	2	.867
James, St. L.-Det.	45	14	84	8	.925	Mitchell, Cleveland	36	3	48	8	.864
Shaw, Washington.	25	5	32	3	.925	W. Davis, Phila...	17	..	19	3	.864
Faber, Chicago....	49	7	85	8	.920	Hoff, St. Louis.....	11	2	17	3	.864
Coveleskie, Detroit	50	16	109	11	.919	Oldham, Detroit...	17	..	18	3	.857
Hagerman, Cleve..	28	3	30	3	.917	Wolfgang, Chicago	17	1	13	3	.824
Sheehan, Phila.....	15	2	30	3	.914	Cole, New York....	10	1	16	4	.810
Brown, New York.	19	3	28	3	.912	Nabors, Phila.....	10	2	18	5	.800
Klepfer, Chi.-Clev.	11	..	20	2	.909						

CATCHERS.

Mayer, Chicago....	20	89	15	1	.990	Williams, Wash...	40	213	51	9	.967
Ainsmith, Wash...	42	209	47	3	.988	Alexander, N. Y..	25	132	44	6	.967
Schalk, Chicago....	134	655	159	13	.984	Severeid, St, Louis	64	247	66	11	.966
Cady, Boston.....	77	313	79	8	.980	Stanage, Detroit...	100	395	111	19	.964
Sweeney, N. Y....	53	213	59	7	.975	Nunamaker, N. Y.	77	324	99	16	.964
Carrigan, Boston..	44	183	54	6	.975	Daly, Chicago.....	19	59	9	3	.958
Henry, Washington	94	478	122	17	.972	McKee, Detroit....	35	116	30	7	.954
Egan, Cleveland...	40	199	59	8	.970	Schang, Phila.....	26	110	46	9	.945
Thomas, Boston....	82	325	81	13	.969	Baker, Detroit.....	61	184	53	15	.940
O'Neill, Cleveland.	115	556	175	24	.968	McAvoy, Phila.....	64	235	130	25	.936
Lapp, Philadelphia	89	376	115	17	.967	Agnew, St, Louis..	102	398	153	39	.934

CLUB FIELDING.

Club.	G.	DP.	TP.	PB.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
New York	154	121	..	18	4135	2008	217	.966
Chicago	155	94	..	19	4198	2002	222	.965
Boston	155	96	..	22	4192	1937	226	.964
Washington	155	107	..	14	4183	1911	230	.964
Detroit	156	111	..	26	4230	2170	258	.961
Cleveland	154	77	2	19	4109	2042	280	.956
St. Louis	159	152	1	30	4191	2065	338	.949
Philadelphia	154	123	..	17	4040	2023	338	.947

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	G.	IP.	W.*	L.*	Oppo. AB.	Oppo. H.	R.	ER.	H B.	BB.	SO.	W P.	Bk.	AvER PG.
Jos. Wood, Boston.....	25	157	1-3	14	5	555	120	32	26	1	44	63	3	.. 1.49
W. Johnson, Washington.	47	336	2-3	27	13	1205	258	83	58	19	56	203	7	.. 1.55
E. G. Shore, Boston.....	38	247		19	7	908	207	75	45	4	66	102	4	1 1.64
H. C. Harper, Washington	19	86	1-3	5	4	297	66	26	17	1	40	54	5	.. 1.77
M. Wolfgang, Chicago.....	17	53	2-3	2	2	185	39	18	11	1	12	21	..	.. 1.85
J. Scott, Chicago.....	48	296	1-3	24	11	1077	256	98	67	5	78	120	4	2 2.03
R. Fisher, New York.....	30	247	2-3	18	11	901	219	82	58	5	62	97	2	.. 2.11
G. Foster, Boston.....	37	255	1-3	20	9	914	217	83	60	10	86	82	5	1 2.12
J. D. Benz, Chicago.....	39	238	1-3	15	11	865	223	78	56	3	43	81	4	2 2.12
G. Morton, Cleveland.....	34	240		15	15	867	189	75	57	2	60	134	6	2 2.14
Y. W. Ayers, Washington	40	211	1-3	15	9	762	178	66	52	7	38	96	..	.. 2.21
E. Klepfer, Chicago-Cleve.	11	55	2-3	2	6	213	58	29	14	..	16	16	1	.. 2.27

*The Won and Lost columns are not included in averages compiled by American League, but are inserted unofficially as a matter of record.

PITCHERS' RECORDS—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	IP.	W.*	L.*	Oppo. AB.	Oppo. H.	Oppo. R.	ER.	H B.	BB.	SO.	W P.	Bk.	AvER PG.
M. A. Gallia, Washington.	43	259 2-3	16	10	940	270	90	66	4	64	130	6	..	2.29
C. E. Weilman, St. Louis.	47	295 2-3	18	18	1049	240	110	77	3	83	125	4	2	2.34
H. B. Leonard, Boston....	32	183 1-3	15	7	624	130	57	48	14	67	116	2	1	2.36
E. Koob, St. Louis.....	28	133 2-3	5	6	468	119	50	35	10	50	37	6	..	2.36
E. A. Collamore, Cleveland	11	64 1-3	2	5	221	52	22	17	..	22	15	2	..	2.38
G. Ruth, Boston.....	32	217 2-3	18	6	783	166	80	59	6	85	112	9	1	2.44
H. Coveleskie, Detroit....	50	312 2-3	23	13	1162	271	123	85	20	87	150	5	..	2.45
G. Dauss, Detroit.....	46	309 2-3	23	13	1112	261	115	86	11	115	132	8	..	2.50
J. A. Shaw, Washington...	25	133	5	12	463	102	50	37	2	76	78	6	1	2.50
U. C. Faber, Chicago.....	50	299 2-3	24	13	1102	264	118	85	11	99	182	4	..	2.56
E. A. Russell, Chicago....	41	229 1-3	11	12	865	215	90	66	6	47	90	2	..	2.60
C. Mays, Boston.....	38	131 2-3	4	6	488	119	54	38	5	21	65	3	..	2.60
J. C. Oldham, Detroit....	17	57 2-3	2	..	214	52	22	18	4	17	17	1	1	2.81
W. Mitchell, Cleveland....	36	236	11	14	872	210	103	74	2	84	149	5	1	2.82
G. H. Sisler, St. Louis.....	15	70	4	5	251	62	26	22	4	38	41	1	1	2.83
E. Hamilton, St. Louis.....	35	204	9	17	740	203	98	65	12	69	63	4	..	2.87
J. Pieh, New York.....	21	94	4	5	333	78	40	30	5	39	46	..	..	2.87
R. Caldwell, New York....	36	305	19	16	1089	266	115	98	5	107	130	4	..	2.89
E. V. Cicotte, Chicago....	39	223 1-3	13	11	827	216	89	75	6	48	106	4	2	3.02
B. Boland, Detroit.....	45	202 2-3	13	6	727	167	86	70	6	75	72	3	..	3.11
L. Cole, New York.....	10	51	2	3	183	41	27	18	3	22	19	2	..	3.17
J. A. Dubuc, Detroit.....	39	258	17	12	942	231	116	92	10	88	74	11	..	3.21
J. J. Boehling, Washington	40	229 1-3	13	13	851	217	105	82	9	119	108	6	6	3.22
G. Loudermilk, St. L.-Det.	45	250 1-3	13	19	874	200	126	90	17	157	148	8	..	3.24
W. H. James, St. L.-Det.	45	237 1-3	13	13	844	212	115	86	7	125	82	6	..	3.26
L. D. Brenton, Cleveland.	11	51	2	3	195	60	31	19	2	20	18	..	..	3.35
V. Gregg, Boston.....	18	75	5	3	273	71	37	28	5	32	43	2	1	3.36
O. T. Harstad, Cleveland..	32	82	3	6	300	81	45	31	1	35	35	1	..	3.40
F. N. Coumbe, Cleveland..	30	114	4	7	419	123	63	44	3	37	37	4	..	3.47
Thos. Knowlson, Phila.....	18	100 2-3	4	7	362	99	53	39	6	60	24	4	1	3.49
J. W. Wyckoff, Phila.....	43	276	10	22	967	238	139	108	5	165	157	14	1	3.52
Z. Z. Hagerman, Cleveland	29	151	7	13	563	156	86	59	6	77	69	5	2	3.52
W. J. Steen, Cleve.-Det....	30	124 2-3	6	5	485	134	65	49	3	37	50	4	..	3.54
R. Keating, New York.....	11	79 1-3	3	6	290	66	41	32	3	45	37	4	..	3.63
S. P. Jones, Cleveland.....	48	145 2-3	3	8	519	131	78	59	1	63	42	3	..	3.65
R. Shawkey, Phila.-N. Y..	33	185 2-3	10	13	665	181	95	76	3	73	87	3	..	3.68
E. K. Perryman, St. Louis	24	50 1-3	2	3	185	52	27	22	1	16	19	..	..	3.94
J. Warhop, New York.....	21	143 1-3	7	9	530	164	74	63	12	52	34	1	..	3.95
J. R. Walker, Cleveland...	25	131	5	9	467	122	73	58	7	65	57	6	1	3.98
W. Davis, Philadelphia...	18	66 2-3	1	2	238	65	53	30	6	59	18	6	..	4.05
T. H. Cavet, Detroit.....	17	71	4	3	277	83	39	32	2	22	26	2	1	4.06
C. W. Brown, New York..	19	96 2-3	3	5	345	95	49	44	5	47	34	1	..	4.10
L. Bush, Philadelphia.....	25	145 2-3	5	15	520	137	86	67	4	89	89	10	..	4.14
Jos. Sheehan, Philadelphia	15	102	4	8	391	131	73	47	1	38	22	2	..	4.15
W. J. McHale, New York.	13	78 1-3	3	7	311	86	45	37	..	19	25	..	..	4.25
R. Collins, Boston.....	25	104 2-3	5	7	387	101	62	50	1	31	43	1	..	4.30
R. Bressler, Philadelphia..	32	178 1-3	4	17	646	183	133	103	7	118	69	7	..	5.20
M. J. Crowell, Phila.....	10	54 1-3	2	6	192	56	53	33	5	47	15	4	..	5.46
John Nabors, Philadelphia.	10	54	..	5	191	58	45	33	5	35	18	1	..	5.50
H. J. Pennock, Phila.-Bos.	16	58	3	5	232	69	50	41	2	39	31	2	..	6.37

*The Won and Lost columns are not included in averages compiled by American League, but are inserted unofficially as a matter of record.

Official Club Rosters of 1915

NATIONAL LEAGUE

PHILADELPHIA.

P. J. Moran, Manager.

Pitchers	G. C. Alexander	Al Demaree	Jos. Oeschger
	S. F. Baumgartner	Geo. McQuillan	E. Rixey, Jr.
	Geo. Chalmers	J. E. Mayer	Ben Tincup
Catchers	J. B. Adams	Edward J. Burns	Wm. Killifer
Infielders	Dave Bancroft	O. J. Dugey	J. A. Niehoff
	Robert Byrne	F. W. Luderus	Milton J. Stock
Outfielders	Beals Becker	George Paskert	Geo. B. Whitted
	C. C. Cravath	Harry Weiser	

BOSTON.

George Stallings, Manager.

Pitchers	Jesse L. Barnes	Thomas Hughes	D. C. P. Ragan
	Eugene Cocreham	Wm. L. James	Richard Rudolph
	Richard Crutcher	Adolfo Luque	Paul Strand
	Geo. A. Davis, Jr.	Arthur N. Nehf	Geo. A. Tyler
	Otto Hess		
Catchers	Earl S. Blackburn	H. M. Gowdy	Walter Tragresser
	Bert Whaling		
Infielders	R. J. Egan	Fletcher Low	Maurice Shannon
	John J. Evers	Walter Maranville	J. Carlisle Smith
	E. H. Fitzpatrick	Charles Schmidt	
Outfielders	T. P. Cather	Joseph Connolly	J. H. Moran
	Edgar Collins	Lawrence Gilbert	Jos. Shannon
	Bash Compton	S. R. Magee	F. C. Snodgrass

BROOKLYN.

Wilbert Robinson, Manager.

Pitchers	Raleigh Aitchison	John W. Coombs	E. J. Pfeffer
	Edw. Appleton	W. G. Dell	D. C. P. Ragan
	Elmer Brown	Phil Douglass	G. N. Rucker
	Leon J. Cadore	Walter Mails	C. O. Schmutz
	L. R. Cheney	R. W. Marquard	S. M. Smith
Catchers	Lewis McCarty	Otto Miller	M. D. Wheat
Infielders	Geo. W. Cutshaw	John Karst	Oliver O'Mara
	J. E. Daubert	I. M. Olson	J. C. Schultz
	Gustave Getz		
Outfielders	R. J. Egan	A. R. Nixon	Zack D. Wheat
	John E. Hummel	Jas. D. Smyth	W. Zimmerman
	H. H. Myers	C. D. Stengel	

CHICAGO.

Roger P. Bresnahan, Manager.

Pitchers	Karl T. Adams	Bert Humphries	P. Standridge
	L. R. Cheney	Jas. S. Lavender	Jas. Vaughan
	Phil Douglass	Geo. T. Pierce	Robt. C. Wright
	Bradley Hogg	Edw. W. Schorr	G. W. Zabel
Catchers	James P. Archer	E. F. Hargrave	C. E. Wallace
	R. P. Bresnahan	Robert O'Farrell	

Infielders	J. M. Corriden	"Polly" McLarry	Victor S. Saier
	R. T. Fisher	Edw. Mulligan	J. C. Schultz
	Walter Keating	Arthur T. Phelan	H. Zimmerman
	A. G. McCarthy		
Outfielders	John L. Fluhrer	Pete C. Knisely	F. M. Schulte
	Wilbur Good	J. J. Murray	Fred Williams

PITTSBURGH.

Fred C. Clarke, Manager.

Pitchers	Chas. B. Adams	Carmen P. Hill	Geo. McQuillan
	J. J. Conzelman	E. L. Kantlehner	Philip Slattery
	A. W. Cooper	Herbert Kelly	A. C. Vance
	Robt. G. Harmon	Albert L. Mamaux	
Catchers	George Gibson	Leo J. Murphy	Robert Schang
	Wm. J. Wagner		
Infielders	H. D. Baird	A. G. McCarthy	Jas. Viox
	Walter Gerber	Jas. E. McAuley	John H. Wagner
	W. R. Johnston	W. P. Siglin	
Outfielders	Edward Barney	Daniel Costello	Wm. Hinchman
	Max G. Carey	Harry Daubert	Fritz Scheeren
	Fred C. Clarke	Lewis Duncan	Sydney Smith
	Edgar Collins	S. A. LaJeune	

ST. LOUIS.

Miller J. Huggins, Manager.

Pitchers	Leon K. Ames	Fred Lamline	Hub Perdue
	C. L. Boardman	H. L. Meadows	J. H. Robinson
	Wm. L. Doak	Richard Niehaus	H. F. Sallee
	D. D. Griner		
Catchers	H. M. Glenn	Jack Roche	Frank Snyder
	M. A. Gonzales		
Infielders	Zinn Beck	R. H. Daringer	R. H. Hyatt
	Albert Betzel	Rogers Hornsby	John B. Miller
	Arthur Butler	M. J. Huggins	
Outfielders	Bob Bescher	Albert J. Dolan	Jack Smith
	Dan Brown	Thomas Long	J. Owen Wilson

CINCINNATI.

Charles Herzog, Manager.

Pitchers	Leon K. Ames	Jean Deal	Harry McCluskey
	J. C. Benton	Phil Douglass	F. G. McKenry
	C. R. Brown	T. E. George	Peter Schneider
	R. J. Callahan	Chas. B. Lear	Fred Toney
	A. J. Cochran		
Catchers	Thos. A. Clarke	Chas. S. Dooin	Ivy B. Wingo
Infielders	Henry K. Groh	I. M. Olson	A. H. Von Kolnitz
	C. L. Herzog	W. K. Rodgers	Joe Wagner
	Fred. Mollwitz		
Outfielders	John W. Beall	Wade Killifer	G. F. Twombly
	T. H. Griffith	Thos. W. Leach	K. R. Williams

NEW YORK.

John J. McGraw, Manager.

Pitchers	J. C. Benton	C. Mathewson	A. J. Schauer
	Arthur Fromme	Emilio Palmero	Ferd M. Schupp
	Fred Herbert	W. D. Perritt	Ralph Stroud
	R. W. Marquard	Wm. H. Ritter	Chas. M. Tesreau

Catchers	C. S. Dooin	J. T. Meyers	J. H. Smith
	B. W. Kocher	Robt. M. Schang	L. C. Wendell
	John B. McLean		
Infielders	Howard Baker	Benj. F. Dyer	Geo. L. Kelly
	Fred Brainard	A. Fletcher	John B. Lobert
	Larry Doyle	Edw. L. Grant	Fred C. Merkle
Outfielders	C. P. Babington	Merwin Jacobson	F. C. Snodgrass
	M. H. Becker	J. J. Murray	James Thorpe
	Geo. J. Burns	D. Robertson	

UMPIRES, 1915.

Wm. J. Byron	Robert D. Emslie	Henry O'Day	Charles Rigler
Geo. Cockill	Wm. F. Hart	Al. Orth	M. J. Stockdale
Mal Eason	Wm. J. Klem	E. C. Quigley	

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BOSTON.

William F. Carrigan, Manager.

J. J. Barry	W. L. Gardner	H. B. Leonard	E. Scott
F. L. Cady	V. Gregg	G. Lewis	E. G. Shore
W. Carrigan	R. E. Haley	C. Mays	C. H. Shorten
R. Collins	O. Henriksen	M. J. McNally	Tris Speaker
R. Comstock	R. Hoblitzel	H. J. Pennock	C. D. Thomas
G. E. Cooper	H. Hooper	W. K. Rodgers	C. Wagner
G. Foster	H. C. Janvrin	G. Ruth	J. Wood
D. Gainer			

DETROIT.

Hugh Jennings, Manager.

D. Baker	H. Coveleskie	M. Kavanagh	R. Reynolds
G. Boehler	S. Crawford	R. O. Ledbetter	O. Stanage
B. Boland	G. Dauss	G. Loudermilk	W. J. Steen
G. Burns	J. A. Dubuc	R. McKee	R. Veach
O. Bush	F. Fuller	G. Moriarty	O. J. Vitt
T. H. Cavet	W. C. Jacobson	J. C. Oldham	R. S. Young
T. R. Cobb	W. H. James	J. Peters	

CHICAGO.

Clarence Rowland, Manager.

J. O. Baker	T. D. Daly	W. P. Johns	T. A. Quinlan
J. D. Benz	F. T. Davis	E. R. Johnson	R. F. Roth
R. Blackburne	R. Demmitt	G. H. Johnson	E. A. Russell
J. F. Breton	U. C. Faber	E. W. Johnson	R. W. Schalk
A. Brief	O. Felsch	E. Klepfer	J. Scott
L. A. Chappelle	J. Fournier	H. L. Leibold	Ed. Walsh
E. V. Cicotte	C. Jackson	W. Mayer	G. D. Weaver
E. Collins	J. Jackson	E. Murphy	M. Wolfgang
J. Collins	H. Jasper		

WASHINGTON.

Clark Griffith, Manager.

B. Acosta	J. W. Engel	J. I. Judge	D. W. Neff
E. Ainsmith	E. C. Foster	Kopp	C. T. Pick
N. Altrock	M. A. Gallia	S. F. Mayer	E. C. Rice
Y. W. Ayres	C. A. Gandil	G. McBride	H. J. Rondeau
T. Barber	H. C. Harper	C. Milan	C. E. Sawyer
J. N. Bentley	J. Henry	H. Milan	H. Shanks
J. J. Boehling	B. Hopper	D. E. Moeller	J. A. Shaw
J. Connolly	Jamieson	R. Morgan	A. M. Williams
G. H. Dumont	W. Johnson		

NEW YORK.

William Donovan, Manager.

W. E. Alexander	W. F. Cree	F. Maisel	A. Russell
Ed. Barney	T. F. Daley	C. M. Markle	P. L. Schwert
P. Baumann	R. Fisher	M. J. McHale	R. Shawkey
L. J. Boone	F. Gilhooley	E. Miller	A. K. Shelton
N. J. Brady	R. Hartzell	G. Mogridge	E. Sweeney
C. W. Brown	T. G. Hendryx	C. G. Mullen	D. F. Tipple
R. Caldwell	H. High	L. G. Nunamaker	A. C. Vance
L. Cole	R. Keating	R. Peckinpaugh	A. J. Walters
L. A. Cook	E. R. Krueger	J. Pieh	J. Warhop
E. S. Cottrell	E. Layden	W. C. Pipp	

ST. LOUIS.

Branch Rickey, Manager.

S. Agnew	W. C. Jacobson	G. J. O'Brien	B. E. Shotton
J. P. Austin	W. H. James	J. Park	C. Sims
G. Baumgardner	H. R. Kauffman	C. Parker	G. H. Sisler
Burkam	E. Koob	S. Perry	A. Sothoron
R. E. Cook	J. Lavan	E. K. Perryman	J. Tillman
M. Dalrymple	J. L. Leary	T. Phillips	C. Walker
M. L. Dee	W. J. Lee	D. B. Pratt	E. Walker
C. East	W. Leverenz	A. Remneas	R. J. Wallace
E. Hamilton	G. Loudermilk	H. Ruehl	D. Walsh
H. K. Hoch	T. McCabe	R. H. Schmandt	C. E. Weilman
C. Hoff	McKay	H. Severeid	G. Williams
I. C. Howard			

CLEVELAND.

Lee Fohl, Manager.

W. Barbare	J. P. Evans	J. Jackson	R. F. Roth
J. A. Billings	C. L. Garrett	S. P. Jones	F. L. Shields
A. E. Bowman	L. C. Gooch	J. Kirke	E. Smith
L. D. Brenton	G. Graney	E. Klepfer	W. Southworth
P. W. Carter	Z. Z. Hagerman	H. L. Leibold	W. J. Steen
R. Chapman	W. C. Hammond	W. Mitchell	T. L. Turner
A. E. Collamore	O. T. Harstad	G. Morton	J. R. Walker
F. N. Coumbe	Homer Haworth	S. F. O'Neill	W. Wambsganss
J. G. Eschen	H. J. Hill	B. E. Paschel	D. E. Wilie
A. A. Egan	E. Hoffmann	W. K. Rodgers	R. W. Wood

PHILADELPHIA.

Connie Mack, Manager.

Anker	H. Davis	L. A. Malone	J. W. Richardson
W. E. Bankston	W. Davis	J. McAvoy	W. H. Schang
J. J. Barry	H. Eccles	S. F. McConnell	H. S. Seibold
H. Bostick	Edwards	J. McInnis	R. Shawkey
R. Bressler	D. Fillingrim	W. A. Meyer	J. Sheehan
L. Bush	B. Haas	W. L. Morrisette	J. P. Sherman
H. B. Cone	J. W. Harper	E. Murphy	A. Strunk
Conway	T. F. Healey	J. Nabors	I. Thomas
Corcoran	Heffner	R. N. Oldring	J. A. Thompson
S. Crane	T. Knowlson	H. J. Pennock	Turner
M. J. Crowell	W. Kopf	R. Pepper	J. E. Walsh
Damrau	N. Lajoie	R. Perkins	Weaver
H. F. Danner	J. Lapp	D. Pillion	J. W. Wyckoff
L. G. Davies	F. Lear	C. G. Ray	

UMPIRES, 1915.

O. P. Chill	Wm. G. Evans	Dominick Mullaney	Frank O'Loughlin
T. H. Connolly	Geo. Hildebrand	R. Nallin	R. J. Wallace
William Dinneen			

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

BUFFALO.

Pitchers—Albert Tyson, L. V. Bader, Phifer Fullenwider, George Gaw, Fred Beebe, A. A. Mattern, Fred Oldham, Fred Reiger, Edw. Wright. Catchers—John J. Onslow, L. N. LaLonge, A. Snyder. Infielders—Joseph I. Judge, Joseph McCarthy, Albin Carlstrom, Walter Keating. Outfielders—Lester Channell, Frank Gilhooley, Charles D. Jamieson, George Jackson.

PROVIDENCE.

Pitchers—Ralph Comstock, Joseph Oeschger, Wallace L. Schultz, John W. Radloff, Edwin Eayrs, Eugene Pennock, Guy Cooper. Catchers—Pat Haley, Ralph Masterman, Joseph F. Casey. Infielders—David W. Shean, Edward Onslow, Lavern Fabrique, Michael McNally, Robert Gill. Outfielders—Walter P. Rehg, Charles Shorten, Guy Tutwiler, Ray Powell.

TORONTO.

Pitchers—Monty Prieste, Joseph Lake, H. C. Blancke, J. B. Geyer, Eugene Cocreham, Walter S. Manning, Fred Herbert, Adolf Luque, Fred R. Cook, Wm. P. McTigue. Catchers—Bradley W. Kocher, Wm. J. Kelly, Mike B. Konnick. Infielders—Morris C. Rath, Dawson Graham, Fred Parent, Frank Carroll, Clyde Wares, Wilbur C. Roach, Wm. Holander, Neal Ball, Thos. J. Sheehan. Outfielders—J. Gilbert, Chas. W. Messenger, Gus Williams, Thos. F. Daley, R. J. Wilson, W. V. Brown, Irwin Trout, Wm. A. O'Hara, Harry J. Brackett.

ROCHESTER.

Pitchers—E. G. Erickson, Chester C. Hoff, Emilio Palmero, Albert Huenke, Jr., Fred C. Herche, Alford J. Williams, Edward Delaney, Charles Frostbauer, Arthur Duchesnil. Catchers—Robert E. Williams, C. L. Wanamaker, R. E. Erwin. Infielders—Maurice Shannon, Walter Holke, Arthur E. Kores, Desmond Beatty, John G. Priest, Thomas Stevenson. Outfielders—William Zimmerman, Ernest Walker, Robert B. Clemens, C. W. Piez.

MONTREAL.

Pitchers—Elmer Koestner, Wm. B. Hall, Robert Couchman, Edw. Doyle, Emil Richter, Fred Sherry, Leon J. Cadore, Chas. Fullerton, James J. Dowd, Frank Miller, J. Arthur Stevens, Howard McGraner. Catchers—M. J. Murphy, Daniel P. Howley, Thos. F. Madden. Infielders—J. Halstein, John A. Flynn, Arthur Devlin, Kenneth Nash, Harold Irelan. Outfielders—Paul S. Smith, Rafael Almeida, W. P. Holden, Fred Smith, George Whitemen.

HARRISBURG.

Pitchers—John Enzmann, Walter C. Smallwood, R. H. Goodbred, Al Schacht, Joseph Chabek, Wyatt Lee, S. Smith, Charles O. Schmutz, Elmer Brown. Catchers—Pat Regan, Harry Smith, Michael Heckinger, William Reynolds, Graeme M. Snow. Infielders—Clarence Kraft, Bert Tooley, Ray Mowe, Edward Zimmerman, Fletcher Lowe, Henry Bostick. Outfielders—James Murray, L. B. Spencer, Leo Witterstaetter, James Thorpe, Leo D. Callahan, Edward Mensor, Daniel Tierney, W. A. Tamm.

RICHMOND.

Pitchers—Allen Russell, Frank Jarman, Ray C. Andrews, Thomas O'Brien, J. Lamont, Ensign Cottrell, Wm. L. Morrisette, Marty McHale, Ralph C. Cram, E. G. Sterzer, John Harper, Ford B. Meadows, Ralph T. Works. Catchers—Paul Kritchell, F. J. Harrington, Charles Maisel, Alexander Schaufele, Harry O'Donnell, Edward Sweeney. Infielders—Charles G. Mullen, Angel Aragon, Charles Pick, Timothy Jordan, Samuel B. Crane, Thomas Healy, Henry F. Long, Albert McInnis, Wilson L. Fewster. Outfielders—John Dunn, Jr., F. Johnson, John Bates, George F. Twombly, R. P. Hoffman, J. A. Thompson, Clinton S. Breckenridge, M. E. Brackett.

JERSEY CITY.

Pitchers—Joel P. Sherman, Richard L. Crutcher, Jr., C. A. Thompson, George Wiltse, James Ring, Roy Bentley, Fred Bruck, John Verbout, W. M. Jensen, Edward W. Schorr. Catchers—Edward J. Bird, Jacob Plate, Pius Schwert, Archie Yelle, Walter J. Tragressor. Infielders—Malcolm F. Barry, Frank Truesdale, Arthur Bues, Benny Purtell, Joseph Yeager, Charles O'Leary, W. H. Turner. Outfielders—J. Simon, Edward Barney, Ray Demmitt, Taylor Farrell, Eugene Layden, Theodore Cather, William Wright, Steve Manning, John Blake.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

MINNEAPOLIS.

Pitchers—Yingling, Bentley, Ingersol, Harper, Hopper, D. C. Williams, Engel, Horton, Hogue, Willey, Fiene. Other Positions—Holland, R. Massey, Altizer, Rondeau, W. Smith, Jennings, Cashion, Sullivan, Gharrity, Autrey, J. Williams, Clymer, Gooch, Mitchell, Defate, Wilson.

ST. PAUL.

Pitchers—Dyer, Hall, Steele, R. Williams, Leifield, Lathrop, Karger, Laroy, Gipe, North, Boardman. Other Positions—Niles, Martin, Paddock, Cruise, Johnson, Glenn, Riggert, Dressen, C. O'Leary, Marshall, Sheehan, Krug, Breen.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Pitchers—Willis, Schardt, Burk, Merz, Tipple, A. Crandall, F. Regan, Dawson, Leverenz, Conzelman, Cantwell, Aldridge, Harris. Other Positions—McMillan, Bronkie, Kelly, Metz, Crandall, Butcher, Reilley, Cole, Blackburn, Gossett, B. Kelly, Mitchell.

LOUISVILLE.

Pitchers—Middleton, Taylor, Northrop, Ellis, Danforth, Hoch, Zeiser, Reynolds, Scanlon, Perry, Marks. Other Positions—Daniels, Osborn, Platte, Stansbury, Corriden, Clemons, Crossin, E. Miller, Derrick, Midkiff, Callahan, Weinberg, Dell, E. O'Leary, Kimball, Moore, Gribbins.

KANSAS CITY.

Pitchers—Sanders, H. Gardner, Allison, George, Delhi, Regan, Larsen, Robbins, Carroll, Lyons, Pennybaker, Hall. Other Positions—Mayer, Wortman, Burns, Hinchman, Lelivelt, Compton, Alexander, Mattick, Faye, Sands, Geibel, Leonard, C. Miller, Rath, Titus, Crisp, Moore, Shay, C. Young, Champlin, Snyder, Naughton.

MILWAUKEE.

Pitchers—Rhoades, Dougherty, Young, Slapnicka, Shakelford, Griesel, Hovlik, Seaman, Walker, Faeth. Other Positions—Berg, Randall, Barbeau, J. Beall, Chappelle, Stutz, Clark, Brannan, Hughes, Lewis, Fiene, Jones, Laross, Slight, Henning, Herzog, Collins.

CLEVELAND.

Pitchers—Billings, James, Vaiden, Hill, Carter, Bowman, Brenton, Collamore, McCall, Dillinger, A. Osborne, Kahler, Benn, Antley. Other Positions—Knight, Evans, Kirke, Wilie, Southworth, Eschen, E. Gardner, Nixon, Wood, Devogt, Hofman, M. Massey, Bassler, G. Beall, Wells, McKillen, Wright, Messenger, Pezold, Bates, Hillyard, Blackwell.

COLUMBUS.

Pitchers—Eayrs, Ferry, O'Toole, Davis, Curtis, Scheneberg, Boothby, Turner, McArthur, Woodburn, Bennett, Bacon, Goshorn. Other Positions—Bratchi, Steil, Burch, Johns, R. Miller, Wright, Shelton, Coleman, Benson, Shovlin, Robertson, Hulswitt, Daley, Schroeder, Bailey, Mensor, Gygli, Gleich, Demmitt, Sykes, Lowery, Saunders, Mueller.



No minor league in the United States of any class had a harder fight in the battle that took place between Organized Base Ball and the Federal League than the International League. It seemed as if the storm center hovered constantly over the clubs which composed this circuit. So severely did the war wage that the franchise of the Newark club was transferred to Harrisburg, Pa. Of course, as is well known, the franchise of the Baltimore club was shifted to Richmond, Va., before the season began. Although this gave a clear field to the Baltimore Federal League club, in the long run it was a potent argument against Federal League success as the city of Baltimore failed to respond successfully to the Federal League when the latter organization operated without opposition.

From a financial standpoint the International League was universally unsuccessful. The cities which had been in the past able to take care of their expenses, even though they made little or no profit, fell behind. In Canada both Toronto and Montreal were seriously affected not only by the Base Ball war but by the greater and more bloodthirsty war which was being fought in Europe. Heavy demands had been made upon the Canadians for finances and also for their young men who were enrolled in the regiments of the Provinces that were being detailed as rapidly as efficient to battle grounds across the Atlantic.

Not a club in the circuit made a penny. As the losses became more heavy retrenchment became more keen and this was felt most sorely by the ball players who were thrown out of employment. So, after all, it was a repetition of the old story that when war begins in Base Ball, the player pays the piper for his dancing.

Buffalo had to face opposition from a rival Federal League club, but the Buffalo International League club fought its opponent to a standstill. Not only did the Buffalo International League win the championship for the first time since 1906, but it forced the Buffalo Federal League club off the map. When the season was over the members of the Federal League met and unanimously agreed that their Buffalo brother was *hors de combat.* Most of the time throughout the season of 1915 the Buffalo International League club was in the thick of the race for the championship of its circuit. The lowest the team ever dropped was to sixth place in the middle of May. It was there only about a week and by a quick leap went to first place in the last week of May. Buffalo stuck there until the middle of June. Throughout July and August the club was second and never left that position.

Providence was the runner-up in the International League race in 1915. Starting away in first place, the team dropped, week by week, until it finally reached fifth place. Then it made a climb upward as abruptly as it had descended gradually. In a week almost it was back in first place and remained there until Septem-



1, Murphy, Trainer; 2, Tyson; 3, Jackson; 4, Bader; 5, Channell; 6, Onslow; 7, Beebe; 8, Carlstrom; 9, Rieger; 10, LaLonge; 11, P. J. Donovan, Mgr.; 12, Judge; 13, McCarthy, Capt.; 14, Gaw; 15, Snyder; 16, Keating; 17, Jamieson; 18, Carroll, Mascot; 19, Gilhooley; 20, Fullenwider.

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BUFFALO TEAM—CHAMPIONS INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

ber. All the summer long Providence was picked by most of the Base Ball authorities to win the championship of 1915. Buffalo, however, had been lying close like a watch dog guarding a door, and Toronto had been stealing a march on both of the leaders, so that at the very last moment of the season the Providence club found itself confronted by two dangerous rivals, to be defeated by either of which meant disaster. Providence was beaten out with the fingers of the players almost grasping the halyards which were attached to the pennant of 1915 and Buffalo jumped from second place into the lead and earned the title of champion. So well did Toronto wage the last few days of its playing campaign, the team finished third after trailing dismally in the second division.

Of the four clubs that finished in the second division, Montreal was perhaps most unfortunate. It had been some years since Montreal had possessed a team that played with the vigor and determination displayed by the team of 1915. This had kept the players well up in the race. At the last moment they met a series of defeats that tumbled them out of third place into fifth. Harrisburg, Richmond and Jersey City were never real pennant factors.

The best batter in the International League was Shorten of Providence. He was sixth in the list, but he played 137 games and batted for .322, which was proportionately better than any other player of the organization. Gilhooley of Buffalo tied with him, but played a fewer number of games, and Judge of Buffalo followed immediately after with a batting average of .320 for 140 games.

Beebe of Buffalo, a player who had been with major league clubs in times past, was the best pitcher of the league. He won 27 games and lost 7. Providence was the best batting club in the league and Buffalo was the best fielding club. Not a few of the players of the league were taken by major league clubs for the year to come.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years; also college records, schedules, managers' and captains' names, and team pictures. Nearly 500 pages. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Buff.	Prov.	Tor.	Roch.	Mont.	Hbg.	Rich.	J.C.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Buffalo	..	9	8	12	12	17	16	12	86	50	.632
Providence	10	..	10	11	14	13	11	16	85	53	.616
Toronto	12	9	..	10	9	9	9	14	72	67	.518
Rochester	7	9	10	..	11	10	12	10	69	69	.500
Montreal	8	6	11	9	..	12	9	12	67	70	.489
Harrisburg	2	7	11	10	6	..	14	11	61	76	.445
Richmond	4	9	11	8	11	6	..	10	59	81	.422
Jersey City	7	4	6	9	7	9	10	..	52	85	.380

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1892	Providence .616 / Binghamton .667	1903	Jersey City .736
1893	Erie .606	1904	Buffalo .657
1894	Providence .696	1905	Providence .638
1895	Springfield .687	1906	Buffalo .607
1896	Providence .602	1907	Toronto .619
1897	Syracuse .632	1908	Baltimore .593
1898	Montreal .586	1909	Rochester .596
1899	Rochester .626	1910	Rochester .601
1900	Providence .623	1911	Rochester .645
1901	Rochester .645	1912	Toronto .595
1902	Toronto .669	1913	Newark .625
		1914	Providence .617



1, Gharrity; 2, Rondeau; 3, Engel; 4, D. C. Williams; 5, J. F. Williams; 6, Cashion; 7, Smith; 8, Hopper; 9, Holland: 10, Massey; 11, Sullivan; 12, Altizer; 13, Cantillon, Mgr.; 14, Yingling; 15, Bentley; 16, Autrey.

MINNEAPOLIS TEAM—CHAMPIONS AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. Baker, Photo.



Of all the minor leagues in Base Ball, that which seems to have been most favored throughout the struggle that took place between Organized Base Ball and the Federal League invasion was the American Association. It is true that the association had a harder time in 1915 than in 1914, but that is in part due to the fact that the Federal League, which had made an agreement with the American Association to remain out of its preserves in 1914, seemed inclined to let the agreement slide as the demands upon the Federal League increased in the fight which it was making for its existence. Quite naturally, when the American Association found that its toes were being trampled upon more severely than they had been in the past, there were demands and threats for speedy reprisal. Fortunately the American Association is composed of veteran Base Ball men, many of whom know when it is best to remain cool and not invoke hostilities, and the conservative course which had been pursued by the association was continued by the advice of its more cautious members.

There was some excitement to the Base Ball race in 1915, but much of it was confined to the cities on the western end of the circuit. Neither Cleveland nor Columbus had any part of it and for that reason the interest in Base Ball throughout Ohio visibly lagged. This was increased, of course, because the Cincinnati team was not doing specially well in the National League, and the only circuit in Ohio that did hold its own appeared to be the Ohio State League, as minor as it is.

Columbus was mostly last all of the time. The team could not get far enough out of last place to add to the interest of its own games. Only once throughout the season did the Columbus club manage to advance as high as seventh and it remained there so briefly that the enthusiasts of Columbus forgot the team ever had been anything except last.

The real excitement of the race was between those municipal rivals, St. Paul and Minneapolis. Both of the clubs came down to the finish only heads apart and both of them fought for the pennant up to the last week of the year. Minneapolis lasted better and won just as the championship season was expiring. Throughout most of August and even in September the St. Paul club was first in the American Association, but in the final test St. Paul was defeated, not so much by Minneapolis as by other clubs in the race, and Minneapolis, which had climbed from the bottom of the league since July, had the honor of finishing first. The St. Paul players attributed their failure to win the pennant to the lack of good pitching skill.

In the early days of the American Association, Minneapolis had its troubles to win a place in the first division, but it seems that Base Ball is going much better at Minneapolis in these latter days



1, Cole; 2, Schardt; 3, Bronkie; 4, Willis; 5, Hendricks; 6, Aldridge; 7, Metz; 8, Conzelman; 9, Butcher; 10, Reilley; 11, Blackburn; 12, McMillan; 13, Crandall; 14, Dawson; 15, Kelly; 16, Gossett.

INDIANAPOLIS TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

for it is seldom now that the Minneapolis club is out of the first division. In 1910, 1911 and 1912 the club won the championship, to be followed by Milwaukee in 1913 and in 1914. Now, in 1915, Minneapolis comes back as a winner again, having taken the pennant four times since the club has been a member of the circuit and being the only Base Ball club in the American Association circuit that has won four pennants.

The third club in the American Association race in 1915 was the Indianapolis club, which was steadily first in the race until the middle of July. Then the lack of pitchers and the fact that some of the Indianapolis players were injured checked the speed of the team and in spite of the fact that everything was done to try to pull the club together, Indianapolis fell back, though not without making as much resistance as it could with a team which was not so strong as it had been in the early part of the year. In one respect Indianapolis was better off. The Federal League had left the city and there was not the local opposition that had been faced in 1914. It is true that the opposition of the Federal League had not been able to kill the American Association club, but it had been an annoying burden for the very good reason that Indianapolis is too small a city to support two Base Ball clubs of Class AA caliber. It was held that the Federal League club which represented Indianapolis was not of the same grade as the American Association club, but as it was out of the question for the teams to come together there never was an opportunity to ascertain whether such was the case.

The second division was handled as well as could have been expected under the general unsettled conditions which existed. As has been intimated, it was rather hard on the Ohio end of the circuit, which happens to be the eastern end of the American Association, that neither of the clubs in that state could be of any particular assistance to the circuit in general. Had they been able to have assisted it is perhaps not out of place to say that the whole circuit would have visibly increased its patronage for the clubs which were competing for the championship.

Lelivelt of Kansas City was the best batter of the circuit. Compton of Kansas City was the second best batter. His services were transferred to the Boston club of the National League, in which he was not so successful as he had been in the American Association. Beall of Milwaukee was practically third in the Association. Yingling of Minneapolis, on the basis of earned runs, was the best pitcher in the association. Minneapolis led the league in batting and the St. Paul club was the best in fielding.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Minn.	St.P.	Ind.	Louis.	K.C.	Mil.	Clev.	Col.	W.	L.	PC.
Minneapolis	..	9	13	11	16	13	16	14	92	62	.597
St. Paul	13	..	11	15	11	14	13	13	90	63	.588
Indianapolis	9	11	..	11	11	12	14	13	81	70	.536
Louisville	11	7	10	..	12	14	10	14	78	72	.520
Kansas City	6	11	11	10	..	9	13	11	71	79	.473
Milwaukee	9	7	9	7	13	..	9	13	67	81	.453
Cleveland	6	9	7	12	8	12	..	13	67	82	.450
Columbus	8	9	9	6	8	7	7	..	54	91	.372

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1902—Indianapolis	.682	1909—Louisville	.554
1903—St. Paul	.657	1910—Minneapolis	.637
1904—St. Paul	.646	1911—Minneapolis	.600
1905—Columbus	.658	1912—Minneapolis	.636
1906—Columbus	.615	1913—Milwaukee	.599
1907—Columbus	.584	1914—Milwaukee	.590
1908—Indianapolis	.601		



1, Middleton; 2, Hoch; 3, Miller; 4, Ellis; 5, Derrick; 6, Taylor; 7, Clemens; 8, Northrup; 9, Osborn; 10, Daniels; 11, Danforth; 12, Dell; 13, Midkiff, Mgr.; 14, Stansbury; 15, Crossing; 16, Corriden. Baker, Photo.

LOUISVILLE TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



1, Chappelle; 2, Beall; 3, Lewis; 4, Rhoades; 5, Slapnicka; 6, Schackleford; 7, Barbeau; 8, Hughes; 9, Berg; 10, Young; 11, Clark; 12, Randall; 13, Fiene; 14, Brannon. Baker, Photo.

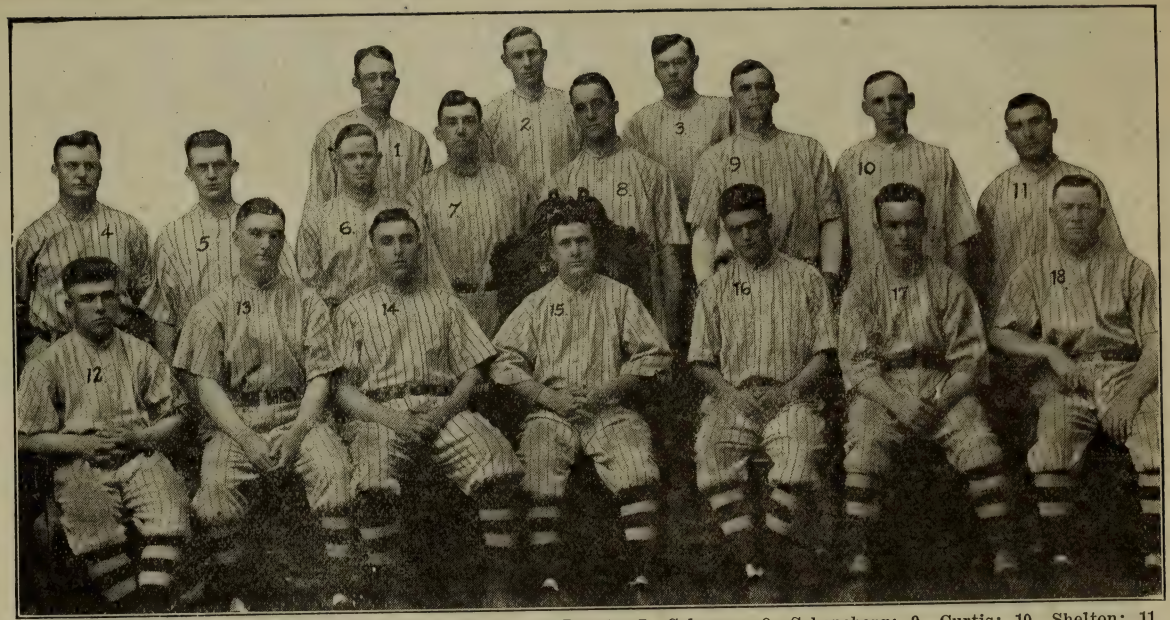
MILWAUKEE TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



1, Carpenter; 2, Beall; 3, Hofman; 4, Gardner; 5, Bowman; 6, Wood; 7, Hill; 8, Somers; 9, McCall; 10, Billings; 11, Eschen; 12, Knight, Mgr.; 13, Massey; 14, Nixon; 15, Vaiden.

Baker, Photo.

CLEVELAND TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



1, Benson; 2, Ferry; 3, Bratchi; 4, Wright; 5, Bacon; 6, Burch; 7, Coleman; 8, Scheneberg; 9, Curtis; 10, Shelton; 11, Mueller; 12, Steil; 13, O'Toole; 14, Lowery; 15, Hulswitt; 16, Bennett; 17, Shevlin; 18, Demmit. Baker, Photo.

COLUMBUS TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



California again wrested the Base Ball laurels of the Pacific Coast from Oregon in the season of 1915. The Portland club, champions of the league in 1914, like many another championship aggregation, precipitated itself so far down the ladder in 1915 that it finished last in the race. At one time Portland worked its way to second place, but the effort was too much of a task for the resources of the club and when the reaction came it found Portland exhausted and with no reserve power to continue the battle.

After the month of April San Francisco was a factor in the race never to be disputed. Much of the time the team was in front and all of the time the players gave enough of their power to show that they liked a fight. Throughout June and July San Francisco was always in the lead. In August the club dropped back to second place, and in September and October went again to the lead and held it until the contest for the championship was over.

For the first time the Pacific Coast League had a Utah representative in the race. Salt Lake City joined the circuit, and in the very first year the new club was powerful enough to give good battle to its rivals and finished second after a struggle as full of vicissitudes as the life of a tramp cat. Salt Lake City occupied at one time or another every position in the race from first to last and from last back again to second, where the team finished.

Los Angeles, though beaten out of second place by Salt Lake City, really was the most energetic and stubborn rival that San Francisco had. When San Francisco gave any inclination of weakening it was usually Los Angeles that took up the fight and for most of the time that San Francisco vacated first place Los Angeles occupied it.

The season was not so bad as some that had been experienced by the Pacific Coast League, although there is little doubt that the same causes that had marred the success of Base Ball elsewhere had a depressing effect upon Base Ball on the other side of the continent. At Salt Lake City some parts of the season were unusually prosperous. The attendance was excellent and the enthusiasm that had been aroused spread even to the East where stories were circulated of the great interest that was being manifested in the Far Western circuit.

It was the second time that San Francisco had won the championship in the history of the league. Possibly it was high time that Portland was beaten, for the Portland club had won the championship five times since the league was organized in 1903. Truly there must be some one at Portland who is a good judge of Base Ball talent or else the air breeds good Base Ball in Oregon.

An old major league friend of the East, Wolter, once with the New York American League club, played with Los Angeles and practically led the league in batting with a record of .359. He

was a good batter in the East until an injury compelled him to retire temporarily from the game. Wolverton of San Francisco, who had once been the manager of the New York American League club, batted .471 for seventeen games, but for the most work done the real batting title belonged to Wolter. "Ping" Bodie, once with the Chicago American League club, transplanted back to his native heath, played with San Francisco and batted at the rate of .325. Other of the Coast players made excellent records and probably some of them did so well that they will be seen in the major leagues within the coming year.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years; also college records, schedules, managers' and captains' names, and team pictures. Nearly 500 pages. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	W.	L.	PC.	Club.	W.	L.	PC.
San Francisco	118	89	.570	Vernon	102	104	.495
Salt Lake	108	89	.548	Oakland	93	113	.451
Los Angeles	110	98	.528	Portland	78	116	.402

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1903—Los Angeles	.630	1908—Los Angeles	.585
1904—Tacoma	.589	1909—San Francisco	.622
1905 { Tacoma (first series)*	.583	1910—Portland	.567
1905 { Los Angeles (2d series)	.604	1911—Portland	.589
1906—Portland	.657	1912—Oakland	.591
1907—Los Angeles	.608	1913—Portland	.559
*In play-off, Los Angeles won.		1914—Portland	.573



1, Mogridge; 2, Thomas; 3, Gilligan; 4, Isbell, Mgr.; 5, Jones; 6, Bills; 7, Musser; 8, Baker; 9, Vanderveldt; 10, Graham; 11, Hunter; 12, Hahn; 13, Breen; 14, Ewoldt; 15, Sawyer; 16, Hartford.

DES MOINES TEAM—CHAMPIONS WESTERN LEAGUE.



Stormy times beset the Western League during the year 1915, but the organization managed to pull through even though there were moments when it seemed as if the generally adverse fates would temporarily put a check to its progress. As usual, there was good Base Ball in the league. That is one quality which has followed the history of the Western League as steadily as the organization has gone forward to make Base Ball history.

Des Moines came back to its own with a championship team. The last championship won by Des Moines was in 1909. Prior to that Des Moines had won a pennant in 1905 and 1906. The present champions and Denver are the only cities in the circuit that have won four championships and Des Moines sailed into Denver hard enough to tie the record of the larger city.

The victory of the Des Moines club in 1915 was due to general excellence of team work. By the last week of May Des Moines had the lead and from then until the end of August, when the league stopped play, never lost the lead. Denver was almost as steadily in second place during this term of months. Topeka kept up the stride for a time and finally dropped back to third place, to remain there until the season had expired. As a whole it was not a bad fight for an eight-club circuit, the difference between the maximum and the minimum in points showing that.

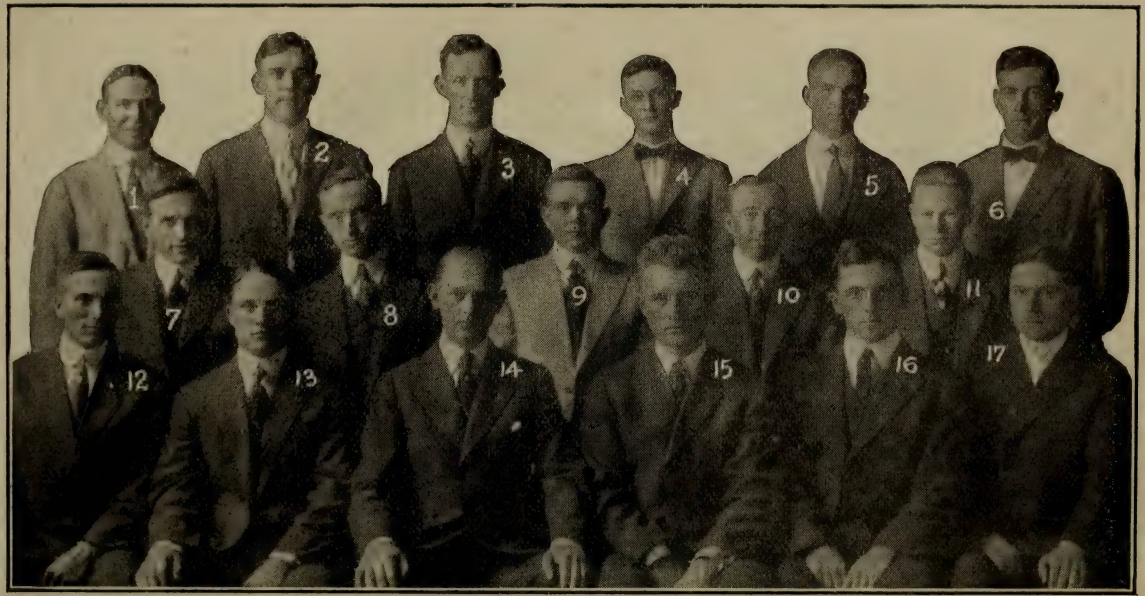
The leading batter of the league was LeJeune of Sioux City. In 104 games his percentage was .355. As a minor league batter he is one of the best in Base Ball, but seems fated not to be able to hold his own against major league pitchers. Galloway of Denver and Forsythe of Omaha trailed him. The latter once belonged to the New York National League club for a brief period. The best pitcher in the league was North of Omaha with Mogridge of Des Moines second. Dawson of Lincoln was third.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	G.	W.	L.	PC.	Club.	G.	W.	L.	PC.
Des Moines	140	87	53	.621	Lincoln	139	70	69	.504
Denver	137	82	55	.599	Sioux City	134	66	68	.493
Topeka	138	75	63	.543	Wichita	137	57	80	.416
Omaha	140	71	69	.507	St. Joseph	137	43	94	.314

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1900—Denver	.581	1908—Sioux City	.607
1901—Kansas City	.642	1909—Des Moines	.612
1902—Kansas City	.603	1910—Sioux City	.643
1903—Milwaukee	.659	1911—Denver	.671
1904—Omaha	.600	1912—Denver	.611
1905—Des Moines	.646	1913—Denver	.623
1906—Des Moines	.660	1914—Sioux City	.636
1907—Omaha	.571		



1, Spahr; 2, McCormick; 3, Gallaway; 4, Shestak; 5, Shields; 6, Mitchell; 7, Kelleher; 8, Harrington; 9, Gaskill; 10, Sterzer; 11, Spencer; 12, Miller; 13, Cantwell; 14, Jas. McGill, Pres.; 15, J. F. Coffey, Mgr.; 16, Whelan; 17, J. J. Epstein, Secy.

DENVER TEAM—WESTERN LEAGUE.



1, Yantz; 2, Hoffman; 3, Morse; 4, Williams; 5, Ehman; 6, B. Shreiber; 7, Dawson; 8, McAllister; 9, McGaffigan; 10, H. Shreiber; 11, Whalen; 12, Narveson; 13, McIntyre, Mgr.; 14, H. L. Jones, Owner; 15, Wolfe; 16, Lloyd.

LINCOLN TEAM—WESTERN LEAGUE.



1, Knaupp; 2, Pezold; 3, Hendryx; 4, Higgins; 5, Reilly; 6, Bagby; 7, Smith; 8, Weaver; 9, Walker; 10, Hovlik; 11, Sylvester; 12, Edmondson; 13, Thomas; 14, Bluhm; 15, Dobbs, Mgr.; 16, A. J. Heinemann, Pres.

NEW ORLEANS TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.



Perhaps no club in Base Ball, major league or minor league, enjoyed such a wonderful triumphant parade most of the season as the New Orleans club of the Southern Association. It never was lower than second place in the championship race and in the second week of May took the lead. There it clung steadfastly, except in one week in July, when the team dropped back to second place. It only remained second a week and when it again resumed first place it finished the year there.

New Orleans looked good in the spring. When the major league clubs were in the Louisiana metropolis engaged in spring training the New Orleans team made all of them exert themselves to win and the players had so much more snap and energy than some New Orleans teams of the past that it was predicted the players would be hard to beat. Everything moved in favor of the New Orleans club, for the management had leased a new and larger ground which was more adaptable to high class Base Ball than the old diamond and in a very excellent location but two blocks further out than the old field and with much handier street car transportation.

For the very early weeks of the year there was a bit of a race among the clubs and then they began to straggle out quickly, striking their own gait. Little Rock was at a disadvantage in starting and never did get a good team, finishing eighth. Nashville went too briskly at the start and it was certain that the club would never be able to stay up. Once straightened out Nashville was in fourth place and remained there with more or less of the same pertinacity that New Orleans showed in first place. Birmingham and Memphis had a bit of a fight between them all of the year, the Birmingham club finishing second and Memphis third. Too much owner-management had its effect on two or three of the clubs and is an insidious evil that is developing more strongly than is advisable in the Southern Association. Too many heads to a Base Ball club are unwholesome North or South.

Financially the season was none too good in the Southern Association, yet it could have been very, very much worse under the existing conditions. The winning of the championship by the New Orleans club would have been a tremendously helpful factor in any season more free from the evils that generally beset Base Ball in 1915. New Orleans had not won a pennant since 1911. The championships that have fallen to New Orleans have been won in 1905, 1910, 1911 and 1915 and New Orleans is now the only club in the association that has won the championship four times, although there are a number of three time winners. Birmingham, champion of 1914, was forced to finish in the position of runner up, although there was no time throughout the year that the Birmingham club was not trying to repeat in that respect, doing



1, Perry; 2, Powell; 3, Miller; 4, Burke; 5, J. Cunningham; 6, Calhoun; 7, Gudger; 8, Harkins; 9, Dobard; 10, Northern; 11, L. Covington; 12, Townsend; 13, C. Schmidt, Mgr.; 14, Hogg; 15, Cowan; 16, Baumgartner.

MOBILE TEAM—SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

much better than some clubs that had also won championships in 1914 in other organizations.

It is quite needless to say that a number of the players of the Southern Association were in demand after the season was over. New Orleans lost some, Nashville lost some and so did Birmingham.

Miller of Mobile led the league in batting with Hendryx of New Orleans at his heels. G. Cunningham of Chattanooga was almost the hardest worked pitcher in the league and on the basis of hard work and skill combined, the best. Clark of Chattanooga pitched a no hit, no run game against Atlanta.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	N.O.	Birm.	Mem.	Nash.	Atl.	Chatt.	Mob.	L.	R.	W.	L.	PC.
New Orleans	..	12	13	13	14	12	16	11	91	63	.591
Birmingham	10	..	9	15	14	13	12	13	86	67	.562
Memphis	9	13	..	10	11	11	13	14	81	73	.526
Nashville	9	7	12	..	12	9	12	14	75	78	.490
Atlanta	8	7	11	10	..	11	13	14	74	79	.484
Chattanooga	10	9	11	13	11	..	10	9	73	80	.477
Mobile	6	10	9	10	9	12	..	12	68	86	.442
Little Rock	11	9	8	7	8	12	10	..	65	87	.428

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1901—Nashville	.634	1908—Nashville	.573
1902—Nashville	.658	1909—Atlanta	.640
1903—Memphis	.584	1910—New Orleans	.621
1904—Memphis	.600	1911—New Orleans	.591
1905—New Orleans	.651	1912—Birmingham	.625
1906—Birmingham	.652	1913—Atlanta	.591
1907—Atlanta	.591	1914—Birmingham	.583

JUDGE KAVANAUGH WILL BE MISSED.

The Southern Association and Base Ball throughout the South lost a fine character when W. M. Kavanaugh, president of the Southern Association, died suddenly during the year at Little Rock, Ark. For a long time he had been president of the Southern Association and his influence throughout the Southern States was always for Base Ball of the finest type. Men of prominence, who were associated with Base Ball in the North, were very fond of Mr. Kavanaugh, for they had found in him one who could be relied upon to do his best and who always looked forward for the highest standard in Base Ball.

He was succeeded by R. H. Baugh of Birmingham, Ala., as president of the Southern Association. The latter had been president of the Birmingham club for a long time. When Mr. Kavanaugh died the South mourned because it was feared that the Southern Association might exist years before it found another Kavanaugh. Mr. Baugh has stepped so squarely into Mr. Kavanaugh's shoes, and they fit him so well, that the future of the national game in the South appears to be splendidly taken care of.



1, East; 2, Couchman; 3, Hardgrove; 4, Powell; 5, Gibson; 6, Covington; 7, Roth; 8, Downey; 9, Messenger; 10, Starr, Mgr. and Capt.; 11, Howard; 12, Fincher; 13, Hayes; 14, Jantzen; 15, Baker.

LITTLE ROCK TEAM—SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.



Despite some stormy times and the fact that the Decatur club did not finish the second half of the season of 1915, the "Three Eye" League managed to weather the severe storms that beset Base Ball throughout the Mississippi Valley in 1915 and did not give up the ghost in spite of some of the croakers who said that it would not last through the season.

The hardest hit club was Decatur. The team struggled along until August 10 and then disbanded. It had been next to last in the first half of the race and was very poorly supported at home. Dubuque finished last and that city gave the club such poor support that it was shifted to Freeport to play out the second half of the season. Freeport at least kept its end up through the second half, but not so Decatur. The citizens of that hustling prairie town quit flat when the Decatur team failed to show anything after the first of August.

Davenport won the first half of the season with 44 victories and 22 defeats. Moline won the second half with 40 victories and 19 defeats. In the play-off Moline won the championship, which was really a good thing for the league, as it proved that the Moline club had earned its honors properly by playing better ball at the finish of the season than its rivals.

The one argument against a divided season which is more potent than any other is that a club which has won the first half of a divided season is inclined to loaf in the second half on the ground that it is sure to be in the post-season series. That matter of loafing may take just enough edge off a club thus guilty to put it out of the championship race.

Davenport won the championship in 1914 and was a logical contender for the pennant in 1915. It was the first championship for Moline. As a rule pennants in this league have been pretty well scattered around. The only city to predominate in winning them is Springfield.

Not so many players were taken out of the league as had been the case in some years and the amount of promising talent which was developed was very small as compared to what it had been in previous seasons in the league's history. The batting championship was held by Sherer of Quincy, who was good enough to average .321 in 125 games. There were an exceptionally large number of batters between .250 and .300. Romine of Peoria led the pitchers, closely followed by J. Barnes of Davenport, while Graham of Moline did sterling work toward winning the championship for his team with an earned run percentage of 1.57 and sixteen victories out of 24 games.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL



1, L. R. Blackman, Sec'y.; 2, G. E. Hughes, Mgr.; 3, Staley; 4, Clayton; 5, Selby, Capt.; 6, Eller; 7, Bohen; 8, White; 9, Graham; 10, Davis; 11, Pettigrew; 12, Falk; 13, Neal; 14, Dobbins; 15, Carney.

MOLINE TEAM—CHAMPIONS INDIANA-ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE.

RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years; also college records, schedules, managers' and captains' names, and team pictures. Nearly 500 pages. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

CLUB STANDING.

First Season. Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Second Season. Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Davenport	44	22	.667	Moline	40	19	.678
Rockford	41	28	.594	Peoria	36	29	.554
Quincy	38	27	.585	Davenport	32	30	.516
Moline	35	32	.522	Rockford	31	30	.508
Peoria	32	34	.485	Quincy	27	29	.482
Bloomington	25	37	.403	Freeport	24	34	.414
Decatur	24	41	.369	Bloomington	23	39	.371
Dubuque*	24	42	.364	Decatur†	13	16	....

* Dubuque dropped out at the close of the first season, Freeport taking its place.

† Decatur disbanded August 10, and the league finished the season with seven clubs.

In the post-season series for the championship Moline won the first three games, Davenport took the next two, and Moline won the championship by winning the sixth game.

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1901—Terre Haute	.649	1908—Springfield	.603
1902—Rockford	.587	1909—Rock Island	.652
1903—Bloomington	.603	1910—Springfield	.647
1904—Springfield	.600	1911—Peoria	.563
1905—Dubuque	.569	1912—Springfield	.672
1906—Cedar Rapids	.648	1913—Quincy	.568
1907—Rock Island	.652	1914—Davenport	.610

DREYFUSS AND SCHEDULES.

After the American League meeting President Johnson paid the following tribute to Barney Dreyfuss, which is certainly some bouquet handed this National League magnate by the A. L. Chief:

"Dreyfuss is one of the best experts on schedule making the game has ever had. He is a bear on figures and is certainly the right man to represent the magnates on this committee. I like the way Barney puts his life and soul into his work. He is in Base Ball for pleasure as well as profit and delights to figure out the hard problems of the game. I consider him a corking good Base Ball man and one who is a big boost to the sport in his home city. If one once shows Dreyfuss that a player will benefit his club, he will buy him practically at any reasonable cost and it is difficult to fool him. Barney is one of the best posted men in Base Ball on the merits of ball players in the majors, minors and bushes.

"He has had some bad luck but has come up smiling, ready to go out and spend more money on good prospects. Chances are he'll soon develop another pennant contender and winner in Pittsburgh."

This tribute also echoes the sentiment of President Comiskey of the White Sox and other big men of the American League. Dreyfuss is in good standing in the younger major circuit and the peace propagandists of the defunct Feds and the National League made no mistake when they sent this magnate to Chicago as their envoy to the American League.



1, More; 2, Jordan; 3, Voss; 4, H. Duffy, Mgr.; 5, Martin; 6, Watkins; 7, Mayberry; 8, Burns; 9, Clemens; 10, Farrell; 11, Bowden; 12, Hayden; 13, Dowell; 14, Sweatt; 15, Lonergan; 16, Hernden.

PORTLAND TEAM—CHAMPIONS NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.



Portland won the championship of the New England League in 1915 in one of the most vexatious seasons that the circuit ever had. The playing standard was not up to that of other years, there was some business depression throughout the region which is embraced in the circuit and the players were not always trying to give their employers their best services, in that way trying to emulate the example of their big brothers in the major leagues.

It was not the first championship won by Portland in the New England League, for back in 1900 and 1901 Portland had championship teams. It was the first championship in fourteen years, however, and the success of the Portland club, as success always does, started the Base Ball pulse throbbing all over the state of Maine. Where Portland was successful was that it had some very good batters and a very good manager—Hugh Duffy—to keep an eye on the youngsters. The team was outbatted by Lowell by a very few points, but the average batting of Portland was good and the team work of the right character. Farrell of the Portland club, who played in the outfield, was drafted by the Giants and was the only player recommended to New York after a special scout had been sent out to get a man of the type that might be worth major league consideration. Farrell played in 117 games with a batting average of .315. He had 34 stolen bases and was third in the league as batter. Two Lowell players were ahead of him, but neither of them had played in as many games.

Lawrence won the championship in 1914 and gave Portland a fight all the way for the pennant in 1915. There was never a moment that Lawrence was not a contender in the race, and it was only at the very finish of the season that Portland, with its toes dug in the ground, pulled ahead of its rival and won.

Worcester and Lowell, champions of other years, seemed unable to put together winning combinations. Now and then there was talk of placing Worcester in another circuit and it was also asserted that disagreements existed by which the success of the team was affected. Lowell had a hard batting team and one of fair fielders, but the pitching staff did not come up to expectations.

Financially it was not the best Base Ball year that the New England League has undergone, yet there was less real difficulty in a general way in keeping the circuit going than there had been in other years of greater plenty. Artistically the class of Base Ball was not up to the standard of other seasons, but there was plenty of reasons for it. Many years have elapsed since the circuit was organized and it enjoys one of the best reputations for good Base Ball of any circuit in the United States.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL



1, Mahoney; 2, Fuller; 3, Barron; 4, Conley; 5, Ostergren; 6, Harris; 7, Warner; 8, Pearson, Mgr.; 9, Buckley; 10, Luister; 11, Thompson; 12, Flaherty; 13, Pennington; 14, O'Connell.

LAWRENCE TEAM—NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.



1, Tuero; 2, De Noville; 3, McCarthy; 4, Rettig; 5, Tierney; 6, Prysock; 7, Becker; 8, Ritter; 9, Whittaker; 10, Froher; 11, Foster; 12, Schwartz.

LEWISTON TEAM—NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years; also college records, schedules, managers' and captains' names, and team pictures. Nearly 500 pages. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Port.	Law.	Lynn.	Wor.	Low.	Lew.	Man.	Fitch.	W.	L.	PC.
Portland		12	14	10	9	11	10	11	77	42	.647
Lawrence ...	6	..	8	9	8	10	10	11	62	54	.534
Lynn	4	10	..	8	11	9	12	8	62	57	.521
Worcester ..	8	7	10	..	6	6	13	8	58	56	.509
Lowell	5	9	6	7	..	9	5	13	54	55	.495
Lewiston ...	6	5	5	11	4	..	12	7	50	59	.459
Manchester..	6	6	6	2	12	5	..	11	48	67	.417
Fitchburg ..	7	5	8	9	5	9	5	..	48	69	.410

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1891—Worcester	.653	1903—Lowell	.637
1892—Woonsocket	.670	1904—Haverhill	.656
1893—Fall River	.667	1905—Concord	.639
1894—Fall River	.634	1906—Worcester	.638
1895—Fall River	.632	1907—Worcester	.679
1896—Fall River	.636	1908—Worcester	.645
1897—Brockton	.654	1909—Worcester	.621
1898—Newport-Brockton	.667	1910—New Bedford	.634
1899—Newport	.667	1911—Lowell	.626
1900—Portland	.587	1912—Lawrence	.618
1901—Portland	.598	1913—Lowell	.643
1902—Manchester	.681	1914—Lawrence	.683

HUGGINS ON "MATTY."

Miller Huggins of the St. Louis Cardinals is a fair judge of a ball player—including pitchers—and what he has to say of their strength and weakness is of interest. Huggins was talking about Christy Mathewson and remarked that he could see little difference between the Matty of now and of ten years ago—except and here let Huggins tell it:

"Matty no longer possesses a fast ball. That alone is the reason for his lost effectiveness. In the old days he had a wonderful fast one. He rarely used it, but when he did it was with effect. He used it to cross batters, and he did cross them for years. Now that the speed is gone, Matty no longer is as effective as in the old days.

"Matty was one of the first to learn that change of pace was a real asset. He had some tantalizing curves. We'd figure those curves and get ready, when Matty would serve his speed ball—and we'd pop up a fly or fan.

"I've batted against Matty many times and I always feared him. Most of all I feared that speed ball. I figured I could hit his other offerings—but that speed was something else again. He never threw it often enough for us to get familiar with it or with the motion he used. Matty used his speed ball only in unexpected moments, and he surely made a wonderful record.

"The men who last in Base Ball are those who conserve their energy, using it only when needed.

"Mathewson, Wagner and Lajoie are instances. No one ever saw Matty pitch his arm off when there was no need. If his team got away with a lead he took things easy—saved his arm.

"And Matty is still in the game, while hundreds of arms that seemed as powerful, but whose brains were a somewhat minus quantity, have gone—and been forgotten."



1, Hauser; 2, Fromholz; 3, Grefe; 4, H. W. Stahlhefer, Pres.; 5, Turner; 6, Woolf; 7, Hauger; 8, Kibble; 9, Altermatt; 10, Winkelman; 11, C. E. Knoll, Mgr.; 12, Tepe; 13, Folmar; 14, Matthews. Deeds, Photo.

EVANSVILLE TEAM—CHAMPIONS CENTRAL LEAGUE.



Not since 1908 until 1915 had Evansville won a championship and when the last player was out in the decisive game and Evansville knew that the pennant was theirs, the promoters of the team and the citizens who were so proud of their new ball park, one of the finest for a minor league in the United States, stepped around with elation and shook hands with unrestrained delight.

Evansville led the Central League most of the season of 1915. When it did not lead it was never lower than fourth in the race and every day the team was a contender in the pennant fight. It was a queer sort of a championship struggle, at that. In June and most of July Youngstown was in first place, yet at no time was Youngstown confidently in first place, always anticipating that Evansville would come along and throw them out. Some of the time Fort Wayne threatened, but Evansville never ceased to be an annoyance. Finally, when the fight was at its best. Evansville did upset Youngstown and, to add to the general excitement, Grand Rapids came up with a rush and even pushed Youngstown out of second place.

Erie, Wheeling and Dayton never figured much in the race. All three at various times have been good Base Ball towns, but because of labor difficulties, sumptuary legislation and a few other annoyances, have had too many troubles in the past to look up to good, sensible amusement.

Dayton had won the championship in 1914 and the drop to last place in 1915 was merely a repetition of the tale told time and again in the minor leagues. Sometimes it is the result of too much prosperity and more often the hurried sale of too many dependable ball players.

Neale of the Wheeling club led the batters with .351. He is an outfielder and meets the ball fairly well. Ainsworth of Fort Wayne was the leading pitcher with 24 victories and 9 defeats. Noel of Dayton held Wheeling to one hit July 3 and Youngstown won an eighteen-inning game from Grand Rapids May 14.

As a whole the season was not so successful as other years. From time to time it was rumored that the league would go under, but it did not, and bravely hung on to the finish, although it was a strain that told.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years; also college records, schedules, managers' and captains' names, and team pictures. Nearly 500 pages. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.



1, Hart; 2, Bratchi; 3, Brubaker; 4, Donley; 5, Hartle; 6, L. H. Myers; 7, Brant; 8, Beyers; 9, Sheehan; 10, Osborne; 11, Smyth; 12, B. Myers, Mgr.; 13, Ainsworth; 14, Holderman. Perrey, Photo.

FORT WAYNE TEAM—CENTRAL LEAGUE.



1, O'Day; 2, Johnson; 3, Swaney; 4, Withrow; 5, Davis; 6, Lear; 7, Anderson; 8, Meister; 9, Barron; 10, Nespo; 11, Shriver, Mgr.; 12, Sisson. Burrell, Photo.

WHEELING TEAM—CENTRAL LEAGUE.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Evan.	G.R.	You.	T.H.	Erie.	F.W.	Whl.	Day.	W.	L.	PC.
Evansville	..	10	10	10	10	7	12	13	72	50	.590
Grand Rapids	6	..	8	10	9	11	12	12	68	54	.557
Youngstown	7	8	..	9	11	10	9	12	66	56	.546
Terre Haute	8	8	9	..	8	10	11	12	66	58	.532
Erie	8	9	7	10	..	9	11	10	64	58	.525
Fort Wayne	11	7	7	6	8	..	10	13	62	60	.509
Wheeling	6	6	9	7	7	8	..	7	50	76	.397
Dayton	4	6	6	6	5	5	11	..	43	79	.352

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

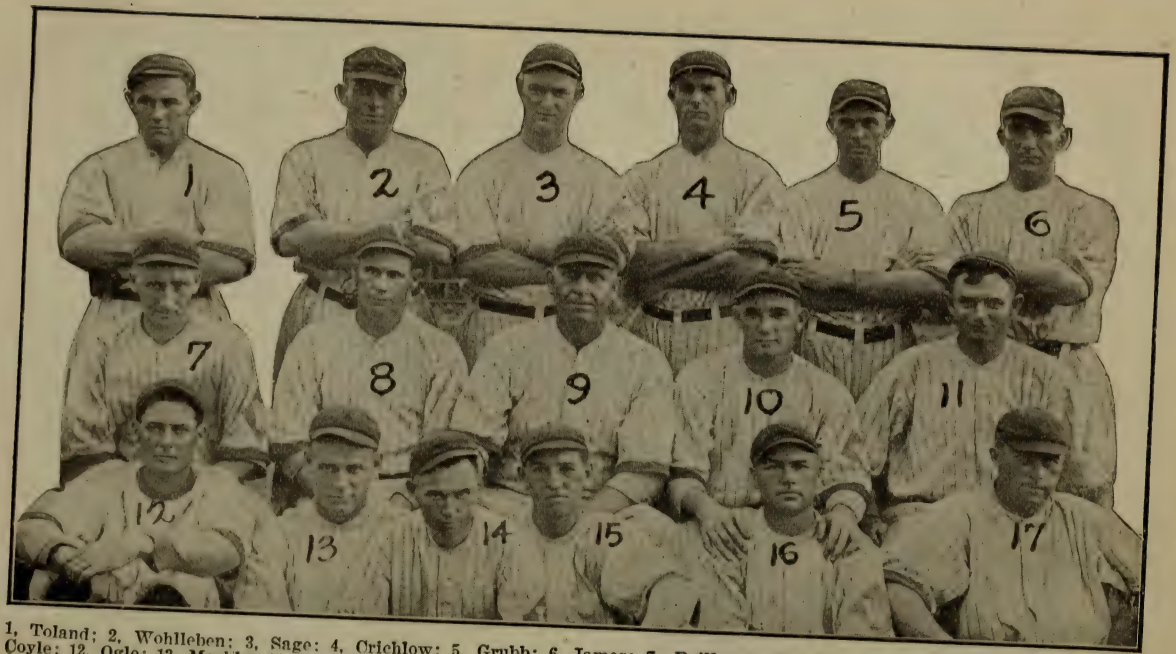
1903—Fort Wayne	.645	1909—Wheeling	.624
1904—Fort Wayne	.633	1910—South Bend	.638
1905—Wheeling	.595	1911—Dayton	.628
1906—Grand Rapids	.657	1912—Fort Wayne	.597
1907—Springfield	.637	1913—Grand Rapids	.657
1908—Evansville	.600	1914—Dayton	.634

FOR REFERENCE.

As a matter of record, in order that the Base Ball history of various players may be traced, the editor of the GUIDE herewith submits the list of players who were released by the Federal League as a result of the announcement of peace between Organized Base Ball and the Federal League. These men were all declared free agents so far as the Federal League was concerned.

In connection with these players, John H. Farrell, secretary of the National Association, announced: "It is the ruling of the National Association that every National Association player released outright by the Federal League, as shown by the appended list, shall automatically revert to the National Association club entitled to his services when he left Organized Base Ball. If the club holding title to the player's services when he left Organized Base Ball does not desire to obtain said player's services, then such player shall be permitted to negotiate for his services with any other club. All players must be tendered contracts on or before March 1." The list follows:

D. L. Adams, William Adams, L. C. Allen, A. F. Boucher, L. Bonin, Robert Brown, E. Booe, L. E. Buffington, John W. Bates, M. Boucher, B. Baumgartner, A. Byrd, James Block, H. F. Benton, H. F. Bradley, Chester M. Brandon, F. Blackburn, Charles A. Bender, W. S. Collins, Charles C. Carr, Felix Chouinard, "Jack" Conway, Howard Camnitz, "Cad" Cole, M. Cueto, W. H. Chappelle, J. J. Cuthbert, Frank D. Delahanty, M. L. Dolan, C. C. Darringer, J. C. Delahanty, John Farrell, Max Fisk, Charles Flynn, Harry Gessler, John Grannon, G. H. Glazier, E. G. Gagnier, "Art" Griggs, I. B. Hogue, G. A. Hogan, "Ben" Harries, B. S. Huck, Edward Holly, E. J. Henderson, H. Hedgpath, E. E. Hooper, V. Hughes, Frank Harter, F. Jacklitsch, H. Juul, "Davy" Jones, J. J. Kerr, H. Krupper, John Kading, Fred Kommers, L. Kavanaugh, George R. Kulp, A. Kaiser, F. Lange, Henry Law, Frank Lobert, A. D. Lavigne, W. P. McGowan, R. J. McCommaughey, Thomas McGuire, James McDonough, J. Missen, J. J. Mathes, Earl Moore, George Mullen, Allen Morgan, J. E. Munsey, J. A. Mulvaney, R. Mattis, Hap Myers, J. A. Maxwell, Dan Murphy, M. Morrissey, F. M. Mackert, Leslie O'Neill, Bert Padfield, M. Packard, J. F. Potts, O. C. Peters, John M. Phillippi, Ned Pretigrew, Larry Pratt, J. F. Potter, W. C. Phillips, C. A. Roberts, W. Reed, Jr., Thomas E. Roberts, "Jack" Ridgway, F. Rooney, Walter Roesinger, D. Sturgis, John W. Scott, J. H. Savage, H. J. Swacina, George W. Simmons, D. Stone, Charles Sapp, R. Sommers, Henry Schmidt, Henry Swan, James Stanley, George Dexter, Fred Trautman, Van D. Tappen, Carl Vandergrift, E. E. Wagner, R. C. Warner, A. Walsh, D. C. Woodman, D. Wertz, C. E. Whitehouse, W. H. Warren, Al Watkins, Ted Welch, H. M. Young and Del Young.



1, Toland; 2, Wohlleben; 3, Sage; 4, Crichlow; 5, Grubb; 6, James; 7, Reilly; 8, Donalds; 9, Hardy, Mgr.; 10, Hill; 11, Coyle; 12, Ogle; 13, Markle; 14, Conwell; 15, Walters; 16, Tanner; 17, Malmquist.

WACO TEAM—CHAMPIONS TEXAS LEAGUE.



Financially, this circuit had about as hard going in 1915 as it had experienced in any year of its organization. It managed to pull through and finished the year in spite of the fact that it was not a season of honey and hot biscuits. The Dallas club, with a new park, did not get out of the second division, and the Waco club, much to the surprise of some of the older men in the league, ran out in front and won the championship. Shreveport, a newcomer, just managed to beat Beaumont out for the cellar prize. The Beaumont club did not have strength above the pitching box.

In 1914 the race in this league had been declared a tie between Waco and Houston, but the latter club did not get up into the fight in 1915, much to the discomfiture of managers and owners. Once or twice it climbed, once into second place, but invariably proved to be a backslider, and finally finished the season sixth. In May and June the Waco club plodded steadily along in second place, but once the team got in first place it shook the remainder of the circuit off and kept it in the dust until the race was finished. Under new owners Fort Worth did better than had been the case in the past and made a little money, which was better than a loss.

The upset of Houston put an end to a long series of years in which Houston had predominated the league as a pennant winner. Prior to Houston's many successes the championship had been more divided. The success of Waco was its first real undisputed possession of the championship, for the result in 1914 did not mean much of anything and left a bad taste in the mouth of everybody.

San Antonio finished second by a powerful uphill climb. Galveston led the league for a long time, but did not have the necessary men nor the stamina to hang on to the finish. The team began to break in July and after that the story was as good as told.

Several Texas League players were taken out by the major leagues. There were some who wanted to jump and who had secretly made arrangements to do so. Probably they are glad now that they did not. Most of the really powerful batters of the league were one-time major league stars finishing their Base Ball careers in Texas. Criss of Houston, who had a fair right to be considered the league's leading batter, was the old Criss of the St. Louis Browns.

Munsell of San Antonio, who "had been up," was the leading pitcher of the league. He won 25 games and lost 11. Kerr of Fort Worth followed him, and Criss of Houston was the best man that "Doak" Roberts had to pitch for him. Sloan led the Dallas pitchers and Hill was the best at Waco. Couch led in Galveston and McLeod at Shreveport. Martina was Beaumont's most successful pitcher and was worked harder than any man in the circuit.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the



1, Harrison; 2, Brady; 3, Bono; 4, Renfer; 5, Snedecor; 6, Sloan; 7, Ens; 8, Tullos; 9, Dunn, Mgr.; 10, Stephens; 11, Bronlow; 12, Storch; 13, Kellerman; 14, Goulait; 15, Crouch; 16, Rhoades, Mascot. Johnson, Photo.

DALLAS TEAM—TEXAS LEAGUE.



1, Nolly; 2, Heitt; 3, Kneaves; 4, Duffy; 5, McLoed; 6, Barr; 7, Carroll; 8, Leverette; 9, Becker; 10, Wells; 11, Murphy; 12, S. Smith, Mgr.; 13, Knaupp; 14, Schrader. Hirsch & Leman Co., Photo.

SHREVEPORT TEAM—TEXAS LEAGUE.

past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years; also college records, schedules, managers' and captains' names, and team pictures. Nearly 500 pages. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	G.	Won.	Lost.	Tie.	PC.	Club.	G.	Won.	Lost.	Tie.	PC.
Waco	150	87	60	3	.592	Dallas	153	73	75	5	.493
San Antonio	152	81	67	4	.548	Houston	145	68	74	3	.479
Fort Worth	156	81	72	3	.530	Shreveport	149	62	85	2	.422
Galveston	133	67	63	3	.515	Beaumont	146	61	84	1	.421

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1907—Austin	.629	1912—Houston	.626
1908—San Antonio	.664	1913—Houston	.620
1909—Houston	.601	1914 { Houston	.670
1910—Dallas	.593	1914 { Waco	.670
1911—Austin	.575		

PICTURESQUE FICTION.

During the time that the New York National League Base Ball club made the effort to enroll Kauff, an outfielder of the Federal League, with the National organization, there appeared in a newspaper of much national prominence the following story:

"Kauff went to Browns Wells, a Mississippi summer resort. There is nothing in Browns Wells neighborhood but a few log cabins, mostly inhabited by negroes.

"Dick Kinsella, scout for the Giants, according to the story we get, hustled to Browns Wells and got a job on a plantation near the Browns Wells hotel where Kauff was stopping. Kinsella didn't dare to put up at the same hotel because he was known by Manager Lee Magee, Business Manager Dick Carroll and others of the Brookfeds. There wasn't much of a chance for him to stop in Hazelhurst, a near-by town, as there are only two hotels there, and Carroll knew everybody who lingered there. Furthermore, Hazelhurst was ten miles from the scene of operations.

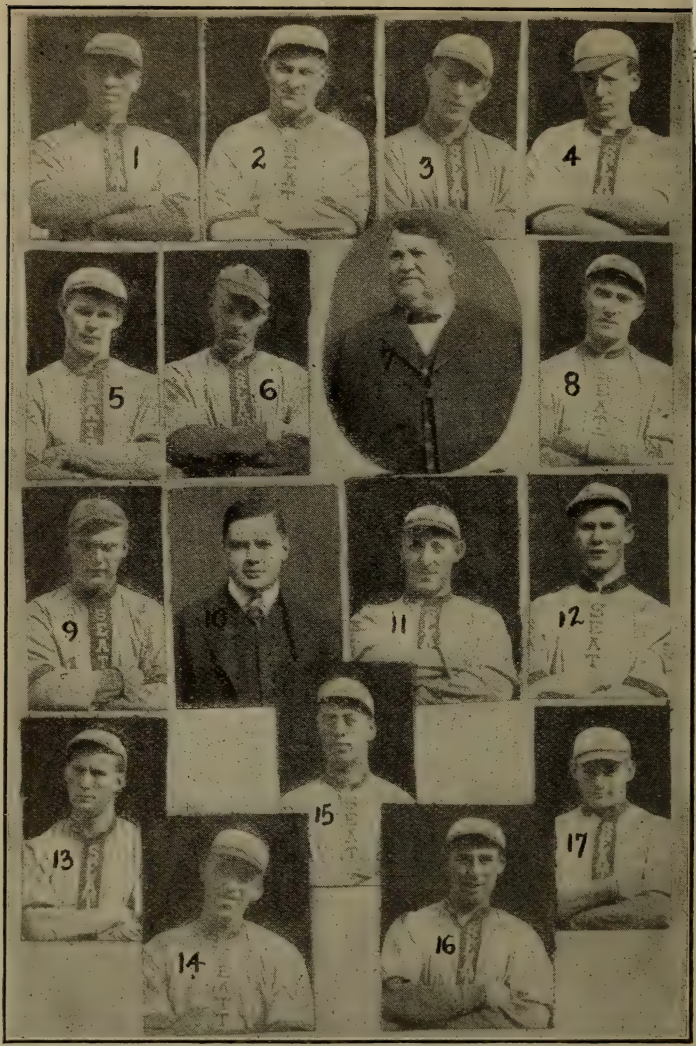
"Kinsella is said to have reported all the doings of Kauff to McGraw, and McGraw and Jack Hendricks, manager of the Indianapolis club in the American Association, kept wiring Kauff under assumed names. McGraw's telegrams to Kauff, 'tis said, were signed 'Father,' while Hendricks' were signed 'Uncle' Kauff, we are told, and he got frequent telegrams while at Browns Wells, most of them reading along these lines:

" 'Mother wishes to see her boy. Come at once. Father.'

" 'Everything forgiven. Come. Uncle.'

"Those telegrams about 'mother wanting to see her boy' were to tip off Kauff that McGraw wanted to see him at once. The 'everything forgiven' telegram was to tip Kauff that if he jumped the National Commission probably would let him play with organized Base Ball."

Purely romance and of the kind that does no good to Base Ball as a sport. A little investigation would have established the fact that at the time Kinsella was alleged to have been in Mississippi, he was traveling with the second team of the New York National League club, yet no one took the trouble to look up the truth and the story was accepted because anything about Kauff was accepted merely because it concerned him.



1, McIvor; 2, Million; 3, Brooks; 4, Raymond; 5, Clark; 6, Morse; 7, D. E. Dugdale, Pres.; 8, Cadmen; 9, Barth; 10, J. L. Norton, Sec'y.; 11, Shaw; 12, Day, Mascot; 13, Eastley; 14, Schmutz; 15, Guigni; 16, Rose; 17, Smith.

SEATTLE TEAM—CHAMPIONS NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.



Not all the path of the Northwestern League in 1915 was music and roses. There were times when the promoters of Base Ball in the far off state of Washington and British Columbia were not a little worried as to the outcome of the year, but they pulled through and had the happy satisfaction of knowing that they had finished their season when there were others who had been less fortunate.

It was the fifteenth year of the league's existence and it would have been a downright hardship to Base Ball in the Northwest if the circuit had failed in any part of its formation.

Seattle won the championship in 1915, and it was Seattle that won in 1909 and 1912. There is one other city of the circuit that has won the pennant more often than Seattle, and that is Vancou-



1, Williams, Mascot; 2, Butler; 3, Peet; 4, Hall, Mgr.; 5, Redpath, Secy.; 6, McGinnity, Pres.; 7, House; 8, Patterson; 9, Stokke; 10, Kaufman; 11, Wilson; 12, Peterson; 13, Hogan; 14, Johnson; 15, Grover; 16, Hiester; 17, Heale; 18, Stevens.

TACOMA TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.



1, Altman; 2, Wuffle; 3, Lewis; 4, Wicker, Mgr.; 5, Noyes; 6, Leonard; 7, Sheely; 8, Salveson; 9, Williams; 10, Murphy; 11, Neighbors; 12, Callahan; 13, Coltrin.

SPOKANE TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.



1, Frisk; 2, Brinker; 3, Brotten; 4, Smith; 5, Fitzimmons; 6, Colwell; 7, Kelly; 8, Murphy; 9, McCarl; 10, Nye; 11, Brown, Pres.; 12, Cheek; 13, Arlett; 14, Jack, Mascot.

VANCOUVER TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

ver. The year was not so propitious for Vancouver in 1915, although the club did start out with a bit of a rush that threatened to win another pennant for British Columbia.

Seattle made a long, uphill fight to win the title. Until the middle of July the team flirted more consistently with the bottom of the league than with the top. Then it started to climb the grade and never finished until it ended in first place in the latter part of the month of September.

Spokane had been the league leader in June, July, August and a part of September. Then came a moment of inability to hold the pace and when Seattle set the final challenge, as the autumn leaves were sifting down, Spokane broke and fell back and did not stop until the players were third in the race, for even Tacoma came up with a rush that was too warm for Spokane.

Victoria and Aberdeen did not finish the season. This upset matters some, but the other four clubs in the league stuck it through and were not counted among the "also rans" of the Base Ball year of 1915.

Not a few of the Northwestern players got out of the circuit. The New York Giants took Kelly from Victoria early in the year to see what he could do. They found him a fair fielder but an inexperienced batter. Cincinnati got McKenery and Williams, the former a pitcher and the latter an outfielder. Both were average in major league company. The Giants also took Kramer from Vancouver to give him a trial in 1916.

Two no-hit games were pitched in the league during the season, one of them by Noyes of Spokane against Vancouver, and the other by Harkness of Aberdeen against Seattle. McGinnity, the famous old "Iron Man" of the National League, won twenty-one games and lost fifteen as pitcher for the Tacoma club, of which he is part owner. Wilson of the Tacoma club, an outfielder, stole the most bases of any player in the league, and Kippert of Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and Aberdeen was the leading batter and a good outfielder, leading the league in proportion to the number of games played.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years; also college records, schedules, managers' and captains' names, and team pictures. Nearly 500 pages. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Seattle	88	68	.564	Vancouver	74	79	.484
Tacoma	85	73	.538	Victoria*	27	33	.450
Spokane	81	74	.523	Aberdeen*	26	35	.426

* Victoria and Aberdeen given permission by League to terminate playing schedule for 1915 on August 1. No games played by those teams after that date.

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1901—Portland*	.675	1908—Vancouver	.578
1902—Butte*	.608	1909—Seattle	.653
1903—Butte*	.609	1910—Spokane	.596
1904—Boise	.625	1911—Vancouver	.628
1905—Everett	.618	1912—Seattle	.600
1906—Tacoma	.600	1913—Vancouver	.600
1907—Aberdeen	.625	1914—Vancouver	.632

* League called Pacific-Northwest.



1, McAndrews; 2. Murphy; 3, Calhoun, Mgr.; 4, Frock; 5, Peterson; 6, Curry; 7, Gaiser; 8, Kay; 9, Irving; 10, Miller; 11, Pepe; 12, Gonzales; 13, Harned; 14, Rapp.

Helmke, Photo.

BINGHAMTON TEAM—CHAMPIONS NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



If Troy some day wins the championship of the New York State League everything will be forgiven in that Base Ball circuit. Troy seems to be about the only city that never gets a strangle hold on the championship. Binghamton won it again in 1915. The last time that Binghamton won was in 1913, and until 1913 Binghamton had not won anything from the beginning of New York State League history.

It was not the best year that the New York State League had gone through in its history, and perhaps, all things considered, it was not the worst. Elmira had won the championship in 1914 and from the moment that the season of 1915 began it looked as if Elmira would be a contender in the race. Eventually Elmira got



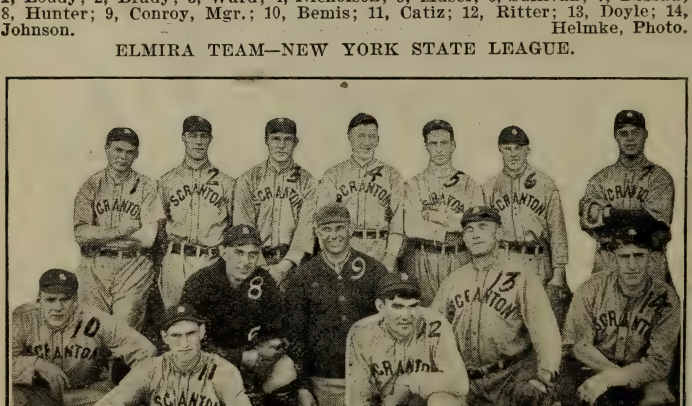
1, Wagner; 2, O'Neill; 3, Evans; 4, Ahles; 5, Buck; 6, Oberlin; 7, Richle; 8, Schuller; 9, Wahls; 10, McDonough, Mgr.; 11, Welch; 12, Tayler. 13, Brower; 14, Sherry; 15, Kroy. Helmke, Photo.

UTICA TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



1, Loudy; 2, Brady; 3, Ward; 4, Nicholson; 5, Musel; 6, Sullivan; 7, Dessau; 8, Hunter; 9, Conroy, Mgr.; 10, Bemis; 11, Catiz; 12, Ritter; 13, Doyle; 14, Johnson. Helmke, Photo.

ELMIRA TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



1, Maisel; 2, Corcoran; 3, Cruikshank; 4, Miller; 5, Murray; 6, Keating; 7, Duchesnill; 8, Slattery; 9, Fox; 10, Strait; 11, Hall; 12, Coughlin, Mgr.; 13, Hartman; 14, Higgins. Helmke, Photo.

SCRANTON TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

into a third place rut and never extricated itself until the season was over. All during the months of July and August Elmira was as persistently third as Binghamton and Utica were outrageous flirts with first and second places.

Utica gave Binghamton a keen battle, but the lower side of the State proved to be the better stayer and won out with a few games to spare. Good batting, good fielding and generally good team work were three factors very much in favor of the Binghamton club. Some mention has been made of the excitement that might result if Troy should win the championship and it is only fair to say that Troy was in the lead all during the month of May. That early blossoming proved too much for the Troy club and it soon relapsed. After a brief restoration it relapsed more and more. When the summer was over it was in next to last place.

Kay of Binghamton was the best batter in the league with an average of .378 and it is asserted that, individually, he was as successful a batter for the good of his own team as any player in the circuit. McConnell of Syracuse and Corcoran of Scranton were two other effective batters. Priest of Syracuse led the pitchers. As a rule this league has developed some excellent pitchers, but the supply seemed to be scarcer in 1915 than in other years.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years; also college records, schedules, managers' and captains' names, and team pictures. Nearly 500 pages. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Binghamton	79	44	.642	Syracuse	60	60	.500
Utica	73	46	.614	Wilkes-Barre	54	60	.474
Elmira	72	53	.576	Troy	44	76	.359
Scranton	68	55	.553	Albany	33	89	.279

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1897—Canandaigua	.602	1906—Scranton	.631
1898—Canandaigua	.618	1907—Albany	.612
1899—Rome	.794	1908—Scranton	.622
1900—Utica	.633	1909—Wilkes-Barre	.624
1901—Albany	.626	1910—Wilkes-Barre	.616
1902—Albany	.638	1911—Wilkes-Barre	.573
1903—Schenectady	.606	1912—Utica	.590
1904—Syracuse	.674	1913—Binghamton	.613
1905—A. J. & G. Club	.590	1914—Elmira	.652

TRUE.

Charley Comiskey insists that for real diplomacy Chris Von der Ahe, one time owner of the St. Louis Browns, was the master of the world. It was when trouble threatened between the National League and American Association and a general meeting was called and grounds for a compromise were discussed. Chris got the floor after repeated efforts to catch the chairman's eye and said in his own quaint way: "Gentlemen, bitterly am I opposed to a compromise. A compromise is something when you win you lose."



1, Riley; 2, Barberich; 3, Tyler; 4, Kimball; 5, M. O'Neill, Mgr.; 6, Russell; 7, Priest; 8, Brown; 9, Deininger; 10, Konnick; 11, McConnell; 12, Marhefka. Helmke, Photo.

SYRACUSE TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



1, De Groff; 2, Phillips; 3, Briger; 4, Noonan, Mgr.; 5, Hoffman; 6, O'Rourke; 7, McGinly; 8, Burke; 9, Gido; 10, Mehan; 11, Baxter; 12, Brown; 13, Myers. Helmke, Photo.

WILKES-BARRE TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



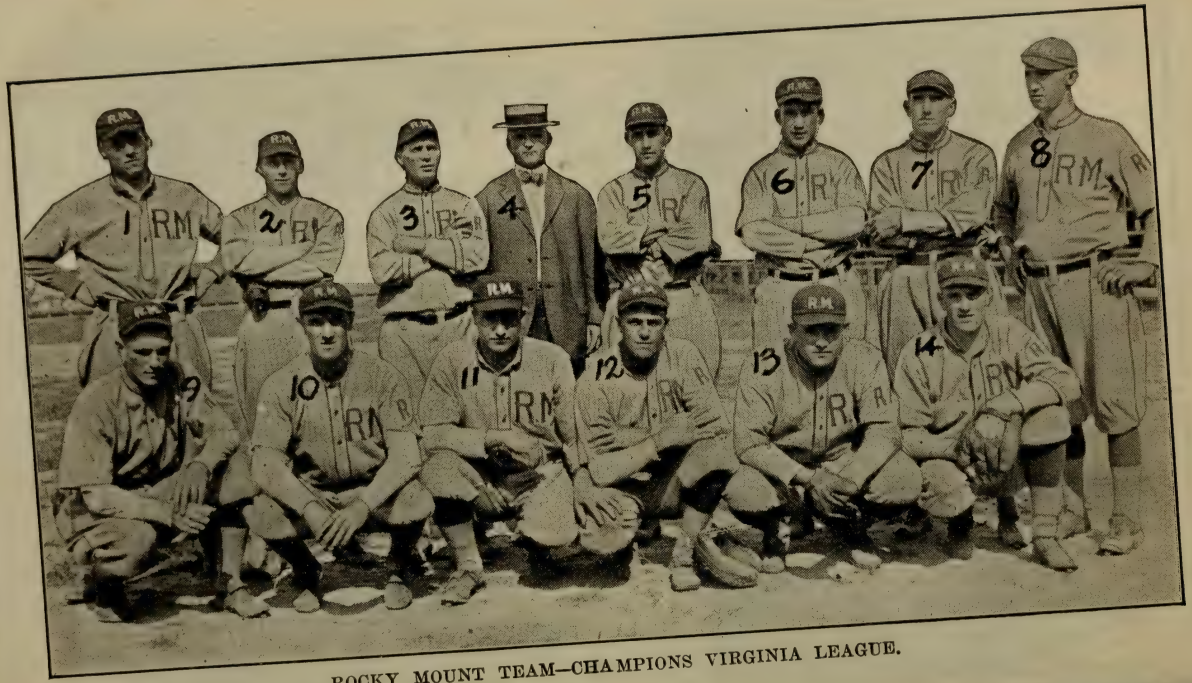
1. Fitzgerald; 2, Wachter, Mgr.; 3, Fullerton; 4, Parson; 5, Foley; 6, Jarmon; 7, Buckles; 8, Breckenridge; 9, Cook; 10, Reed; 11, Tamsett; 12, McGrath; 13, Gough. Helmke, Photo.

TROY TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



1, Schmidt; 2, Frill; 3, Durgin; 4, Jacobs; 5, Philips; 6, Brackett; 7, Meyer; 8, Gerner; 9, Clougher; 10, Oakes; 11, O'Rourke; 12, Hollander. Helmke, Photo.

ALBANY TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



ROCKY MOUNT TEAM—CHAMPIONS VIRGINIA LEAGUE.



When Richmond moved out of the Virginia League Rocky Mount moved in. There are some who are of opinion that Richmond was foolish to move out, but perhaps it will take another year to tell all the truth as to that. The league, like other minor organizations in 1915, had its troubles, but it managed to pull through the season, and that was an achievement that made the battle worth something. The Petersburg club needed assistance before the year was over, but it was carried along until the finish of 1915, the team being known as the Virginia League club because it was a co-operative organization.

The season was divided. In the first half Rocky Mount finished first with 35 victories and 23 defeats, and in the second half Portsmouth was first with 41 victories and 25 defeats. In the post-season series to determine the championship, Rocky Mount won four games and Portsmouth one. That gave the championship to Rocky Mount, a new-comer in minor league Base Ball, but a hustling and thriving club.

In 1914 Norfolk finished first in both halves of the divided season and no post-season series was necessary. Perhaps it is just as well now and then that a club does win both halves of a divided season, for there are some who are not very keen for the divided season, and this gives them solace.

In spite of the fact that Richmond was reputed to have so much to do with the success or non-success of the Virginia League, it is a fact that Richmond has not won a Virginia League championship since 1908.

The batting championship was won by Thrasher of the Norfolk club, a player much considered by major league managers, but who escaped the draft. As a team Rocky Mount was the best batting outfit in the league and Norfolk the team of best fielders. Portsmouth had the three leading pitchers in Eldridge, Green and Wood. Cochran of Norfolk was a pitcher who improved a great deal toward the close of the season. Lack of control handicapped him at the start. Rice of the Virginia team took part in 62 games and did not make a fielding error.

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CLUB STANDING.

FIRST HALF.				SECOND HALF.			
Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Rocky Mount	35	23	.603	Portsmouth	41	25	.621
Newport News	34	24	.586	Rocky Mount	39	26	.600
Norfolk	30	28	.517	Suffolk	35	26	.574
Portsmouth	27	33	.450	Norfolk	36	28	.562
Virginia League	25	31	.446	Newport News	29	38	.431
Suffolk	24	36	.400	Virginia League	15	53	.221

POST-SEASON SERIES.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Rocky Mount	4	1	.800	Portsmouth	1	4	.200

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1906—Lynchburg	.666	1911—Petersburg	.571
1907—Norfolk	.583	1912—Roanoke	.596
1908—Richmond	.680	1913—Petersburg	.659
1909—Roanoke	.598	1914 { Norfolk (1st series)	.677
1910—Danville	.605	1914 { Norfolk (2d series)	.645

NOT ADVISABLE.

A writer in the New York *Times* makes the following suggestion:

"It has been a custom in the major leagues in the past to exercise the greatest selfishness in strengthening clubs. There has been a lack of harmony, which worked to the advantage of one club at the expense of a weaker one. Both leagues need a little more uniformity of playing strength, and now that players may be had there is no reason why the weaker teams cannot be strengthened to make league races something like they used to be in the old days."

For the good of Base Ball let it be hoped that there will continue to be a lack of harmony forever and a day after, so far as the player question is concerned. There never should be the slightest co-operation between clubs of a major league or clubs of a minor league in attaining players. Each club should stand squarely on its own feet in the matter of procuring players for its organization. Nothing would kill Base Ball quicker than to have it publicly understood that the owners of clubs were co-operating to procure players for one another. The charge of hippodroming would be brought within twenty-four hours and perhaps justly, which would mean the downfall of the sport.

All clubs co-operate at the present time to the limit of fair understanding and just as far as they should go. No club can permit a player to leave its ranks in the higher classed leagues without notifying other clubs of its organization to see if any of them wishes the player who has been deemed unnecessary. That is far enough for Base Ball to go and some think that, as trivial as it is, is too far.

The mention of races in the old days perhaps has more local than general significance. Races in the old days, for a number of years and then some more, were decidedly one sided. The finest race for a championship in the history of the National League was that of 1915 and about five years from now, after the reminiscent stage begins, there will be plenty who will see its good points although at present they happen to be dimmed by the ceaseless gossip about affairs which are quite foreign to the diamond and have come to be recognized as the politics of the game. Like all other politics Base Ball politics seems to be a condition of trying to guess what somebody else is doing and guessing everything under the canopy of heaven on the theory that at least one guess will be right.



For the fourth year in succession Ottawa captured the championship of the Canadian League and apparently won it more easily than in the preceding year, so that the other cities of the circuit have arisen in their might and asked that someone "head off" the capital.

For a time Guelph and Hamilton gave the Ottawa team a battle, but as summer slipped away the champions got back to their speed, and in July, at the very close of the month, took the lead. Once in front they never relaxed their vigil. It is true that the great war hurt Base Ball in Canada, yet so popular has the game become and so strong is its hold in a country which has adopted it that Base Ball flourished all the summer and the Canadian League was able to finish the season with its circuit intact.

It was the cause of some regret in London that the team was unable to do any better. They have the remembrance of old Base Ball days in London when the city possessed a Base Ball nine that would not take a back seat for any and, of course, nothing would please them better than to have another such team.

It was an interesting race until it had neared its close, and then with Ottawa in the lead and Guelph in second place and both refusing to yield an inch, the struggle was carried on to the close.

Dougherty, a Hamilton pitcher, was the performer of sensations. He shut out London without a hit. Against Brantford he struck out nine men and held the team to one hit. Howick, pitcher for St. Thomas, also kept London down to one hit.

Burrill led the league in batting with a percentage of .344. This was a great improvement over 1914, when his batting percentage was .265.

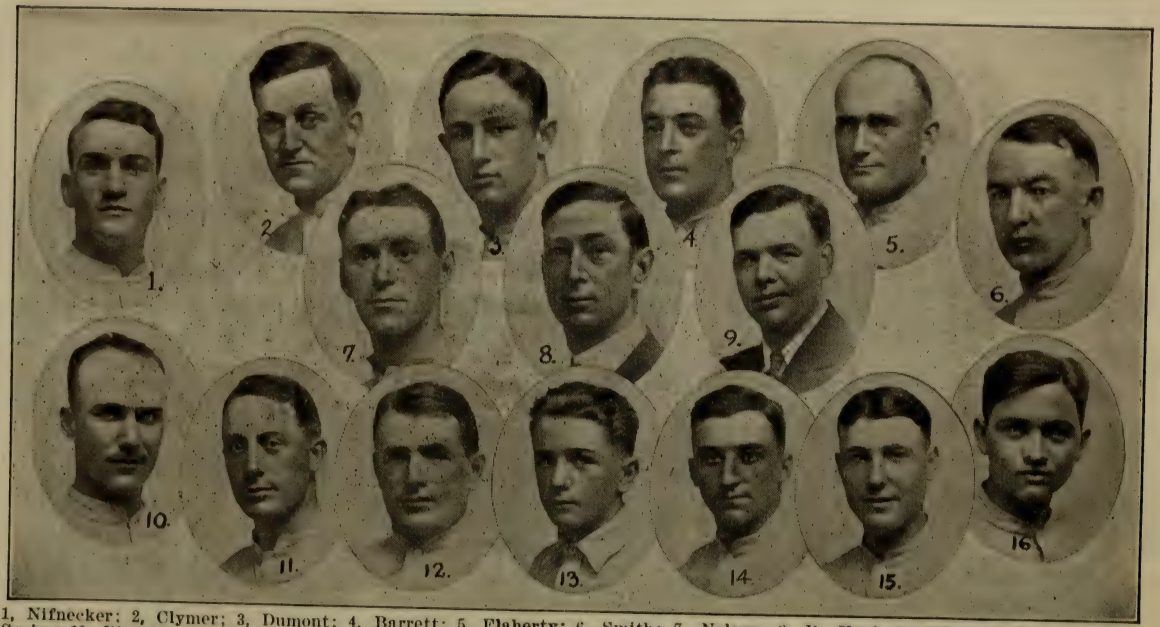
Up to July 29, Grieves, second baseman of the Guelph club, had played in thirty-two consecutive games without an error, which is a record of which any ball player may well be proud.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Otta.	Glph.	Ham.	Bford.	Lond.	St.T.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Ottawa	..	18	11	14	13	16	72	39	.649
Guelph	9	..	9	12	15	14	59	51	.537
Hamilton	6	13	..	13	9	14	55	48	.534
Brantford	9	5	11	..	12	15	52	55	.485
London	8	9	9	8	..	16	50	58	.463
St. Thomas	7	6	8	8	9	..	38	75	.337

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1911—Berlin	.637	1913—Ottawa	.629
1912—Ottawa	.643	1914—Ottawa	.628



1, Nifnecker; 2, Clymer; 3, Dumont; 4, Barrett; 5, Flaherty; 6, Smith; 7, Nelson; 8, R. Unglaub, Mgr.; 9, R. V. Huth, Sec'y.; 10, Rhoades; 11, Hooper; 12, Paterson; 13, Mascot; 14, Dries; 15, Bell; 16, Murphy.

FARGO-MOOREHEAD TEAM—CHAMPIONS NORTHERN LEAGUE.



In the third year of the league's history the championship was won by Fargo-Moorehead. It was mostly a three-cornered race and it was not a race to the finish, for Grand Forks and Superior both dropped out after the first week of July. That reduced the circuit from eight clubs to six.

The league is partially Canadian and partially United States. One of the members of the circuit is Winnipeg, in Manitoba, and the organization reaches into both North Dakota and Minnesota. It is a circuit that has been administered on somewhat radical principles, but the ideas of independence against all assistance are not so conspicuous as they were.

The winner never dropped below fourth place in the race and



1, S. Morse; 2, Kirkham; 3, Wolfe; 4, Hallman;; 5, Schroder; 6, Bergwald; 7, Williams; 8, Postar; 9, Altman; 10, Jackson; 11, Sweeley; 12, Kirk; 13, P. Morse; 14, O'Brien, Mgr.

BULUTH TEAM—NORTHERN LEAGUE.

perhaps met the greater part of its opposition from St. Boniface, the runner-up. Fort William was the third conspicuous factor in the struggle for the championship.

Neither Grand Forks nor Superior were conspicuous as fighting factors in the struggle and local support was not sufficiently energetic to keep them as members of the circuit. It was not much of a surprise when they dropped out, especially as Superior had none too good a season the year before. Duluth and Winnipeg were both keen for championship Base Ball, but neither was fortunate enough to obtain it.

Kirkham of Duluth and Berger of Winnipeg were almost tied for the batting championship and each played the same number of games—110. Kirkham had a batting average of .344 and Berger was .343. Kirkham is an outfielder and Berger a catcher.

Patterson of Fargo-Moorehead easily led the pitchers, with Stephenson and Boardman of St. Boniface second and third, respectively. Dumont of Fargo-Moorehead was fourth. That divided the pitching honors of the circuit pretty well among the leading clubs of the league.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	F.-M.	St.B.	Ft.W.	Dul.	Wpg.	Vir.	G.F.	Sup.	W.	L.	Tie.	PC.
Fargo-Mooreh'd	..	15	9	10	16	16	4	4	74	49	..	.602
St. Boniface	9	..	12	8	14	6	10	2	61	55	6	.526
Ft. William	9	9	..	7	10	16	5	5	61	58	8	.513
Duluth	10	5	13	..	6	14	3	9	60	62	4	.492
Winnipeg	12	11	5	14	..	9	4	3	58	61	9	.487
Virginia	5	9	18	12	4	..	2	3	53	69	2	.434
Grand Forks	2	3	1	4	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	....
Superior	2	3	0	7	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	....

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1913—Winona ..... .686 1914—Duluth ..... .656



That sturdy minor circuit, the South Atlantic League, went through the season of 1915 to a fine finish despite all the troubles that befell the minor leagues during an eventful year. Once again the championship season was divided, this plan proving advantageous to the promoters of the organization, if less successful in major league Base Ball, and Columbus and Macon were the respective winners of the half seasons, the post-season series and actual championship of the league being won by Columbus, which also won the second half of the divided season. The Macon club made a very much better showing in the first half of the year than in the second.

Columbus hung around last place in the early part of 1915 and then began to work upward. Little by little the team climbed away from the bottom until it was fourth in June. Beginning the second half of the season Columbus refused to be defeated except for a few games in July, and on July 20, which ended the Base Ball year in the particularly hot section of the South, Columbus was in the lead. The post-season series was at once played with Macon and Columbus won four games and lost one in that series. In 1913 and 1914 Savannah had won the championship, so it was some satisfaction to see other contestants in the race, but it is much to the credit of Columbus to say that it has been in the race and has been a championship city more than once, for the title was won in 1910, 1911, and in 1912 Columbus played off the post-season series with Jacksonville.

Augusta had a decidedly eventful career, as the team was last in the first half of the season and a very good second in the second half. Columbia, too, experienced quite a reversal of form by finishing seventh in the first half and third in the second half. Savannah and Jacksonville did not get going very well and Albany, after leading for a long time in the first half, dropped precipitately to third place and amounted to little as a factor in the race in the second half.

Chancey, a Macon outfielder, easily led the batting with an average of .359. McDowell of Albany was second, and there were some old faces in the league that made a fairly good showing against the pitchers. Redding of Columbus had the best percentage record among the pitchers, with Fillingrim of Charleston second.

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1, Thompson; 2, Folmar; 3, Robertson; 4, Herndon; 5, McDuff; 6, Potts; 7, Bowden; 8, Voss; 9, Krebs; 10, J. C. Fox, Mgr.; 11 Redding.

COLUMBUS TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE. King, Photo.

CLUB STANDING.

FIRST HALF—APRIL 12 TO JUNE 9.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Macon	30	21	.588	Jacksonville	25	27	.481
Charleston	30	22	.577	Savannah	23	28	.451
Albany	29	23	.558	Columbia	23	29	.442
Columbus	28	25	.528	Augusta	19	32	.373

SECOND HALF—JUNE 10 TO JULY 20.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Columbus	24	11	.686	Macon	18	18	.500
Augusta	22	13	.629	Albany	12	22	.353
Columbia	21	13	.618	Savannah	11	24	.314
Charleston	21	14	.600	Jacksonville	10	24	.294

POST-SEASON SERIES.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Columbus	4	1	.800	Macon	1	4	.200

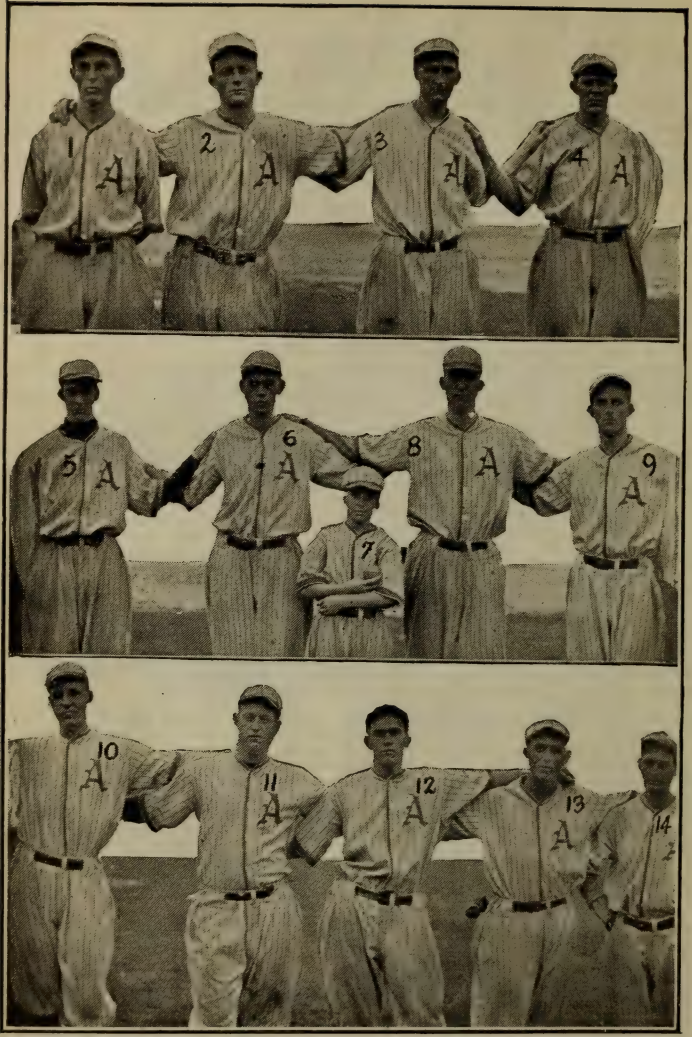
CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1904—Macon	.598	1912	Jacksonville (1st series)	.679
1905—Macon	.625		Columbus (2d series)	.632
1906—Savannah	.637	1913	Play-off, Jacksonville	.800
1907—Charleston	.620		Savannah (1st series)	.754
1908—Jacksonville	.694		Savannah (2d series)	.593
1909—Chattanooga	.571	1914	Savannah (1st series)	.667
1910—Columbus	.588		Albany (2d series)	.650
1911—Columbus	.632		Play-off, Savannah	.667

IS BASE RUNNING TOO MECHANICAL?

Jack Ryder, the Base Ball editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, who, in addition to other writers, perceives that there is a lack of base running, advances the following theory. He says:

"It is unfortunate that Base Ball by signal has caused one of the most interesting features of the sport to deteriorate. That is, base running, which, while by no means a lost art, is not so prominent in big league games as it should be. The constant use of the sacrifice bunt and the hit-and-run play tends to spoil base running. In modern mechanical Base Ball the initiative of the individual star is too often subordinated to the team work which is built up around a system of signals. There cannot be any first-class base running when the man on first base is compelled to go or stay on the sign from the manager or the coacher. The successful base runner is the clever student of the game who picks his own time for going to second, taking advantage of each move of the pitcher. The runner who gets the jump on the pitcher is the man who most often succeeds in stealing his base. Intelligence and study are just as important as speed in base running. That is what puts Ty Cobb into a class by himself in working his way around the paths. No man can show at his best when on the sacks if he is hampered by an intricate system of signals and is compelled to depend on someone else to choose his time for making the attempt. The hit-and-run play has hurt base running more than any other one thing and the small percentage of successes in pulling it off does not make up for the killing off of clever running. The aggressive base runner is a great help to his team when he gets on the sacks, for he always has the fielding side badly worried. Cobb is perhaps responsible for more wild throws and errors by the opposition than any other man in the game, because the defense never can tell what he is going to do. The development of smart runners would do more to add interest to the game than any other one thing that managers could do."



1, Bradshaw; 2, Perritt; 3, Corbett, Mgr.; 4, Bumb; 5, Allison; 6, Ferris; 7, Seveir, Mascot; 8, Lowe; 9, Fortune; 10, McCoy; 11, Fenton; 12, Woodall; 13, Hickman; 14, Hewell.

ASHEVILLE TEAM—CHAMPIONS NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE.



Asheville won both ends of the championship season of 1915 and with them the championship of the North Carolina League. The victory in the second half was a little more of a task than that in the first half, but it was won, and it was as well that it was won, for wherever men will experiment with the divided season it is always a good thing for them and their Base Ball clubs that one club wins in both ends of the season.

Durham was more fortunate in the second half of the race than in the first. The club was third in the first half and second in the finishing half. Charlotte was the pluckiest club, for after a disastrous finish in the first half the team moved up to third place in the second half.



1, Geary; 2, Doak; 3, Munch; 4, Dudley, Mgr.; 5, Lowe; 6, Pratt; 7, Leonard; 8, Wofford; 9, Ledbetter; 10, Smith; 11, Wasem; 12, Anderson; 13, Manchester.

CHARLOTTE TEAM—NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE.

It was a fairly successful season. There is a great deal of genuine Base Ball sentiment in the Carolinas and a great deal of Base Ball intelligence. The most progressive of the citizens are keen Base Ball enthusiasts and among the boys and young men there are excellent Base Ball players. Raleigh and Winston-Salem had a bit of bad luck and Greensboro finished low, but they have a plucky lot of Base Ball "fans" in Greensboro and ultimately that city will get started right again.

Barber of Winston-Salem and Murch of Charlotte were the most successful batters in the league. Myers of Raleigh was the leading pitcher. Hickman, an Asheville outfielder, scored the most runs, stole the most bases and made the most doubles, triples and home runs. Ray of Greensboro shut out Raleigh without a hit or run. It was Ray's third no-hit game in three successive seasons.

On July 5 Raleigh defeated Durham, 3-2, in a morning game in fourteen innings. In the afternoon both teams tied, 2-2, in twenty-one innings, going some for a holiday.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years; also college records, schedules, managers' and captains' names, and team pictures. Nearly 500 pages. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

CLUB STANDING.

First Series. Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Second Series. Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Asheville	39	21	.650	Asheville	35	25	.583
Raleigh	34	24	.586	Durham	34	27	.557
Durham	35	25	.583	Charlotte	33	27	.550
Winston	25	36	.410	Raleigh	29	33	.468
Greensboro	24	35	.407	Winston	28	33	.459
Charlotte	23	39	.371	Greensboro	22	36	.379

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1908—Greensboro*	.573	1912—Anderson*	.600
1909—Greensboro*	.596	1913—Winston-Salem	.574
1910—Greenville*	.612	1914—Winston-Salem	.598
1911—Winston-Salem*	.661		

*Carolina Association.

BOSTON'S NEW HOME.

The largest crowd that ever attended a Base Ball game in either major league, except at a world series contest, was present at Boston, August 17, when the Boston National League club dedicated its new home in Commonwealth Avenue. The opposing team of the Boston club on that afternoon was St. Louis.

The championship pennant of 1914 was floated for the first time. President John K. Tener of the National League assisted in the flag raising. Mayor Curley of Boston was an invited guest and took part in the ceremonies. Clark Griffith, manager of the Washington American League club, pitched the first ball—a strike—to Manager Stallings of the Boston club, who was a catcher of prominence in his days of activity on the field.

The grandstand, of concrete, sweeps in a great circle almost from foul line to foul line, with tiers of seats rising from the playing field to an elevation above the surface of the ground. The concrete wall which surrounds the field is 385 feet from home plate in left field, 500 feet in right field and 580 feet in extreme center field. It will very likely be some time before any ball player bats the ball over the fence for a home run.



Although the Western Association felt the storm that racked Base Ball in 1915, this hardy young organization managed to live through the driving of the forces that were threatening the extinction of all minor leagues. More than that, it finished with such success that it will renew the fight to put Base Ball on its highest plane throughout Oklahoma and northern Texas during 1916.

Denison won the championship in 1915 with pretty much an unblemished record. The team began in first place and ran smoothly along in that place except for a very brief interval in May, and even then only dropped to third place, which was very easy going compared with the varied careers of other clubs that won championships during 1915.

It was a Texas team that crowded Denison out of first place—the team that represented Sherman. The latter, however, did not have the staying power of Denison and was so much exhausted by the exertion which the brief spurt required that it dropped back after a few days of excitement at the top.

Oklahoma City possessed a Base Ball team that ran a conservative race all the year. This organization finally finished in second place after never once having been out of the first division from the start of the season. McAlester, the club with the booby prize, almost earned the unenviable reputation of never being out of last place after the beginning of the race. The outcome of the pennant contest was a true line on Oklahoma City, as it showed that the team possessed pennant form even if it did not win the championship, and in 1914 Oklahoma City won the championship in a "play-off" with Muskogee after a double season series.

Denison led the league in club batting, but was too low in fielding for a championship outfit, showing that the club's ability to bat probably had been the most important factor in winning the race. Robinson of the Muskogee club was the really leading batter, with an average of .323 in 131 games. He is an average outfielder.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Denison	76	53	.589	Paris	66	66	.500
Oklahoma City	76	62	.551	Tulsa	63	71	.470
Sherman	70	65	.519	Fort Smith	61	75	.448
Muskogee	68	66	.507	McAlester	57	79	.419

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNER IN PREVIOUS YEAR.

1914	Oklahoma City (1st series).	.638
	Muskogee (2d series)	.620
	Play-off, Oklahoma City	.667



1, Higginbotham; 2, Nicholson; 3, Merritt; 4, Kinney; 5, Hornsby; 6, Sheffield; 7, Hellman; 8, Query; 9, A. Peebles, Mgr.; 10, Glenn; 11, Brooks; 12, Campbell; 13, Harper; 14, Speer; 15, Covington; 16, Edmunds.

DENISON TEAM—CHAMPIONS WESTERN ASSOCIATION.



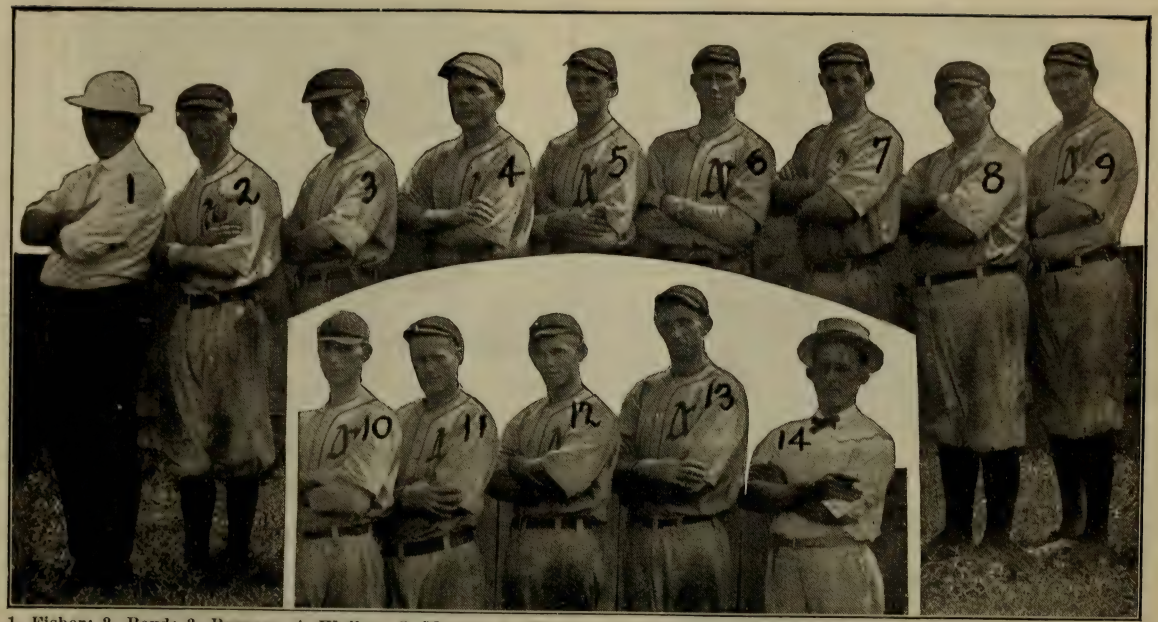
1, Maag; 2, Gierhart; 3, Lakowski; 4, King; 5, Dennis; 6, Fagan; 7, E. M. Duncan; 8, Dameron; 9, Naylor; 10, Allen; 11, Dowie; 12, Herbert; 13, Killduff; 14, Eunick; 15, Hall.

OKLAHOMA CITY TEAM—WESTERN ASSOCIATION.



1, Besse 2, Yardley; 3, Herriott; 4, Daniels; 5, White; 6, Johnson; 7, Heatley; 8, Lewis; 9, McGee; 10, Fowler; 11, Mickey; 12, Thompson; 13, Ownby; 14, Humphrey, Mgr.; 15, Jordan.

McALESTER TEAM—WESTERN ASSOCIATION.



1, Fisher; 2, Boyd; 3, Burgess; 4, Walker; 5, Mackie; 6, Whitney; 7, Newton; 8, Mathews, Mgr.; 9, Griffin; 10, Knight; 11, Flynn; 12, Terry; 13, Nabors; 14, J. T. Williams, Pres.

NEWNAN TEAM—CHAMPIONS GEORGIA-ALABAMA LEAGUE.



Three years have passed over the head of this wee league in the South and in the three years of its history the Gadsden, Selma and Newnan clubs have won the championship in succession. The circuit has not always been the same, but the interest has not flagged, as a rule, and the Base Ball understanding, so to speak, in the towns that compose the league is of a high grade, and that adds to the general interest.

No great players have jumped into prominence in a day in the league, but very much good Base Ball has been played from season to season, and it is safe to say that any invading club which dared to face the ball players of this section would find their hands filled with a red hot struggle before they got out.



1, Crow; 2, Jackson; 3, Sanford; 4, Clapp; 5, Wiley; 6, Marion; 7, Decatur; 8, Norman; 9, Garrett, Mgr.; 10, Koenig; 11, Baker; 12, Camp. Mason, Photo.

TALLADEGA TEAM—GEORGIA-ALABAMA LEAGUE.

There were only three months to the Base Ball season—May, June and July. In this time sixty games were played and there were two players who took part in all of them.

Newnan was not in first place all of the season. Indeed, it was the latter part of June before Newnan arrived, but once there the Newnan club resolutely declined to take a back seat. Rome started in the lead and was succeeded by Talladega. After Talladega faltered, the Newnan club took up the pace and never surrendered to a contestant until the season was ended.

Howell of Griffin in 25 games had a batting average of .406. He was an outfielder and not so accurate as some of his rivals. Flynn of Newnan in 58 games batted .358, and that was a fine average. Flynn was also an outfielder.

Pitchers in this league made some records. Watson of Griffin, for instance, won all seven of his games. Nabors of Talladega and Newnan won 12 games and lost 1. Terry of Newnan won 7 and lost 1 and Norman of Talladega won 10 and lost 4.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years; also college records, schedules, managers' and captains' names, and team pictures. Nearly 500 pages. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Newnan	39	20	.661	Rome	27	31	.466
Talladega	39	22	.639	Anniston	22	38	.367
Griffin	32	28	.533	LaGrange	18	38	.327

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1913—Gadsden	.573	1914—Selma	.632



The eighth annual championship race of the Central Association closed September 6, after a most successful season, considering that conditions were not exceptionally bright for Base Ball. At the annual meeting, one year ago, the association decided to adopt a rule which prohibited any club from playing more than four players who had played thirty days or more in a league of higher classification.

President M. E. Justice fearlessly enforced the rule by throwing out games won by Keokuk, Marshalltown, Cedar Rapids, Muscatine and Clinton while these teams had more than the permitted number of "veterans." Clinton suffered the loss of the greatest number of games. All the games won by Clinton during the season, with the exception of the final thirteen, were thrown out because of violation of the rule. Games thrown out on Keokuk sent that team from second place down to the second division. Waterloo and Burlington were never charged with violating the rule.

Burlington won the pennant with a percentage of .706, with Dick Rohn managing the team. Numerous substitutions in managers were made during the season, Marshalltown, Waterloo and Cedar Rapids changing leaders during mid-season.

The fearless manner in which the president of the league met the alleged violations of the rules doubtless made this championship race one of the most peculiar that ever took place in the history of Base Ball. It is not every president, even in a minor league, where the latitude used is sometimes greater than in a major league, who would tumble a club out of second place to the second division after the fight had been made for the championship. Whether one likes the rule of the Central Association or not, it cannot be said of the president of the Central Association that when he was called upon to act according to the rule he failed to observe its precepts.

As Burlington never was charged with violating the veteran rule the Burlington club's right to the title of champions never is likely to be questioned. Clinton seems to have been in specially hard luck, since all of its games except thirteen were thrown into the waste basket. The weakness of the application of the rule, so far as it is to be observed by application, is the lack of its enforcement after the first breach of good faith.

It was the first time that Burlington had won the championship since 1909 and the victory was popular and not unwelcome in the thriving Iowa city. Waterloo, winner of the championship in 1914, took a tumble to sixth place in the race, finding, like many another club, that 1915 was not a good year for champions to repeat.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL



1, Singleton; 2, McGlade; 3, Baichley; 4, Bold; 5, Harman; 6, Lunte; 7, Morgan; 8, C. W. Kaletsch, Pres.; 9, D. Rohn, Mgr.; 10, Blunk; 11, Rolleg; 12, Page; 13, Minert; 14, McCullough.

BURLINGTON TEAM—CHAMPIONS CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years; also college records, schedules, managers' and captains' names, and team pictures. Nearly 500 pages. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Burlington	81	34	.706	Keokuk	51	48	.515
Muscatine	63	49	.563	Waterloo	52	64	.448
Cedar Rapids	54	47	.535	Marshalltown	46	60	.434
Mason City	58	52	.527	Clinton*	13	64	.169

* Many games thrown out because of violation of rules.

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1904—Ottumwa	.657	1910—Quincy	.638
1905—Ottumwa	.613	1911—Ottumwa	.680
1906—Burlington	.681	1912—Ottumwa	.613
1907—Waterloo	.637	1913—Ottumwa	.571
1908—Waterloo	.704	1914—Waterloo	.605
1909—Burlington	.620		

YE OLD DAYS

William Joyce was once manager of major league clubs and he is known as a manager who remained awake all night thinking what he would do on the morrow and what had been done to him on the day before. He played Base Ball strictly to the letter of his best effort.

The other day he discussed the subject of Base Ball as viewed from his platform of today and the days of the past. He said:

"Base Ball today is not what it should be. The players do not try to learn all the fine points of the game as in the days of old, but simply try to get by. They content themselves if they get a couple of hits every afternoon and play an errorless game. The first thing they do each morning is to get the papers and look at the hit and error columns. If they don't see them, some sport writer gets terrific panning, of which he never hears.

"When I was playing ball there was not a move made on the field that did not cause every one on the opposing team to mention something about it. All were trying to figure why it had been done and to watch and see what the result would be. That same move could never be pulled again without every one on our bench knowing just what was going to happen.

"I feel sure that the same conditions do not prevail today. The boys go out to the plate, take a slam at the ball, pray that they'll get a hit and just let it go at that. They are not fighting as in the days of old. Who ever heard of a gang of ball players after losing a game going into the clubhouse and singing at the top of their voices? That's what happens every day after the games at the present time. Immediately after the last man is out the players make a dash for the clubhouse, the 'quartet' hits up a song and the whole squad joins in.

"In my days the players went into the clubhouse after a losing game with murder in their hearts. They would have thrown any guy out on his neck if they had even suspected him of intentions of singing. In my days the man who was responsible for having lost a game was told in a man's way by a lot of men what a rotten ball player he really was. It makes me weep to think of the men of the old days who played the game and the boys of today. It's positively a shame, and they are getting big money for it, too."



1, Franke; 2, Lee: 3, Ross; 4, Hasbrook; 5, Shanley; 6, Hruska; 7, Wagner; 8, Sours; 9, Zackert; 10, Runser; 11, O'Day; 12, Reinhart; 13, C. F. Egan, Mgr.; 14, Augustus.

MUSCATINE TEAM—CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.



1, Hofmann; 2, Seibold; 3, Mellinger; 4, Hickey; 5, Gross; 6, Kisner; 7, Collins; 8, Anderson; 9, Tomar; 10, Marr; 11, Herbert, Mgr.; 12, Wise; 13, Berger.

CEDAR RAPIDS TEAM—CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.



1, Hardy; 2, Black; 3, Bay, Mgr.; 4, Kocher; 5, Kortum; 6, Lowry; 7, Weeks; 8, Garrett; 9, Brown; 10, Vinson; 11, Fitzpatrick; 12, Branson; 13, Sohn.

MASON CITY TEAM—CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.



1, Ellison; 2, Lyons; 3, Link; 4, Menne; 5, Jones; 6, Simmons; 7, Milligan; 8, Nelson; 9, Drohan; 10, Heuser; 11, Manush, Mgr.; 12, Kensel; 13, Nolt; 14, Evans.

CLINTON TEAM—CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.



1, McHenry; 2, Johnson; 3, Jacobus; 4, Tert; 5, Ferguson; 6, Huber; 7, Hancock; 8, Diltz; 9, Spencer, Mgr.; 10, Shannon; 11, Dillhoeffer; 12, Caton; 13, Bush.

PORTSMOUTH TEAM—CHAMPIONS OHIO STATE LEAGUE.



Portsmouth, Ohio, won the first half of the divided season of 1915 in the Ohio State League and completed its good work by winning the post-season series with Maysville, thereby holding the championship of the year. It is a credit to the league that it stood up under the adverse conditions of the summer and finished its schedule as had been originally planned. Toward the latter part of August, when Base Ball was having troubles in more sections than one, the plucky little league staggered for a moment but overcame its difficulties and went through its games to the finish.

There is no doubt that Portsmouth was greatly assisted in its winning powers by the heavy batting of Sharman, who reached



1, Kimble; 2, Jones, Mgr.; 3, C. W. Hay, Pres.; 4, Ellis; 5, Angeimeier; 6, Kuykendall; 7, Williams; 8, Potter; 9, Henges; 10, Mueller; 11, Bacon; 12, Kuhlman. Gretter, Photo.

FRANKFORT TEAM—OHIO STATE LEAGUE.

.374 in 103 games. He was drafted by the New York National League club when the season was over. Sharman played 98 games in the outfield, in which he held a fielding average of .991. He was third in the league in base running, with 31 stolen bases, so it is evident that he contributed no small share toward his club's success.

Portsmouth had not won the championship since 1912 and the play-off of the post-season series developed much excitement in the Ohio Valley and the games were well attended. Portsmouth won four out of the five games that were played. Devore, who at one time had been a member of National League teams, acted as manager of the Chillicothe-Maysville club and was well up in batting. Chillicothe began the season, but the interest in Chillicothe faded so greatly that it was deemed advisable to transfer the club to Maysville, Ky.

In 1914 Chillicothe won the first half of the season and Charleston the second, but there was no play off. In 1913 Chillicothe was the sole champion and the fact that the town did not respond to the work of the team in 1915 suggested that it had been surfeited with too much winning Base Ball. Sometimes that happens in the smaller towns.

Test, on the greatest amount of work done, was unquestionably the most successful pitcher in the league. Of 32 games he won 21 and lost 6. Jacobus, a Portsmouth pitcher with a good record, was also one of the best batters in the league, which is something of a departure from the results generally in vogue.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years; also college records, schedules, managers' and captains' names, and team pictures. Nearly 500 pages. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

CLUB STANDING.

First Half.				Second Half.			
Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Portsmouth	47	21	.691	Maysville	29	17	.604
Lexington	41	26	.612	Frankfort	26	21	.553
Ironton	34	33	.507	Portsmouth	24	21	.533
Charleston	31	39	.443	Charleston	27	24	.529
Chillicothe	29	38	.433	Lexington	22	22	.500
Frankfort	19	44	.302	Ironton	13	36	.265

Post-Season Series.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Portsmouth	4	1	.800	Maysville	1	4	.200

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1908—Lancaster	.617	1913—Chillicothe	.629
1909—Lima	.612	1914—Chillicothe, 1st season	.652
1910—Portsmouth	.623	1914—Charleston, 2nd season	.609
1911—Springfield	.604	1914—No play-off.	
1912—Portsmouth	.609		



1, Flowers; 2, Lesslie; 3, Barrett; 4, Morten; 5, J. Finner; 6, Gains; 7, Wende; 8, Winters; 9, C. Finner; 10, E. Wicker, Mgr.; 11, Trucker; 12, Disharoon; 13, Lawson; 14, E. Wicker, Jr., Mascot.

ENNIS TEAM—CENTRAL TEXAS LEAGUE.



1, Allison; 2, Scroggins; 3, Flowers; 4, Wren; 5, Compere; 6, Angel; 7, Shaffer; 8, Crockett; 9, Cole, Mgr.; 10, White; 11, Young; 12, Tinsley; 13, Patton, Mascot.

WAXAHACHIE TEAM—CENTRAL TEXAS LEAGUE.



1, Wilcox; 2, Cherry; 3, Behan; 4, Sisley; 5, Keener; 6. Horn; 7, Murphy; 8, Steinfeld; 9, Cully; 10, Whitmore; 11, Lohr, Mgr.; 12, E. A. Rathbone, Pres.; 13, Apple, Capt.; 14, Padgett.

Stewart, Photo.

WELLSVILLE TEAM—CHAMPIONS INTER-STATE LEAGUE.



All kinds of troubles have arisen under the divided season theory of playing Base Ball, but none so funny and so absurd as the climax in the Interstate League, when Olean, winner of the first half of the season, refused to play the post-season series with Wellsville, winner of the second half, and the president of the league was thus compelled to declare the championship won by Wellsville by forfeit.

The editor of the GUIDE never has been much in favor of the divided season. There are vastly more arguments against it than for it, but he never thought of such a contingency as one of the clubs winning a half season refusing to play for the title with the other. Wellsville got the championship, but it was an empty honor, and Olean, no matter what excuses may have been or may be alleged for its refusal, will always stand discredited as lacking in sportsmanship. The series should have been played and the president of the league then have been allowed to act as arbiter if anything went amiss. If his decision lacked justice and equity it would have been very easy so to state to the public and gain proper redress.

In the first half of the season Olean won with 44 victories and 29 defeats. In the second half of the season Wellsville won with 26 victories and 17 defeats. Wellsville was second in the first half and Olean was second in the second half, so it is not difficult to see that the teams were fairly well matched.

It was the second year of the league. In 1914 a divided season was tried and Jamestown won the first half and Bradford the second, and Jamestown was the victor in the post-season series. In 1915 Jamestown fell off wretchedly, while Bradford never was in the hunt.

A few of the players went from the league to higher company. The circuit is famous for producing good ball players, and in time it is likely that more will find their way into major league company.

CLUB STANDING.

First Season.					Second Season.				
Club.	G.	W.	L.	PC.	Club.	G.	W.	L.	PC.
Olean	44	29	14	.674	Wellsville	44	26	17	.605
Wellsville	43	28	15	.651	Olean	40	23	16	.590
Bradford	44	21	22	.488	Bradford	43	21	20	.512
Jamestown	43	20	23	.465	Hornell	47	23	24	.489
Warren	42	15	27	.357	Warren	42	18	23	.439
Hornell	42	15	27	.357	Jamestown	28	8	19	.296

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNER IN PREVIOUS YEAR.

1914	Jamestown (1st series)	.660
	Bradford (2d series)	.630
	Play-off, Jamestown	.571



1, Sharrock; 2, Moran; 3, Elmer; 4, Whelan; 5, McEvoy, Mgr.; 6, Kearney; 7, Murray; 8, Brown; 9, Jenniss; 10, Zurfluh; 11, Cable; 12, Harkins; 13, Clark.

BRADFORD TEAM—INTERSTATE LEAGUE.



1, Turner; 2, Dann; 3, Wright; 4, Rogers; 5, Jacobson; 6, Webb; 7, Brooks; 8, Davie; 9, Burrill, Mgr.; 10, Peer; 11, Kinney, Mascot; 12, Donohue; 13, Morse; 14, Gilhooley. Pennoyer, Photo.

HORNELL TEAM—INTERSTATE LEAGUE.



The championship of the Blue Ridge League was won in 1915 by the Frederick (Maryland) club. This league is composed of clubs which are located almost entirely on the slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The organization has not been long in existence, but it has been successful enough to warrant its continuation in the future. The towns composing the league are located within easy distance of one another and the games as a rule were well attended throughout the year.

Orrison, right fielder of the Frederick team, was the batting champion of the league, with a percentage of .341 in 77 games. There were others with higher averages, but they played in fewer games than Orrison. The club batting championship of the league was captured by Martinsburg. The leading fielders were those of the Frederick club.

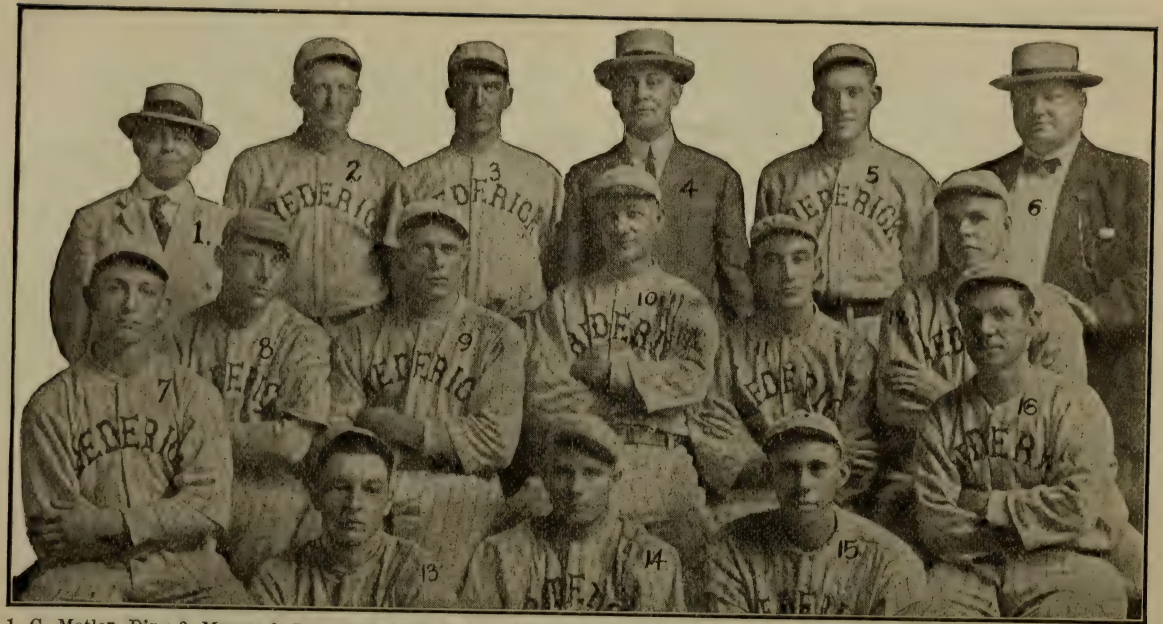
The best base-runner of the league was Bigler of the Gettysburg club. He had 38 stolen bases, while Mackert of Hanover was second, with 32. There was a great deal of rivalry in base-running all during the championship season. Four clubs competed for the honor of carrying off the title, and if the base-running was as much a feature of major league base ball as it was in this particular minor league, it would not hurt the major leagues in the least.

Welcher of Hagerstown was the best pitcher in the league, winning eight games and losing none. The second pitcher of the league also belonged to Hagerstown. He was Scherdell, with a record of 15 games won and 3 lost. King of Frederick, the team that won the championship, in 21 games was successful in 17.

The team batting and fielding was so close in several instances that it was necessary to reduce the averages to decimals of one-thousandth of one point in order properly to show the differences between the standing of teams. Martinsburg led in team batting, with Hanover second by only one and one-half points. Gettysburg beat Chambersburg for fifth place in team batting by approximately only two-fifteenths of one point. Frederick is a strong first in team fielding. Hagerstown is second in fielding, being but one-fifth of one point ahead of Gettysburg. Hanover is less than one-half of a point behind Gettysburg in team fielding. Chambersburg is fifth, while Martinsburg is a poor last.

CLUB STANDING.

Club.	G.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	PC.
Frederick	77	53	23	1	.697
Martinsburg	78	44	30	4	.595
Hanover	79	42	35	2	.545
Hagerstown	78	34	42	2	.447
Gettysburg	82	28	48	6	.368
Chambersburg	84	28	51	5	.354



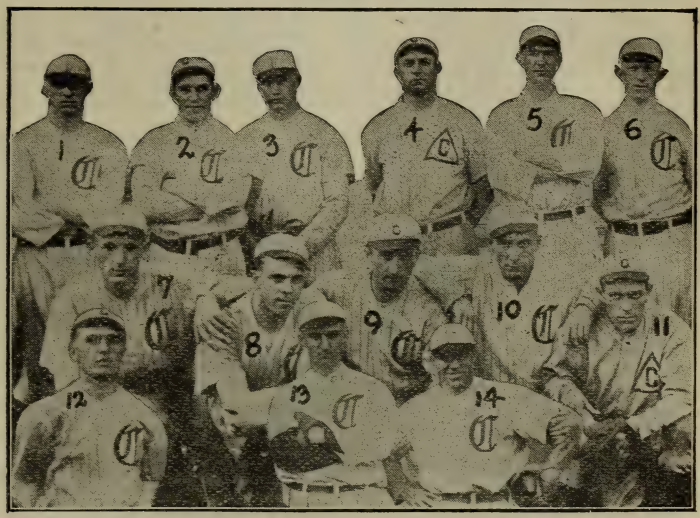
1, G. Motler, Dir.; 2, Myers; 3, Lewellyn; 4, F. K. Schmidt, Treas.; 5, Lamar; 6, Dr. McCurdy, Dir.; 7, Barnhart; 8, Waite; 9, Orrison; 10, Morrison, Mgr.; 11, Connolly; 12, Stevens; 13, Peck; 14, Whalen; 15, King; 16, Agnew.

FREDERICK TEAM—CHAMPIONS BLUE RIDGE LEAGUE.



1, Doeppe; 2, Welsher; 3, Fuhrey; 4, McCleary; 5, Hooker; 6, Barton; 7, Milliman; 8, Freeney; 9, Smith; 10, Dean; 11, Hanks, Mgr.; 12, Walters; 13, Troy.

HAGERSTOWN TEAM—BLUE RIDGE LEAGUE.



1, Moore; 2, Miller; 3, Snavely; 4, Dorner, Mgr.; 5, Pugh; 6, Yates; 7, Meyers; 8, Stricker; 9, Keefe; 10, Snyder; 11, Stewart; 12, Steinback; 13, Sharadin; 14, Moseley.

CHAMBERSBURG TEAM—BLUE RIDGE LEAGUE.



Away down in the Gulf region a six-club circuit that has been in existence three years played during May, June and July in extreme Southern towns and Valdosta won the championship. In the first year Thomasville had won. In 1914 Thomasville and Americus won in the divided season and Americus won the play off. The league was then known as the Georgia State League.

In 1915 Brunswick won the first half and Valdosta the second half. The post-season series was begun and after Valdosta had won two games and Brunswick one the players on the latter club "struck." President Jemison, in writing about the matter, very tersely says that "Brunswick struck and he awarded the championship to Valdosta." All good sportsmen will commend President Jemison. Perhaps if there was more of such firm and decisive action there would be less of "striking."

The Dothan club, as a club, led the league both in batting and fielding. The best batter of the league was a member of the Gainesville club, Peddy. In twenty-three games he batted for .355, and as there were so many in the league who did not play a great number of games his average seems to have been about a fair computation of what he might have done had he continued. He pitched for his club.

As a fielding team the champions were much better than as batters. Playing one game less than Dothan they had exactly the same fielding average, .948.

CLUB STANDING.

First Series.					Second Series.				
Club.	Won.	Lost.	Tie.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Tie.	PC.
Brunswick	32	17	1	.653	Valdosta	17	5	1	.773
Dothan	28	19	3	.596	Waycross	17	6	1	.739
Waycross	24	24	3	.500	Dothan	17	7	1	.708
Gainesville	21	28	2	.429	Gainesville	8	14	2	.364
Thomasville	19	26	3	.422	Thomasville	6	17	..	.261
Valdosta	18	28	4	.391	Brunswick	4	20	..	.167

President Jemison states: "In post-season series Valdosta won 2 games, Brunswick 1, and then Brunswick players struck and I declared pennant won by Valdosta."

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1913—Thomasville* ..... .667

1914—Thomasville (1st series)* .. .569
Americus (2nd series)* .... .667
Play-off, Americus* 1.000

*Georgia State League.



1, Paschal; 2, Chambers; 3, Askew; 4, Hodge; 5, Poole; 6, Hall; 7, Burruss; 8, Parks; 9, Heck; 10, T. A. Ward, Pres.; 11, Reidy, Mgr.; 12, Attridge; 13, Spitznagel.

DOTHAN TEAM—F-L-A-G LEAGUE.



1, Hayes; 2, Rawlings; 3, Shipley; 4, Morris, Mgr.; 5, Douglass; 6, Donnelly; 7, Hoffecker; 8, Johnson; 9, Hasson; 10, Westenhaver; 11, Long; 12, Durbarow; 13, Thompson; 14, Clark; 15, Mumford; 16, Mascot.

MARTINSBURG TEAM—BLUE RIDGE LEAGUE.



1, Zeider; 2, Brennan; 3, Farrell; 4, Black; 5, Tinker, Mgr.; 6, Hendrix; 7, Zwilling; 8, Jackson; 9, McConnell; 10, Handford; 11, Fisher; 12, Smith; 13, Johnson; 14, Mann; 15, Beck; 16, Clemens; 17, Wilson; 18, Fritz; 19, Wickland; 20, Flack; 21, Prendergast; 22, Brown.

CHICAGO TEAM—CHAMPIONS FEDERAL LEAGUE, 1915.



In the winter of 1915 the Federal League, which was formed in 1913 by John T. Powers of Chicago, passed out of existence. Conceived with an incorrect understanding, based upon principles which had been tried and had been found to be not true to the purpose of their implied intent, without genuine public sentiment to back it and with artificial purpose, hothouse grown, to try to maintain its life, it passed away like other Base Ball associations which have not hewn to the true purpose of Organized Base Ball.

Six clubs composed the original circuit of the Federal League under the presidency of John T. Powers. They were located in Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Covington, Ky. The club in the latter city was so infinitesimal in the Base Ball circuit to which it belonged and so much of an atom to Base Ball in general that almost the first act of President James A. Gilmore, who succeeded Powers as president of the organization, was to transfer the franchise of the Covington club to Kansas City.

The six clubs which finished the season of 1913 were made the nucleus of the circuit which was to continue in the following year.

Men with capital were persuaded to join the Federal League and in 1914 it began with a circuit which included Brooklyn, Buffalo, Baltimore and Pittsburgh in the East and Chicago, Indianapolis, Kansas City and St. Louis in the West. In every way the circuit was a geographical impossibility viewed from a Base Ball standpoint and from an exhibition standpoint. It was disproportioned and too long jointed. From the consideration of the smallest traveling expense it was assured that it would not be a success from the first day that it was put together.

The circuit lived intact throughout the season and the championship was won by the Indianapolis club. It always is hoped by the owner of a championship Base Ball team that his efforts may be crowned with sufficient success to earn him some financial return for his labor. Unfortunately for the wishes of the owners of the Indianapolis Federal League club they not only did not make any profit, but they lost money on their venture and they were so deeply involved that they served notice on their fellow members that they were through. They withdrew from the league and it was announced that Newark would take the place of Indianapolis.

The Federal League also wished to remove the franchise from Kansas City, but the Kansas City owners had fight in them and went to the courts to prevent this action from being taken. They won their legal battle and the Federal League was possessed of Kansas City willy nilly. It was then that the league for the first time began to see that there were entanglements within its organization as well as without.

In the winter of 1914-15 the Federal League brought action in

the United States court in Chicago attacking Organized Base Ball as a violator of the Sherman anti-trust law. This in many respects was the most illogical and foolish action of the new league and has so been conceded to be by the wisest men of the now defunct organization. When it was too late they perceived that they, by winning the case against Organized Base Ball, might so embarrass themselves that their future would be in jeopardy every moment of their existence if they should continue to live. It was the legal end of the Federal League that urged the suit be brought, and it was the business end of the Federal League which subsequently perceived only too clearly to what end all were drifting. One of the peace agreements between Organized Base Ball and the Federal League was that the suit should be withdrawn. It may not be out of place to state in this very connection that the Federal League owners agree that Organized Base Ball was perfectly right in inserting the so-called ten-day clause in the contracts of ball players and that there is no harm in the reserve rule, but that on the contrary it is the very best thing for the rising ball player, who can succeed doubly and trebly well so long as it protects him.

There were peace proposals between interested parties long before peace was agreed upon, and some of these proposals took place before the beginning of the season of 1915.

The league, however, feeling that it now had been placed in a position where it would have to fight desperately to save a little, as all was involved, went on for the season of 1915 with the eastern section composed of Brooklyn, Newark, Baltimore and Buffalo and the western section composed of Pittsburgh, Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis. This circuit was no better than the original.

The season was finished and the championship was won by the Chicago club. The end of the race was close and there were bitter contentions on the part of two Federal League owners as to the manner of the finish. These contentions, however, had no bearing on the subsequent developments. They were not conducive to harmony in the Federal League, but with a fight on it often happens that inharmonious individualities unite to beat a common foe.

Robert B. Ward, who had been the principal owner of the Brooklyn Federal League club, passed away quite unexpectedly. From that moment it was believed that the Brooklyn Federal League club would not be continued.

Upon the death of Mr. Ward, Mr. Harry F. Sinclair, who had been the backer of the Newark club and the owner of the Newark franchise and who seemed to have brought with his entry into Base Ball a very sound and logical way of reasoning and a sturdier perception of relative values, proved himself to be a man who would enter into a conference to end the disagreement between the league and Organized Base Ball. The Ward interests were turned over to him to manage. The Chicago club was found, through Mr. Weeghman, to be glad to enter into any kind of a proposition to cease the war by obtaining the right to purchase the franchise of the Chicago National League club. The St. Louis people knew that if the proper price was offered perhaps either of the St. Louis clubs could be purchased, the franchise of the St. Louis National League club naturally being held at an advanced figure over that of the St. Louis American League club, and as the Federal League club had practically declared the franchises of the Buffalo and the Kansas City clubs vacated, there was little left for Mr. Sinclair to do except so to manage the general affairs of the organization, because they had drifted into his hands in such a manner that Organized Base Ball would consider an end to hostilities. This he did very amicably and with a great deal of common sense, and when his labors were finished, assisted as he could be assisted by the president of the organization, the Federal League passed out of existence.

Preliminary and informal conferences were held by the parties most interested in Organized Base Ball and the remaining leaders of the Federal League. Matters reached such a climax that just prior to the meeting of the National League at the Waldorf-Astoria, December 14, 1915, Messrs. Sinclair and Gilmore met the National League owners at a dinner at the Republican Club in New York city. This dinner was like a flash on the Base Ball horizon. There was not a National League owner, perhaps, who had any idea prior to the evening of the dinner which was held that the affairs of Base Ball would be quite well cleaned up before morning dawned on the next day. Yet such proved to be the case. Out of the dinner grew a tentative agreement, and Barney Dreyfuss, president of the Pittsburgh club, was sent to the meeting of the American League in Chicago bearing with him the proposals which had been assented to by the Federal League in New York, and these proposals virtually ended and finally did end the existence of the Federal League. The American League received the National League delegate, and after hearing his statement immediately appointed a committee and adjourned to New York. There members of all three leagues met in brief joint conference where it was fully outlined to each club owner exactly what was intended in order that there might not be any one who could say that he did not understand.

From this conference the settlement of the peace details was quickly turned over to the members of the National Commission and a Federal League committee, of which Messrs. Sinclair and Gilmore were members. The conference adjourned to Cincinnati. While there were some vexatious points to be settled and some involved issues to be straightened out, they were straightened out satisfactorily, because the men on the one side were determined that the bickering should cease, and the men on the other side were determined that minor matters should not prevent them from putting an end to the life of an organization which sooner or later would topple and fall and bring even more disastrous results to those who would have to assume the burden of the finish.

The principal points agreed upon were:

That all Federal League players are made eligible to play in Organized Base Ball.

That the Federal League assumes all the contracts of all of its clubs as a league and not as individual clubs.

That Charles Weeghman, president of the Chicago Federals, will purchase the Chicago Nationals from Charles P. Taft.

That Philip Ball, of St. Louis, will purchase the St. Louis American League club.

That the Ward interests in the Brooklyn Federal League club will be reimbursed, both National and American Leagues assuming this burden.

It was during the conferences which were taking place between members of the Federal League and the National League that President Tener of the National League became involved in a difference with the newspaper writers for which he was in no way responsible. President Tener had given his word as a gentleman that he would not divulge the fact that these conferences had taken place, and he tried to live up to his agreement, as any man of honor would. As it was he carried out what he had agreed to do and was compelled to suffer some very sharp criticism—as others have been under like conditions—for being strictly honest with his fellow conferees.

Those who signed the peace agreement at Cincinnati were: August Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission; President John K. Tener of the National League; President B. B. Johnson of the American League: President James A. Gilmore of the Federal League; President Charles Weeghman of the Chicago Federal

League Club; Harry Sinclair of the Newark Federal League Club; Secretary J. H. Farrell of the National Association; President Edward Barrow of the International League and President Thomas Chivington of the American Association.

When the peace agreement was signed it still left the International League territory in dispute with every indication that eventually the circuit of the International League would be made up for 1916 of clubs in Montreal, Toronto, Buffalo, Providence, Baltimore, Newark, Richmond and Rochester. Subsequent to the Cincinnati meeting this circuit was determined upon with the Baltimore Federal League club still protesting that it wished to get in somewhere except a minor league.

The war is over. It is not the intention of the editor of the GUIDE to enter into any new argument or refutation of false argument in connection with this episode in Base Ball. It is his intention, however, to call attention again to the fact that Organized Base Ball has once more proved to the world that it is the originator of the best and finest method to control a sport, which is called a nation's sport, of any method in the history of sport throughout the civilized world.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years; also college records, schedules, managers' and captains' names, and team pictures. Nearly 500 pages. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Chi.	St.L.	Pts.	K.C.	Nwk.	Buf.	Bkn.	Bal.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Chicago	..	11	12	11	10	14	15	13	86	66	.566
St. Louis	11	..	12	11	12	12	15	14	87	67	.565
Pittsburgh	10	10	..	13	10	13	13	17	86	67	.562
Kansas City	11	11	8	..	11	11	11	18	81	72	.529
Newark	10	10	12	11	..	11	10	16	80	72	.526
Buffalo	8	10	9	11	11	..	11	14	74	78	.487
Brooklyn	7	7	9	11	12	9	..	15	70	82	.461
Baltimore	9	8	5	4	6	8	7	..	47	107	.305

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1913—Indianapolis ..... .625 | 1914—Indianapolis ..... .575

SPALDING'S SIMPLIFIED BASE BALL RULES

Simplified Base Ball Playing Rules were prepared by the late Mr. A. G. Spalding of New York and Chicago, who was the recognized authority on the National Game. They are of great assistance to beginners as well as to veterans. Based on the Official Playing Rules, as published in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide, they state in condensed form all the technicalities that must be observed in the sport without the somewhat dry and formal wording which is necessarily employed by the rule makers to state each fact with great explicitness.

The Ball Ground

Base Ball is played upon a level field, upon which is outlined a square, which is known as the infield or "diamond." The term "diamond," in a broader sense, is also frequently used in the United States to apply to the entire playing field. Literally, however, the "diamond" is the infield proper.

The infield is bounded by the base-running paths, which extend from base to base. The bases are placed at right angles to each other, on each corner of the "diamond," at intervals of ninety feet beginning from the home plate. Thus, first base must be ninety feet from home plate, second base ninety feet from first base, third base ninety feet from second base and also ninety feet from home plate, thus completing a perfect square.

The territory which lies behind third base, second base and first base, beyond the infield and within the lines defining fair ground and also without these lines, is known as the outfield. All that portion of the field outside of the base lines that extend from home plate to first base and from home plate to third base, all territory behind the home plate and all territory outside of straight lines reaching from the outside corner of third and first bases indefinitely to the outfield is foul ground.

Sometimes it is impossible for boys who desire to play Base Ball to obtain a field sufficiently large for the regulation diamond, whose dimensions have previously been stated, and in such cases an effort should always be made to place the bases at equal distances from each other in order that the symmetry of the diamond and the correct theory of the game may be preserved. Players of younger years may find that a smaller diamond adds more enjoyment to their amusement, since they are better able to cover the ground in fielding the ball in a smaller area and do not become so fatigued by running the bases when the latter are stationed at their full legal distance from each other.

The bases, except home plate, are best constructed of canvas bags filled with sawdust. Home plate should be of whitened rubber, whenever it is possible to obtain it. Some cruder substance may be used for bases if nothing else is obtainable, but it is best to follow the suggestions given. First, second and third bases should be attached to pegs driven in the ground, and home plate should be sunk so that its upper surface is on a level with the surface of the ground.

The pitcher's position on a diamond of regulation size is located sixty feet six inches from home plate, and on a straight

line, extending from home plate to the center of second base. It, too, should be denoted by a plate of whitened rubber, to be sunk until its upper surface is on a level with the surface of the field. This plate should be the shape of a parallelogram twenty-four inches long by six inches wide, with the longer sides of the parallelogram at right angles to home plate.

If a diamond smaller than the regulation size be used, the pitcher's position should be relatively closer to home plate.

(For detailed description of laying out a "diamond" see Rules Nos. 1 to 13, inclusive, of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

The Ball

The Spalding Official National League Ball is used in regulation games, but for players fifteen years of age or younger, the Spalding Official "National League Junior" ball, made the same as the National League Ball, only slightly smaller in size, should be used, for it better fits the boy's hand and prevents straining the arm in throwing.

(See Rule No. 14 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

The Regulation Bat

The Bat must always be round and not to exceed 2¾ inches in diameter at the thickest part. Spalding Trade Mark Bats are made to suit all ages and physiques, and are strictly in accordance with official regulations.

(See Rule No. 15 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Regulation Gloves and Mitts

The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over ten ounces and measuring not over fourteen inches around the palm. Spalding's Trade Marked Gloves and Mitts are regulation weight and size and are used by all champion players.

(See Rule No. 20 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Players' Uniforms

Games played by players not clad in a regular uniform are called "scrub" games and are not recorded as "match" games. Every club should adopt a regular uniform, not only to enable the players to play properly and with comfort, but to distinguish one team from the other.

(See Rule No. 19 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Players' Benches

All ball grounds should be provided with two players' benches back of and on each side of the home plate. They must be not less than twenty-five feet outside of the coachers' lines. The coachers may not go within fifteen feet of the base lines. Each team should occupy one of these benches exclusively, and their bats and accoutrements should be kept near the bench.

(See Rule No. 21 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Field Rules

No person shall be allowed upon any part of the playing field except the players in uniform, the manager of each side (and the latter not when the game is in progress, except that he is in uniform); the umpire and the officers of the law. No manager, captain, or player is supposed to address the spectators. In a regular League match this is considered a violation of the rules.

(See Rules Nos. 75-77 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Soiling and Providing Balls

No player shall be allowed to soil a new ball prior to putting it into play.

In League games the home team provides the ball. It is customary in smaller leagues to expect the home team to do the same. The umpire has the custody of the ball when it is not in play, but at the conclusion of the game the ball becomes the property of the winning team.

(See Rule No. 14 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Number and Positions of Players

Two teams make up each contest with nine players on each side. The fielders are known as the pitcher, the catcher, the first baseman, the second baseman, the third baseman, the shortstop, the left fielder, the center fielder and the right fielder. None of these is required to occupy an exact position on the field, except the pitcher, who must stand with his foot touching the pitcher's plate when in the act of delivering the ball to the batter, and the catcher, who must be within the "catcher's space" behind the batter and within ten feet of home plate. Players in uniform must not occupy seats in the stands or mingle with the spectators.

(See Rules Nos. 16, 17 and 18 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Substitute Players

It is always advisable to have a sufficient number of substitutes in uniform ready to take the field in case any player shall become disabled or be disqualified.

It is the duty of the captain of each team immediately to announce changes of players to the umpire, and the umpire shall announce them to the opposing team and spectators.

When a pitcher is taken from his position his substitute must continue to pitch until the batsman has reached first base or has been put out.

(See Rule No. 28 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Choice of Innings—
Fitness of Field for Play

The home team has the choice of innings and determines whether the ground is fit for play, provided it has rained before the beginning of the game. If two clubs from the same

city are playing, the captain of the team on whose ground the game is played has the choice of innings.

(See Rule No. 29 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

A Regulation Game

The game begins with the fielders of the team having the choice of innings in their respective positions. The first batter of the opposing team is in his "box" at home plate. This "box" is a parallelogram, six feet by four, on either side of home plate, and six inches back from the furthest corner of the plate.

If it is not possible to outline a "box" it should be remembered that the batter is never allowed to step over home plate to strike at the ball, and that he must not run forward toward the pitcher, to exceed three feet from the center of the plate, to strike at the ball.

The umpire if alone (for two umpires are permissible) may take his position, at his option, either behind the pitcher or the catcher. He judges all balls and strikes, declares all outs, decides whether the ball is batted foul or fair, decides as to the legality of the pitcher's delivery, and, in fact, has complete control of the game. His decisions must never be questioned, except by the captain of either team, and only by the latter when there is a difference of opinion as to the correct interpretation of the rules.

The team at bat is allowed two coachers on the field, one opposite first base and the other opposite third base, but they must never approach either base to a distance closer than fifteen feet. They may coach either base runners or batsman.

Whenever a player is substituted on a nine he must always bat in the order of the man who retires from the game. A player may be substituted at any time, but the player whose place he takes is no longer eligible to take part in the contest.

When a substitute takes the pitcher's place in the box he must remain there until the batsman then at bat either is retired or reaches first base.

A game is won when the side first at bat scores fewer runs in nine innings than the side second at bat. This rule applies to games of fewer innings. Thus, whenever the side second at bat has scored more total runs in any part of a half inning less of play than the side first at bat it is the winner of the game, provided that the side first at bat has completed five full innings as batsmen. A game is also won if the side last at bat scores the winning run before the third hand is out.

In case of a tie game play continues until at the end of even innings one side has scored more runs than the other, provided that if the side last at bat scores the winning run before the third hand is out the game shall terminate. This latter provision applies to a regular nine-inning game. Rulings relative to drawn games and games that are called because of atmospheric disturbances. fire or panic will be found under the head of "Umpire's Duties."

(See Rules Nos. 22-27 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Pitching Rules

Before pitching the ball the pitcher must face the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate. When the ball is delivered the pitcher must

face the batter and one of his feet must be in contact with the pitcher's plate or on top of the plate. Not more than one step must be taken in the act of delivery.

Whenever the ball after being pitched and without striking the ground goes over any part of home plate between the knee and the shoulder of the batsman it must be called a strike, whether the batsman strikes at it or not.

If the pitcher fails to deliver the ball over any part of the plate, or if he delivers it over the plate above the shoulder or below the knee and the batsman declines to strike at it, it is called a ball, or if the bases are unoccupied, any ball delivered by the pitcher while either foot is not in contact with the pitcher's plate shall be called a ball.

If the ball touches the ground before it passes home plate and is not struck at by the batsman, it is a ball and must be called as such by the umpire. If struck at, it is, of course, recorded as a strike.

At the beginning of each inning the pitcher is allowed to throw five balls to the catcher or to an infielder for "warming-up" practice, the batsman refraining from occupying his position in the "box" at home plate.

After the batsman steps into his position the pitcher must not throw the ball around the infield, except to retire a base runner. If he violates this rule and, in the opinion of the umpire, is trying to delay the game, the umpire may call a ball for every throw thus made. If the pitcher occupies more than twenty seconds in delivering the ball to the batter the umpire may call a ball for each offense of this nature.

The pitcher must not make any motion to deliver the ball to the batsman and fail to do so, nor must he feint to throw to first base when it is occupied by a runner and fail to complete the throw. Violation of this rule constitutes a balk which gives all runners who are on the bases at the time an opportunity to advance a base each without being put out.

A balk is also declared when the pitcher throws to any base to catch a runner without stepping directly toward that base in the act of making the throw; when either foot of the pitcher is back of the pitcher's plate and not in contact with it when he delivers the ball; when he fails to face the batsman in the act of delivering the ball; when neither foot of the pitcher is in contact with the pitcher's plate in the act of delivering the ball; when in the opinion of the umpire the pitcher is purposely delaying the game; when he stands in his position and makes any motion with any part of his body corresponding to his customary motion when pitching and fails immediately to deliver the ball; when he delivers the ball to the catcher when the latter is outside of the catcher's box.

When a pitched ball, at which the batsman has not struck, hits the batsman before the catcher touches it, the umpire must call it a dead ball and no base runner can advance. The batsman, however, must be in his position at the time that the ball hits him and must make every effort to get out of the way of the ball if he fears that it will hit him.

If a batsman makes a foul strike, if a foul hit is not caught, if the umpire declares a dead ball, or if a fair hit ball touches a base runner or umpire, if the pitcher makes a balk, or if there is interference with fielder or batsman, the ball is not in play until after it has been returned to the pitcher, standing in his position, and the umpire has given the word to resume play. No base runners may advance when the ball is not in play.

Whenever a person not engaged in the game touches a batted or thrown ball, a block follows. This must at once be an-

nounced by the umpire, and runners shall be privileged to advance bases until the ball is thrown to the pitcher, standing in his position. After that they advance at their peril. The pitcher may then throw a runner out wherever he sees a possibility of doing so. Should a spectator retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw it or kick it out of the reach of the fielder who is endeavoring to recover it, the umpire must call "Time," and hold all runners at such bases as they occupied when he called "Time" until after he has permitted play to resume, with the ball returned to the pitcher standing in his position.

(See Rules Nos. 30-37 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Batting Rules

Before the game begins each captain must present the batting order of his team to the umpire, who shall submit it to the captain of the other side. This batting order is followed throughout the game except when a player is substituted for another, the substitute batting in the order of the retired player.

Each player of each nine must go to bat in his regular order unless a substitute has been authorized to take his place.

After the first inning the first batter in each succeeding inning is the player following the man who completed his full time at bat in the inning before. For instance, if a batter has but one strike in the first inning and the third hand be put out while he is at bat, he becomes the first batter in the following inning, not having completed his full time at bat in the inning previous. In such case, any balls and strikes called in the previous inning do not count when he resumes his time at bat.

Players of the side at bat must remain on their seats on the players' bench except when called upon to bat, to coach, or to act as substitute base runners.

No player of the side at bat except the batsman is privileged to stand in the space behind the catcher, or to cross it while the pitcher and catcher are handling the ball.

Players sitting on the bench of the side at bat must get out of the way of fielders who approach them while trying to field a batted or thrown ball.

Any legally batted ball that settles on fair ground (the infield) between home and first base, or between home and third base, or that bounds from fair ground to the outfield inside of first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or the umpire on fair ground, is a fair hit.

A fair hit is also any legally batted ball that first falls on fair territory beyond first base or third base.

Any legally batted ball that settles on foul ground is a foul hit, except that a ground hit, should it roll from foul to fair territory between first and home and third and home, and remain there, is a fair hit.

A ground hit that first strikes fair territory and rolls outside of the foul line between first and home, or third and home, is a foul hit.

Any legally batted ball that falls on foul territory beyond first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or an umpire on foul ground, is a foul hit.

A foul tip is the continuation of a strike which has merely

been touched by the bat, shoots directly into the hands of the catcher and is held by him.

A bunt hit is legally tapping the ball slowly within the infield by the batsman. If a foul result, which is not legally caught, the batsman is charged with a strike, whether it be the first, second or third strike.

Any hit going outside the ground is fair or foul as the umpire judges its flight at the point at which it passes beyond the limitations of the enclosure in which the contest takes place. A legal home run over a wall or a fence can only be made when the wall or fence is 235 feet from the home plate. This rule is not invariably followed in amateur games.

If the batsman strikes at a pitched ball and misses it, a strike is called.

If the batsman fails to strike at a pitched ball which passes over the plate at the proper height, a strike is called.

A foul tip caught by the catcher is a strike.

A foul hit, whether a fly or a ground hit, bounding to any part of foul ground, is a strike unless the batter has two strikes. After two strikes the batter may foul the ball without penalty unless he bunts or is caught out on a foul fly.

All bunts rolling foul are strikes. If the batsman strikes at the ball and misses it but the ball hits him, it is a strike.

If the batsman, with either of his feet out of the batsman's box, hits the ball in any way it is a foul strike and the batsman is out.

If a batsman bats out of turn and it is discovered after he has completed his time at bat, but before the ball has been delivered to the succeeding batsman, the player who should have batted is out, and no runs can be scored, or bases be run, on any play made by the wrong batter. This penalty is not enforced unless the error has been discovered before the ball is delivered by the pitcher to the succeeding batsman.

If the error is discovered while the wrong batsman is at bat, the proper player may take his place, but he must be charged with whatever balls and strikes have already been recorded against the wrong batsman. Whenever this happens the batters continue to follow each other in their regular order.

Should the batsman who is declared out for batting out of order be the third hand out, the proper batsman in the next inning is the player who would have come to bat had the side been retired by ordinary play in the preceding inning.

The batsman is out if he fails to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for him.

The batsman is out if a foul fly, other than a foul tip, is caught by a fielder, provided the latter does not use his cap, his protector, or any illegal contrivance to catch the ball, and provided the ball does not strike some object other than a fielder before being caught. It has been ruled that when the ball lodges in the catcher's protector by accident and he secures it before it falls to the ground, the catch is fair. This is a very exceptional play.

The batsman is out whenever he attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball, either by stepping outside of the lines of his position or by deliberate obstruction. An exception to this is when the base runner on third is declared out for alleged interference by the batsman.

The batsman is out when three strikes are called and first base is occupied, whether the catcher holds the ball or not, except there be two hands out at the time.

The batsman is out, if, while attempting a third strike, the

ball touches any part of his person, and base runners are not allowed to advance.

Before two men are out, if the batsman pops up a fly to the infield with first and second, or first, second and third bases occupied, he is out if the umpire decides that it is an infield fly. The umpire shall immediately declare when the ball is hit whether it is an infield fly or an outfield fly. It is customary for the umpire to call the batter out in case that he decides it an infield fly, so that base runners may be protected and not force each other out through the medium of a double play.

The batsman is out on a bunt that rolls foul if the attempted bunt be made on the third strike.

The batsman is out if he steps from one batsman's box to the other after the pitcher has taken his position to pitch.

(See Rules Nos. 38-51 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Base Running Rules

After the batsman makes a fair hit in which he is not put out he must touch first, second and third bases, and then the home plate in regular succession in order to score a run. This applies to a fair hit over a fence.

No base runner may score ahead of the man who precedes him in the batting order, if that player is also a base runner.

The batsman must run to first base immediately after making a fair hit, or when four balls have been called by the umpire, or when three strikes have been declared by the umpire.

If the batsman is hit by a pitched ball, either on his person or clothing, and the umpire is satisfied that the batsman did not purposely get in the way of the ball, and that he used due precaution to avoid it, he is entitled to run to first base without being put out.

The batsman is entitled to run to first base without being put out if the catcher interferes with him or tries to prevent him from striking at the ball.

The batsman is entitled to first base, without being put out, if before touching a fielder a fair hit ball hit either the person or clothing of an umpire or a base runner who is on fair ground.

Whenever the umpire sends the batsman to first base after four balls have been called, or for being hit by a pitched ball, or because he has been interfered with by the catcher, all runners on bases immediately ahead of him may advance a base each without being put out. A runner on second or third base with first base unoccupied would not be considered a runner immediately ahead.

Any base runner is entitled to advance one base when the umpire calls a balk. The batter is not a base runner.

Any base runner is entitled to advance one base when the ball, after being delivered by the pitcher, passes the catcher and touches any fence or building within ninety feet of the home plate. The penalty in regard to touching a fence or building is frequently waived by mutual consent where the ground area is limited.

If a fielder obstructs a base runner the latter may go to the next base without being put out, provided the fielder did not have the ball in his hand with which to touch the runner.

All base runners may advance three bases whenever a fielder stops or catches a batted ball with his cap, glove, or any part

of his uniform detached from its proper place on his person. If a thrown ball, base runners may advance two bases.

Should a thrown or pitched ball strike the person or clothing of an umpire, the ball is not dead, and base runners are entitled to all the bases they can make.

The base runner shall return to his base without liability of being put out when a foul is not legally caught, when a ground ball is batted foul, or when the batter illegally bats the ball.

On a dead ball the runner shall return to his base without liability of being put out, unless it happens to be the fourth pitched ball to the batter, in which case, if first, or first and second bases, or first, second and third bases be occupied, runners shall advance to the next bases in regular order. If by accident the umpire while stationed back of the bat interferes with the catcher's throw, the runner must return to his base and is not to be put out. If a pitched ball is struck at by the batsman but missed, and the ball hits the batsman, the runner must return to his base and may not be put out. If the umpire is struck by a fair hit ball before it touches a fielder, or the umpire declares the batsman or another base runner out for interference. In any of the above cases the runner is not required to touch any intervening bases to reach the base to which he is legally entitled.

If after the third strike has been called and missed by the catcher the then batsman attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball, he is out.

Any fly ball legally hit by the batsman and legally caught on fair or foul ground is out.

Three strikes are out if the catcher holds the ball. In case he drops it but picks it up and touches the batsman, or throws it to first base and the first baseman touches the base or the batsman before the latter can get to first base, the batsman is out.

Should the batsman make a fair hit and in the last half of the distance between home plate and first base run more than three feet outside of the base line, he is out, except that he may run outside of the line to avoid interference with a fielder trying to field the ball as batted. This rule is construed rather liberally owing to the great speed with which runners go to first base.

Whenever the runner is on the way from first to second base, second to third base, or third base to home plate, or in reverse order trying to secure the base which he has just left, he must keep within three feet of a direct line between bases. If he runs out of line to avoid being touched by a fielder, he is out. However, if a fielder is on the line trying to field a batted ball, the runner may run behind him to avoid interference, and shall not be called out for it.

Interference with a fielder attempting to field a batted ball retires the runner, unless two fielders are after the same hit, and the runner collides with the one whom the umpire believes to have had the lesser opportunity to field the ball.

The runner is always out at any time that he may be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless the runner is on the base to which he is legally entitled. The ball, however, must be held by the fielder after he has touched the runner. If the runner deliberately knocks the ball out of the fielder's hands to avoid being put out when not on base, he shall be declared out.

If a runner fails to get back to a base after a foul or fair hit fly ball is caught, other than a foul tip, before the ball is fielded to that base and legally held, or the runner be touched

by a fielder with the ball in his hands before he can get back to the base last occupied, the runner is out, except that if the ball be thrown to the pitcher, and he delivers it to the batter, this penalty does not apply. If a base should be torn from its fastenings as the runner strikes it, he cannot be put out.

If a runner is on first base, or runners are on first and second bases, or on first, second and third bases, and the ball shall be legally batted to fair ground, all base runners are forced to run, except in the case of an infield fly (previously referred to), or a long fly to the outfield. Runners may be put out at any succeeding base if the ball is fielded there and properly held, or the runners may be touched out between bases in the proper manner. After a foul fly is caught, or after a long fly to the outfield is caught, the base runners have the privilege of trying for the next base.

A base runner hit by a legally batted ball in fair territory is out. In such case no base shall be run, unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner. No run shall be scored nor shall any other base runner be put out except the one hit by the batted ball, until the umpire puts the ball in play.

A runner who fails to touch each base in regular or reverse order, when a fair play is being made, is out if the ball be properly held by a fielder on the base that should have been touched, or the runner be touched out between bases by the ball legally held by a fielder, provided that the ball has not been delivered to the batsman in the meantime by the pitcher.

If a runner fails to return to the base that he occupied when "Time" was called after the umpire has announced "Play" he is out, provided that the pitcher has not in the meantime delivered the ball to the batsman.

The runner is out if he occupies third base with no one out or one out and the batsman interferes with a play that is being made at home plate.

The runner is out if he passes a base runner who is caught between two bases. The moment that he passes the preceding base runner the umpire shall declare him out.

When the batter runs to first base he may overrun that base if he at once returns and retouches it. An attempt to run to second base renders him liable to be put out.

If, while third base is occupied, the coacher at third base shall attempt to fool a fielder, who is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a fly ball, or on a thrown ball, and thereby draws a throw to home plate, the runner on third base must be declared out.

If one or more members of the team at bat gather around a base for which a runner is trying, thereby confusing the fielding side, the runner trying for the base shall be declared out.

(See Rules Nos. 52-57 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Coaching Rules

The coachers may address words of assistance and direction both to base runners and batsman, but there must never be more than two coachers on the field, one near first base and the other near third base, and they may not talk to opposing fielders except under penalty of removal from the diamond. If a coacher at third base touches or holds a base runner at third base or a base runner who is rounding third base for home the umpire must declare said runner out.

(See Rule No. 58 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Scoring of Runs

One run shall be scored every time that a player has made the legal circuit of the bases before three men are out, provided that a runner who reaches home on or during a play in which the third man is forced out, or the third man is put out before reaching first base, the runner shall not be entitled to score.

A player who makes a legal hit to fair territory is entitled to as many bases as he can advance without being put out. If a fielder is unable to get the ball home until the man has completed the circuit of the bases, the latter is credited with a home run, provided the fielder has not made a misplay in handling the ball. The same rule applies to the making of a three-base hit, a two-base hit, or a hit for one base, which is also known as a single.

A force-out can be made only when a base runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies by the batsman becoming a base runner and he is thereby obliged to advance.

(See Rule No. 59 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Ground Rules

Any special ground rules shall be understood by both team captains and the umpire, or umpires, in case there be two officials. The captain of the home club establishes the ground rules, but if the visiting captain objects, the matter must be left to the umpire, who has final jurisdiction.

(See Rule No. 72 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Umpire's Duties

When there are two umpires, the umpire behind the plate is the "Umpire-in-Chief," and the umpire on the bases the "Field Umpire." The "Umpire-in-Chief" has full charge of the game, makes all decisions on balls and strikes and decides all fair and foul hits. If a ball is hit fair, with a runner on first, he must go to third to make a possible decision; with more than one base occupied, he decides whether a runner on third base leaves the base before a fly ball is caught; and if a runner is caught between third and home, with more than one base occupied, he decides on the runner nearest home plate. He, alone, can forfeit a game.

The Field Umpire makes the other decisions.

When there is but one umpire he has complete jurisdiction over everything.

The umpire has the right to call a draw game, whenever a storm interferes, if the score is equal on the last inning played. Calling a "draw game" must not be confounded with calling "time."

If the side second at bat is at bat when a storm breaks, and the game is subsequently terminated without further play, and this side has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire can call the game a draw without regard to the score of the last equal inning. In other words, the game is a draw just as it rests.

Under like conditions if the side second at bat has scored more runs than the side first at bat, it shall be declared the winner, all runs for both sides being counted.

A game can be forfeited by the umpire if a team refuses to take the field within five minutes after he has called "Play";

if one side refuses to play after the game has begun; if, after the umpire has suspended play, one side refuses to play after he has again called "Play"; if one side tries to delay the game; if the rules are violated after warning by the umpire; if there are not nine players on a team after one has been removed by the umpire. The umpire has the right to remove players for objecting to decisions or for behaving in an ungentlemanly manner.

Only by the consent of the captain of an opposing team may a base runner have a player of his own side run for him.

Play may be suspended by the umpire because of rain, and if rain falls continuously for thirty minutes the umpire may terminate the game. The umpire may call "Time" for any valid reason.

Umpire's Authority

Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of an umpire's judgment and decision on a play. If the captain thinks the umpire has erred in interpretation of the rules he may appeal to the umpire, but no other player is privileged to do so.

(See Rules Nos. 60-77 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

General Definitions

"Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after "Time" has been called.

"Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play temporarily.

"Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the contest is terminated.

"Inning" is the time at bat of one team and is terminated when three of that team have been legally put out.

"Time at Bat" is the duration of a batter's turn against the pitcher until he becomes a base runner in one of the ways prescribed in the previous rules. In scoring, a batter is exempt from a time at bat if he is given a base on balls, if he makes a sacrifice hit, if he is hit by a pitched ball, or if he is interfered with by the catcher.

(See Rules Nos. 78-82 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Scoring Rules

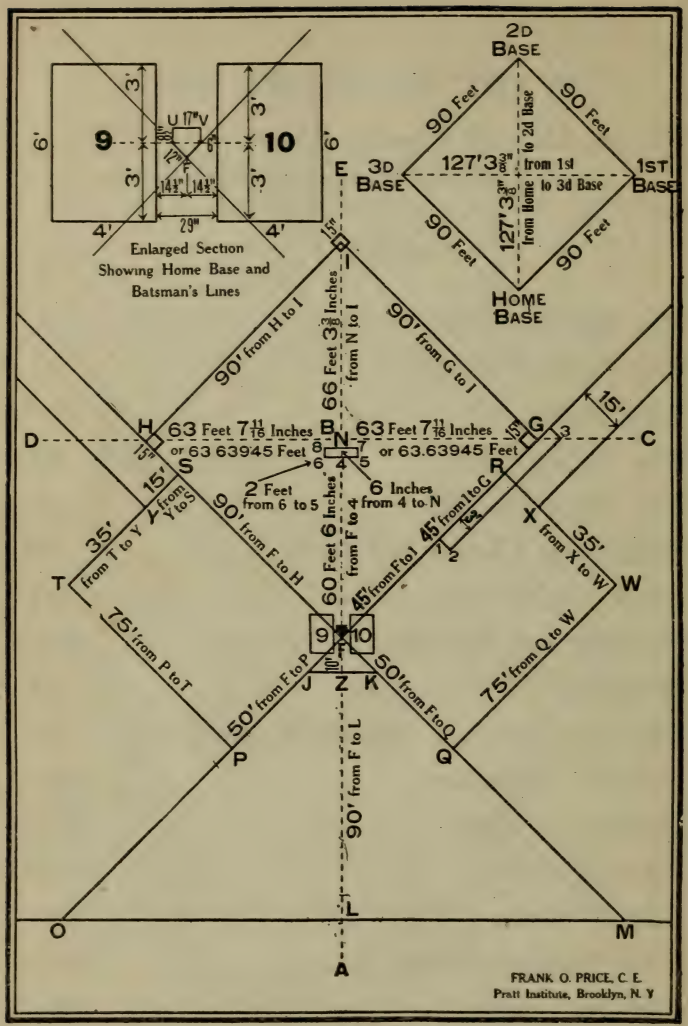
Each side may have its own scorer, and in case of disagreement the umpire shall decide, or the captain of each team may agree, upon one scorer for the match.

(See Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide for the Scoring Rules, and Spalding's Athletic Library, No. 350—"How to Score." Price 10 cents.)

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To the Official Playing Rules as Published in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

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OFFICIAL MEASUREMENTS FOR LAYING OUT A BASE BALL FIELD.

Official Playing Rules Professional Base Ball Clubs

As adopted at the meeting of the Joint Playing Rules Committee of the National League and the American League, held at National League Headquarters, New York City, March 2, 1904. Amended February 14, 1906; February 25, 1907; February 27, 1908; February 17, 1909; January 24, 1910, and February 13, 1914.

These Rules have also been adopted by
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL LEAGUES.

The Ball Ground.

RULE 1. The ball ground must be enclosed. To obviate the necessity for ground rules, the shortest distance from a fence or stand on fair territory to the home base should be 235 feet and from home base to the grand stand 90 feet.

To Lay off the Field.

RULE 2. To lay off the lines defining the location of the several bases, the catcher's and the pitcher's position and to establish the boundaries required in playing the game of base ball, proceed as follows:

Diamond or Infield.

From a point, A, within the grounds, project a straight line out into the field, and at a point, B, 154 feet from point A, lay off lines B C and B D at right angles to the line A B; then, with B as a center and 63.63945 feet as a radius, describe arcs cutting the lines B A at F and B C at G, B D at H and B E at I. Draw lines F G, G I, I H, and H F, each 90 feet in length, which said lines shall be the containing lines of the Diamond or Infield.

The Catcher's Lines.

RULE 3. SECTION 1. With F as a center and 10 feet radius, describe an arc cutting line F A at Z and draw lines Z J and Z K at right angles to F A, and continue each out from F A not less than 10 feet.

SEC. 2. With F as a center and 90 feet radius describe an arc cutting F A at L and draw lines L M and L O at right angles to F A, and continue each out from F L not less than 90 feet, to form the back-stop line.

The Foul Lines.

RULE 4. From the intersection point, F, continue the straight lines G F and H F until they intersect the lines L O and L M, and then from the points G and H in the opposite direction until they reach the boundary lines of the ground, and said lines shall be clearly visible from any part of the diamond, and no wood or other hard substance shall be used in the construction of such lines.

The Players' Lines.

RULE 5. With F as center and 50 feet radius, describe arcs cutting lines F O and F M at P and Q; then, with F as center again and 75 feet radius, describe arcs cutting F G and F H at R and S; then, from the points P, Q, R and S draw lines at right angles to the lines F O, F M, F G and F H, and continue the same until they intersect at the points W and T.

The Coachers' Lines.

RULE 6. With R and S as centers and 15 feet radius, describe arcs cutting the lines R W and S T at X and Y and from the points X and Y draw lines parallel with the lines F G and F H and continue same out to the boundary lines of the ground.

The Three-Foot Line.

RULE 7. With F as a center and 45 feet radius, describe an arc cutting the line F G at the figure one (1) and from the figure one (1) to the distance of three feet draw a line at right angles to F G, and mark point 2; then from point 2 draw a line parallel with the line F G to a point three feet beyond the point G, marked 3; then from the point 3 draw a line at right angles to line 2, 3, back to and intersecting with F G.

The Batsman's Lines.

RULE 8. On either side of the line A F B describe a rectangle six feet long and four feet wide (marked 9 and 10, respectively). The longest side of each rectangle shall be parallel with the line A F B and the rectangles shall be 29 inches apart or 14½ inches on either side of line A F B. The middle of the long side of each rectangle shall be on a line with the middle corners of home base.

The Pitcher's Plate.

RULE 9. SECTION 1. From point F measure along line F E a distance of 60 feet 6 inches to point 4, which marks the front of the pitcher's plate. Draw a line 5, 6, passing through point 4 at right angles to F 4, and extending 12 inches on either side of line F B; then with line 5, 6, as a side, describe a rectangle 24 inches by 6 inches in which shall be placed the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 2. The pitcher's plate shall not be more than 15 inches higher than the base lines or the home plate, which shall be level with the surface of the field, and the slope from the pitcher's plate to every base line and the home plate shall be gradual.

The Bases.

RULE 10. SECTION 1. Within the angle F, describe a five-sided figure, two of the sides of which shall coincide with the lines F G and F H to the extent of 12 inches each, thence parallel with the line F B 8½ inches to the points U and V a straight line between which, 17 inches long, will form the front of the home base or plate.

SEC. 2. Within the angles at G and H describe squares, whose sides are 15 inches in length, two of the sides of which squares shall lie along the lines F G and G I, I H and H F, which squares shall be the location of the first and third bases respectively. At point I, the intersection of G I and H I, describe a square 15 inches on each side, the center of which is directly over point I and whose sides are parallel to G I and H I. This shall locate second base.

RULE 11. The home base at F and the pitcher's plate at 4 must be each of whitened rubber, and so fixed in the ground as to be even with its surface. The size of the pitcher's plate shall be 24 inches by 6 inches.

RULE 12. The first base at G, the second base at I and the third base at H must each be a white canvas bag 15 inches square filled with soft material and securely fastened in place at the points specified in Rule 10.

RULE 13. The lines described in Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 must be marked with lime, chalk or other white material, easily distinguishable from the ground or grass.

The Ball.

RULE 14. SECTION 1. The ball must weigh not less than five nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois, and measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. The Spalding National League Ball or the Reach American League Ball must be used in all games played under these rules.

SEC. 2. Two regulation balls of the make adopted by the league of which the contesting clubs are members, shall be delivered by the home club to the umpire at or before the hour for the commencement of a championship game. If the ball placed in play be batted or thrown out of the grounds or into one of the stands for spectators or in the judgment of the umpire, becomes unfit for play from any cause, the umpire shall at once deliver the alternate ball to the pitcher and another legal ball shall be supplied to him, so that he shall at all times have in his control one or more alternate balls. Provided, however, that all balls batted or thrown out of the ground or into a stand shall when returned to the field be given into the custody of the umpire immediately and become alternate balls and so long as he has in his possession two or more alternate balls, he shall not call for a new ball to replace one that has gone out of play. The alternate balls shall become the ball in play in the order in which they were delivered to the umpire.

SEC. 3. Immediately upon the delivery to him of the alternate ball by the umpire, the pitcher shall take his position and on the call of "Play," by the umpire, it shall become the ball in play. Provided, however, that play shall not be resumed with the alternate ball when a fair batted ball or a ball thrown by a fielder goes out of the ground or into a stand for spectators until the base-runners have completed the circuit of the bases unless compelled to stop at second or third base in compliance with a ground rule.

The Spalding League Ball has been adopted by the National League for the past thirty-nine years and is used in all the League contests. It has also been adopted by the majority of other professional leagues and by practically all the colleges.

For junior clubs (clubs composed of boys under 16 years of age) we recommend them to use the Spalding "Official National League" Jr. Ball, and that games played by junior clubs with this ball will count as legal games the same as if played with the Official League Ball.

Discolored or Damaged Balls.

SEC. 4. In the event of a ball being intentionally discolored by rubbing it with the soil or otherwise by any player, or otherwise damaged by any player, the umpire shall forthwith demand the return of that ball and substitute for it another legal ball, as hereinbefore described, and impose a fine of $5.00 on the offending player.

Home Club to Provide Balls.

SEC. 5. In every game the balls played with shall be furnished by the home club, and the last in play shall become the property of the winning club. Each ball shall be enclosed in a paper box, which must be sealed with the seal of the President of the League and bear his certificate that the ball contained therein is of the required standard in all respects. The seal shall not be broken by the umpire except in the presence of the captains of the contesting teams after "Play" has been called.

Reserve Balls on Field.

SEC. 6. The home club shall have at least a dozen regulation balls on the field during each championship game, ready for use on the call of the umpire.

The Bat.

RULE 15. The bat must be round, not over two and three-fourth inches in diameter at the thickest part, nor more than 42 inches in length and entirely of hardwood, except that for a distance of 18 inches from the end, twine may be wound around or a granulated substance applied to the handle.

Number of Players in a Game.

RULE 16. The players of each club, actively engaged in a game at one time, shall be nine in number, one of whom shall act as captain; and in no case shall more or less than nine men be allowed to play on a side in a game.

Positions of the Players.

RULE 17. The players of the team not at bat may be stationed at any points of the field on fair ground their captain may elect, regardless of their respective positions, except that the pitcher, while in the act of delivering the ball to the bat must take his position

as defined in Rules 9 and 30; and the catcher must be within the lines of his position, as defined in Rule 3, and within 10 feet of home base, whenever the pitcher delivers the ball to the bat.

Must Not Mingle With Spectators.

RULE 18. Players in uniform shall not be permitted to occupy seats in the stands, or to mingle with the spectators.

Uniforms of Players.

RULE 19. Every club shall adopt two uniforms for its players, one to be worn in games at home and the other in games abroad, and the suits of each of the uniforms of a team shall conform in color and style. No player who shall attach anything to the sole or heel of his shoe other than the ordinary base ball shoe plate, or who shall appear in a uniform not conforming to the suits of the other members of his team, shall be permitted to take part in a game.

Size and Weight of Gloves.

RULE 20. The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over 10 ounces and measuring not over 14 inches around the palm.

Players' Benches.

RULE 21. SECTION 1. Players' benches must be furnished by the home club and placed upon a portion of the ground not less than twenty-five (25) feet outside of the players' lines. One such bench shall be for the exclusive use of the visiting team and the other for the exclusive use of the home team. Each bench must be covered with a roof and closed at the back and each end; a space, however, not more than six (6) inches wide may be left under the roof for ventilation. All players and substitutes of the side at bat must be seated on their team's bench, except the batsman, base-runners and such as are legally assigned to coach base-runners. Under no circumstances shall the umpire permit any person except the players and substitutes in uniform and the manager of the team entitled to its exclusive use to be seated on a bench.

Penalty for Violation.

SEC. 2. Whenever the umpire observes a violation of the preceding section, he shall immediately order such player or

players as have disregarded it to be seated. If the order be not obeyed within one minute the offending player or players shall be fined $5.00 each by the umpire. If the order be not then obeyed within one minute, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall be obliged to forthwith leave the playing field.

A Regulation Game.

RULE 22. Every championship game must be commenced not later than two hours before sunset and shall continue until each team has had nine innings, provided, however, that the game shall terminate:

SECTION 1. If the side first at bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other side has scored in eight innings.

SEC. 2. If the side last at bat in the ninth inning scores the winning run before the third man is out.

SEC. 3. If the game be called by the umpire on account of darkness, rain, fire, panic, or for other cause which puts patrons or players in peril.

Extra-Innings Games.

RULE 23. If the score be a tie at the end of nine (9) innings for each team, play shall be continued until one side has scored more runs than the other in an equal number of innings, provided, that if the side last at bat score the winning run before the third man is out in any inning after the ninth, the game shall terminate.

Drawn Games.

RULE 24. A drawn game shall be declared by the umpire if the score is equal on the last even inning played when he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, after five or more equal innings have been played by each team. But if the side that went second to bat is at bat when the game is terminated, and has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire shall declare the game drawn without regard to the score of the last equal inning.

Called Games.

RULE 25. If the umpire calls a game in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, at any time after five innings have been completed, the score shall be that of the last equal innings played, except that if the side second at bat shall have scored in an unequal number of

innings, or before the completion of the unfinished inning, at least one run more than the side first at bat, the score of the game shall be the total number of runs each team has made.

Forfeited Games.

RULE 26. A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire in favor of the club not in fault, in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If the team of a club fail to appear upon the field, or being upon the field, refuse to begin a game for which it is scheduled or assigned, within five minutes after the umpire has called "Play" at the hour for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing, or in commencing the game be unavoidable.

SEC. 2. If, after the game has begun, one side refuse to continue to play, unless the game has been suspended or terminated by the umpire.

SEC. 3. If, after play has been suspended by the umpire, one side fails to resume playing in one minute after the umpire has called "Play."

SEC. 4. If a team employ tactics palpably designed to delay the game.

SEC. 5. If, after warning by the umpire, any one of the rules of the game be wilfully and persistently violated.

SEC. 6. If the order for the removal of a player, as authorized by Rules 21, 58 and 67, be not obeyed within one minute.

SEC. 7. If, because of the removal of players from the game by the umpire, or for any cause, there be less than nine players on either team.

SEC. 8. If, after the game has been suspended on account of rain, the orders of the umpire are not complied with as required by Rule 29.

SEC. 9. If, when two games are scheduled to be played in one afternoon, the second game be not commenced within ten minutes of the time of the completion of the first game. The umpire of the first game shall be the timekeeper.

SEC. 10. In case the umpire declare the game forfeited he shall transmit a written report thereof to the President of the League within twenty-four hours thereafter. However, a failure on the part of the umpire to so notify the President shall not affect the validity of his award of the game by forfeiture.

No Game.

RULE 27. "No game" shall be declared by the umpire if he terminates play in accordance with Rule *22*, Sec. 3, before five innings are completed by each team. Provided, however, that if the club second at bat shall have made more runs at the end of its fourth inning than the club first at bat has made in five completed innings of a game so terminated, the umpire shall award the game to the club having made the greater number of runs, and it shall count as a legal game in the championship record.

Substitutes.

RULE 28. SECTION 1. Each side shall be required to have present on the field during a championship game a sufficient number of substitute players in uniform, conforming to the suits worn by their team-mates, to carry out the provisions of this code which requires that not less than nine players shall occupy the field in any inning of the game.

SEC. 2. Any such substitute may at any stage of the game take the place of a player whose name is in his team's batting order, but the player whom he succeeds shall not thereafter participate in that game.

SEC. 3. A base-runner shall not have another player whose name appears in the batting order of his team run for him except by the consent of the captain of the other team.

SEC. 4. Whenever one player is substituted for another, whether as batsman, base-runner or fielder, the captain of the side making the change must immediately notify the umpire, who in turn must announce the same to the spectators. A fine of $5.00 shall be assessed by the umpire against the captain for each violation of this rule, and the President of the League shall impose a similar fine against the umpire, who, after having been notified of a change, fails to make proper announcement. Play shall be suspended while announcement is being made, and the player substituted shall become actively engaged in the game immediately upon his captain's notice of the change to the umpire.

Choice of Innings—Fitness of Field for Play.

RULE 29. The choice of innings shall be given to the captain of the home club, who shall be the sole judge of the fitness of the ground for beginning a game after a rain; but, after play has been called by the umpire, he alone shall be the judge as to the fitness of the

ground for resuming play after the game has been suspended on account of rain, and when time is so called the groundkeeper and sufficient assistants shall be under the control of the umpire for the purpose of putting the ground in proper shape for play, under penalty of forfeiture of the game by the home team.

THE PITCHING RULES.

Delivery of the Ball to the Bat.

RULE 30. Preliminary to pitching, the pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate or on top of the pitcher's plate; and in the act of delivering the ball to the bat he must keep one foot in contact with the pitcher's plate defined in Rule 9. He shall not raise either foot until in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, nor make more than one step in such delivery.

A Fairly Delivered Ball.

RULE 31. A fairly delivered ball is a ball pitched or thrown to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that passes over any portion of the home base, before touching the ground, not lower than the batsman's knee, nor higher than his shoulder. For every such fairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one strike.

An Unfairly Delivered Ball.

RULE 32. An unfairly delivered ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that does not pass over any portion of the home base between the batsman's shoulder and knees, or that touches the ground before passing home base, unless struck at by the batsman; or, with the bases unoccupied, any ball delivered by the pitcher while no foot is in contact with the pitcher's plate. For every unfairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one ball.

Delaying the Game.

RULE 33. SECTION 1. If, after the batsman be standing in his proper position ready to strike at a pitched ball, the ball be thrown by the pitcher to any player other than the catcher when in the catcher's lines and within 10 feet of the home base (except in an attempt to retire a base-runner), each ball so thrown shall be called a ball.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall call a ball on the pitcher each time he delays the game by failing to deliver the ball to the batsman for a longer period than 20 seconds, excepting that at the commencement of each inning, or when a pitcher relieves another, the pitcher may occupy one minute in delivering not to exceed five balls to the catcher or an infielder, during which time play shall be suspended.

SEC. 3. In event of the pitcher being taken from his position by either manager or captain, the player substituted for him shall continue to pitch until the batsman then at bat has either been put out or has reached first base.

Balking.

A balk shall be:

RULE 34. SECTION 1. Any motion made by the pitcher while in position to deliver the ball to the bat without delivering it, or to throw to first base when occupied by a base-runner without completing the throw.

SEC. 2. Throwing the ball by the pitcher to any base to catch the base-runner without stepping directly toward such base in the act of making such throw.

SEC. 3. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while either foot is back of and not in contact with the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 4. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while he is not facing the batsman.

SEC. 5. Any motion in delivering the ball to the bat by the pitcher while not in the position defined by Rule 30.

SEC. 6. Holding of the ball by the pitcher so long as, in the opinion of the umpire, to unnecessarily delay the game.

SEC. 7. Making any motion to pitch while standing in his position without having the ball in his possession.

SEC. 8. Making any motion of the arm, shoulder, hip or body the pitcher habitually makes in his method of delivery, without immediately delivering the ball to the bat.

SEC. 9. Delivery of the ball to the bat when the catcher is standing outside the lines of the catcher's position as defined in Rule 3.

If the pitcher shall fail to comply with the requirements of any section of this rule, the umpire shall call a "balk."

Dead Ball.

RULE 35. A dead ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher, not struck at by the batsman, that touches any part of the batsman's person or clothing while he is standing in his position.

Ball Not in Play.

RULE 36. In case of an illegally batted ball, a balk, foul hit ball not legally caught, dead ball, interference with the fielder or batsman, or a fair hit ball striking a base-runner or umpire before touching a fielder, the ball shall not be considered in play until it be held by the pitcher standing in his position, and the umpire shall have called "Play."

Block Balls.

RULE 37. SECTION 1. A block is a batted or thrown ball that is touched, stopped or handled by a person not engaged in the game.

SEC. 2. Whenever a block occurs the umpire shall declare it, and base-runners may run the bases without liability to be put out until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher in his position.

SEC. 3. If a person not engaged in the game should retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the fielders, the umpire shall call "Time" and require each base-runner to stop at the base last touched by him until the ball be returned to the pitcher in his position and the umpire shall have called "Play."

THE BATTING RULES.

The Batsman's Position.

RULE 38. Each player of the side at bat shall become the batsman and must take his position within the batsman's lines (as defined in Rule 8) in the order that his name appears in his team's batting list.

The Order of Batting.

RULE 39. SECTION 1. The batting order of each team must be on the score card and must be delivered before the game by its captain to the umpire at the home plate, who shall submit it to the inspection of the captain of the other side. The batting order delivered to the umpire must be followed throughout the game unless a player be substituted for another, in which case the substi-

tute must take the place in the batting order of the retired player.

SEC. 2. When the umpire announces the pitcher prior to commencement of game, the player announced must pitch until the first batsman has either been put out or has reached first base.

The First Batsman in an Inning.

RULE 40. After the first inning the first striker in each inning shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who completed his "time at bat" in the preceding inning.

Players Belong on Bench.

RULE 41. When a side goes to the bat its players must immediately seat themselves on the bench assigned to them as defined in Rule 21, and remain there until their side is put out, except when called to the bat or to act as coachers or substitute base-runners.

Reserved for Umpire, Catcher and Batsman.

RULE 42. No player of the side "at bat," except the batsman, shall occupy any portion of the space within the catcher's lines as defined in Rule 3. The triangular space back of the home base is reserved for the exclusive use of the umpire, catcher and batsman, and the umpire must prohibit any player of the side "at bat" from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of the pitcher or catcher, or passing between them while standing in their positions.

Fielder Has Right of Way.

RULE 43. The players of the side at bat must speedily abandon their bench and hasten to another part of the field when by remaining upon or near it they or any of them would interfere with a fielder in an attempt to catch or handle a thrown or a batted ball.

A Fair Hit.

RULE 44. A fair hit is a legally batted ball that settles on fair ground between home and first base or between home and third base or that is on fair ground when bounding to the outfield past first or third base or that first falls on fair territory beyond first or third base, or that, while on or over fair ground, touches the person of the umpire or a player.

A Foul Hit.

RULE 45. A foul hit is a legally batted ball that settles on foul territory between home and first base or home and third base, or that bounds past first or third base on foul territory or that falls on foul territory beyond first or third base, or, while on or over foul ground, touches the person of the umpire or a player.

A Foul Tip.

RULE 46. A foul tip is a ball batted by the batsman while standing within the lines of his position, that goes sharp and direct from the bat to the catcher's hands and is legally caught.

A Bunt Hit.

RULE 47. A bunt hit is a legally batted ball, not swung at, but met with the bat and tapped slowly within the infield by the batsman. If the attempt to bunt result in a foul not legally caught, a strike shall be called by the umpire.

Balls Batted Outside the Ground.

RULE 48. SECTION 1. When a batted ball passes outside the ground or into a stand the umpire shall decide it fair or foul according to where it disappears from the umpire's view.

SEC. 2. A fair batted ball that goes over the fence or into a stand shall entitle the batsman to a home run unless it should pass out of the ground or into a stand at a less distance than two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet from the home base, in which case the batsman shall be entitled to two bases only. In either event the batsman must touch the bases in regular order. The point at which a fence or stand is less than 235 feet from the home base shall be plainly indicated by a white or black sign or mark for the umpire's guidance.

Strikes.

RULE 49. A strike is:

SECTION 1. A pitched ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat.

SEC. 2. A fair ball legally delivered by the pitcher at which the batsman does not strike.

SEC. 3. A foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes.

SEC. 4. An attempt to bunt which results in a foul not legally caught.

SEC. 5. A pitched ball, at which the batsman strikes but misses and which touches any part of his person.

SEC. 6. A foul tip, held by the catcher, while standing within the lines of his position.

An Illegally Batted Ball.

RULE 50. An illegally batted ball is a ball batted by the batsman when either or both of his feet are upon the ground outside of the lines of the batsman's position.

When Batsman is Out.

RULE 51. The batsman is out:

SECTION 1. If he fail to take his position at the bat in the order in which his name appears on the batting list unless the error be discovered and the proper batsman replace him before he becomes a base-runner, in which case, the balls and strikes called must be counted in the time "at bat" of the proper batsman. But only the proper batsman shall be declared out, and no runs shall be scored or bases run because of any act of the improper batsman. Provided, this rule shall not be enforced unless the out be declared before the ball be delivered to the succeeding batsman. Should the batsman declared out under this section be the third hand out and his side be thereby put out, the proper batsman in the next inning shall be the player who would have come to bat had the players been put out by ordinary play in the preceding inning.

SEC. 2. If he fail to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for the batsman.

SEC. 3. If he make a foul hit other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46, and the ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or strike some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If he bat the ball illegally, as defined in Rule 50.

SEC. 5. If he attempt to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball by stepping outside the lines of the batsman's position, or in any way obstructing or interfering with that player; except that the batsman shall not be out under this section if the base-runner be declared out according to Section 15 of Rule 56.

SEC. 6. If, while first base be occupied by a base-runner, the third strike be called on him by the umpire, unless two men are already out.

SEC. 7. If, while attempting a third strike, the ball touch any part of the batsman's person, in which case base-runners occupying bases shall not advance as prescribed in Rule 55, Section 5.

SEC. 8. If, before two hands are out, while first and second or first, second and third bases are occupied, he hit a fly ball, other than a line drive, that can be handled by an infielder. In such case the umpire shall, as soon as the ball be hit, declare it an infield or outfield hit.

SEC. 9. If the third strike be called in accordance with Sections 4 or 5 of Rule 49.

SEC. 10. If he steps from one batsman's box to the other while the pitcher is in his position ready to pitch.

BASE RUNNING RULES.

Legal Order of Bases.

RULE 52. The Base-Runner must touch each base in legal order, viz., First, Second, Third and Home Bases; and when obliged to return while the ball is in play, must retouch the base or bases in reverse order. He can only acquire the right to a base by touching it, before having been put out, and shall then be entitled to hold such base until he has legally touched the next base in order, or has been legally forced to vacate it for a succeeding base-runner. However, no base-runner shall score a run to count in the game ahead of the base-runner preceding him in the batting order, if there be such preceding base-runner who has not been put out in that inning.

When the Batsman Becomes a Base-Runner.

RULE 53. The batsman becomes a base-runner:

SECTION 1. Instantly after he makes a fair hit.

SEC. 2. Instantly after "Four Balls" have been called by the umpire.

SEC. 3. Instantly after "Three Strikes" have been declared by the umpire.

SEC. 4. If, without making any attempt to strike at the ball, his person or clothing be hit by a pitched ball unless, in the opinion of the umpire, he plainly makes no effort to get out of the way of the pitched ball.

SEC. 5. If the catcher interfere with him in or prevent him from striking at a pitched ball.

SEC. 6. If a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base-runner on fair ground.

Entitled to Bases.

RULE 54. The base-runner shall be entitled, without liability to be put out, to advance a base in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If, while the batsman, he becomes a base-runner by reason of "four balls," or for being hit by a pitched ball, or for being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball, or if a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base-runner on fair ground before touching a fielder.

SEC. 2. If the umpire awards to a succeeding batsman a base on four balls, or for being hit by a pitched ball, or being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball and the base-runner be thereby forced to vacate the base held by him.

SEC. 3. If the umpire call a "Balk."

SEC. 4. If a ball delivered by the pitcher pass the catcher and touch any fence or building within ninety (90) feet of the home base.

SEC. 5. If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of a fielder, unless the latter have the ball in his hand ready to touch the base-runner.

SEC. 6. If the fielder stop or catch a batted ball or a thrown ball with his cap, glove or any part of his uniform, while detached from its proper place on his person, the runner or runners shall be entitled to three bases if a batted ball or to two bases if a thrown ball.

SEC. 7. If a thrown or pitched ball strike the person or clothing of an umpire the ball shall be considered in play and the base-runner or runners shall be entitled to all the bases they can make.

Returning to Bases.

RULE 55. The base-runner shall return to his base without liability to be put out:

SECTION 1. If the umpire declares any foul not legally caught.

SEC. 2. If the umpire declares an illegally batted ball.

SEC. 3. If the umpire declares a dead ball, unless it be also the fourth unfair ball, and he be thereby forced to take the next base, as provided in Rule 54, Section 2.

SEC. 4. If the person or clothing of the umpire, while stationed back of the bat, interfere with the catcher in an attempt to throw.

SEC. 5. If a pitched ball at which the batsman strikes but misses, touch any part of the batsman's person.

SEC. 6. If the umpire be struck by a fair hit ball before touching a fielder; in which case no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base-runner, and no run shall be scored unless all the bases are occupied.

SEC. 7. If the umpire declares the batsman or another base-runner out for interference.

SEC. 8. In any and all of these cases the base-runner is not required to touch the intervening bases in returning to the base he is legally entitled to.

When Base-Runners are Out.

The base-runner is out:

RULE 56. SECTION 1. If, after three strikes have been declared against him while the batsman, the third strike ball be not legally caught and he plainly attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball.

SEC. 2. If, having made a fair hit while batsman, such fair hit ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground or any object other than a fielder; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's hat, cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform.

SEC. 3. If, when the umpire has declared "Three Strikes" on him while the batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or touch some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, he be touched with the ball in the hand of a fielder before he shall have touched first base.

SEC. 5. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, the ball be securely held by a fielder while touching first base with any part of his person before such base-runner touch first base.

SEC. 6. If, in running the last half of the distance from home base to first base, while the ball is being fielded to first

base, he run outside the three-foot lines, as defined in Rule 7, unless he do so to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball.

SEC. 7. If, in running from first to second base, from second to third base, or from third to home base, he run more than three feet from a direct line between a base and the next one in regular or reverse order to avoid being touched by a ball in the hands of a fielder. But in case a fielder be occupying a base-runner's proper path in attempting to field a batted ball, then the base-runner shall run out of direct line to the next base and behind said fielder and shall not be declared out for so doing.

SEC. 8. If he fail to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, in the manner described in Sections 6 and 7 of this rule, or in any way obstruct a fielder in attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interfere with a thrown ball; provided, that if two or more fielders attempt to field a batted ball, and the base-runner come in contact with one or more of them, the umpire shall determine which fielder is entitled to the benefit of this rule, and shall not decide the base-runner out for coming in contact with a fielder other than the one the umpire determines to be entitled to field such batted ball.

SEC. 9. If at any time while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless some part of his person be touching the base he is entitled to occupy; provided, however, that the ball be held by the fielder after touching him, unless the base-runner deliberately knock it out of his hand.

SEC. 10. If, when a fair or foul hit ball (other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46) be legally caught by a fielder, such ball be legally held by a fielder on the base occupied by the base-runner when such ball was batted, or the base-runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder, before he retouch such base after such fair or foul hit ball was so caught; provided, that the base-runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base, or touch the base-runner out with it; but if the base-runner, in attempting to reach a base, detach it from its fastening before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe.

SEC. 11. If, when the batsman becomes a base-runner, the first base, or the first and second bases, or the first, second and third bases be occupied, any base-runner so occupying a

base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, and may be put out at the next base in the same manner as in running to first base, or by being touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder at any time before any base-runner following him in the batting order be put out, unless the umpire should decide the hit of the batsman to be an infield fly.

SEC. 12. If a fair hit ball strike him before touching a fielder, and, in such case, no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base-runner, but no run shall be scored or any other base-runner put out until the umpire puts the ball back into play.

SEC. 13. If, when advancing bases, or forced to return to a base, while the ball is in play, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases, if any, in the regular or reverse order, as the case may be, he may be put out by the ball being held by a fielder on any base he failed to touch, or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder in the same manner as in running to first base; provided, that the base-runner shall not be out in such case if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base-runner with it.

SEC. 14. If, when the umpire call "Play," after the suspension of a game, he fail to return to and touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called before touching the next base; provided, the base-runner shall not be out, in such case, if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher, before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base-runner with it.

SEC. 15. If with one or no one out and a base-runner on third base, the batsman interferes with a play being made at home plate.

SEC. 16. If he pass a preceding base-runner before such runner has been legally put out he shall be declared out immediately.

SEC. 17. If a coacher at third base touch or hold a base-runner at third base or a base-runner who is rounding third base for home plate the umpire shall declare such base-runner out.

Overrunning First Base.

SEC. 18. The base-runner in running to first base may overrun said base after touching it in passing without incurring liability to be out for being off said base, provided he return at once and retouch the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, after over-

running first base, he attempts to run to second base, before returning to first base, he shall forfeit such exemption from liability to be put out.

SEC. 19. If, while third base is occupied, the coacher stationed near that base shall run in the direction of home base on or near the base line while a fielder is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a thrown ball, or a fly ball, and thereby draws a throw to home base, the base-runner entitled to third base shall be declared out by the umpire for the coacher's interference with and prevention of the legitimate play.

SEC. 20. If one or more members of the team at bat stand or collect at or around a base for which a base-runner is trying, thereby confusing the fielding side and adding to the difficulty of making such play, the base-runner shall be declared out for the interference of his team-mate or team-mates.

When Umpire Shall Declare an Out.

RULE 57. The umpire shall declare the batsman or base-runner out, without waiting for an appeal for such decision, in all cases where such player be put out in accordance with any of these rules, except Sections 13 and 18 of Rule 56.

Coaching Rules.

RULE 58. A coacher may address words of assistance and direction to the base-runners or to the batsman. He shall not, by words or signs, incite or try to incite the spectators to demonstrations, and shall not use language which will in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposite club, the umpire or the spectators. Not more than two coachers, who must be players in the uniform of the team at bat, shall be allowed to occupy the space between the players' and the coachers' lines, one near first and the other near third base, to coach base-runners. If there be more than the legal number of coachers or this rule be violated in any respect the umpire must order the illegal coacher or coachers to the bench, and if his order be not obeyed within one minute, the umpire shall assess a fine of $5.00 against each offending player, and upon a repetition of the offense, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall leave the playing field forthwith.

The Scoring of Runs.

RULE 59. One run shall be scored every time a base-runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall legally touch the home base before three men are put out; provided, however, that if he reach home on or during a play in which the third man be forced out or be put out before reaching first base, a run shall not count. A force-out can be made only when a base-runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies by reason of the batsman becoming a base-runner, and he is thereby obliged to advance.

UMPIRES AND THEIR DUTIES.

Power to Enforce Decisions.

RULE 60. The umpires are the representatives of the League and as such are authorized and required to enforce each section of this code. They shall have the power to order a player, captain or manager to do or omit to do any act which in their judgment is necessary to give force and effect to one or all of these rules, and to inflict penalties for violations of the rules as hereinafter prescribed. In order to define their respective duties, the umpire judging balls and strikes shall be designated as the "Umpire-in-Chief"; the umpire judging base decisions as the "Field Umpire."

The Umpire-in-Chief.

RULE 61. SECTION 1. The Umpire-in-Chief shall take position back of the catcher; he shall have full charge of and be responsible for the proper conduct of the game. With exception of the base decisions to be made by the Field Umpire, the Umpire-in-Chief shall render all the decisions that ordinarily would devolve upon a single umpire, and which are prescribed for "The Umpire" in these Playing Rules.

SEC. 2. He shall call and count as a "ball" any unfair ball delivered by the pitcher to the batsman. He shall also call and count as a "strike" any fairly delivered ball which passes over any portion of the home base, and within the batsman's legal range as defined in Rule 31, whether struck at or not by the batsman; or a foul tip which is caught by the catcher standing within the lines of his position, within 10 feet of the home base; or which, after being struck at and not hit, strike the person of the batsman; or when the ball be bunted foul by the batsman; or any

foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes; provided, however, that a pitched ball shall not be called or counted a "ball" or "strike" by the umpire until it has passed the home plate.

SEC. 3. He shall render base decisions in the following instances: (1) If the ball is hit fair, with a runner on first, he must go to third base to take a possible decision; (2) with more than one base occupied, he shall decide whether or not a runner on third leaves that base before a fly ball is caught; (3) in case of a runner being caught between third and home, when more than one base is occupied, he shall make the decision on the runner nearest the home plate.

SEC. 4. The Umpire-in-Chief alone shall have authority to declare a game forfeited.

The Field Umpire.

RULE 62. SECTION 1. The Field Umpire shall take such positions on the playing field as in his judgment are best suited for the rendering of base decisions. He shall render all decisions at first base and second base, and all decisions at third base except those to be made by the Umpire-in-Chief in accordance with Sec. 3, Rule 61.

SEC. 2. He shall aid the Umpire-in-Chief in every manner in enforcing the rules of the game and, with the exception of declaring a forfeiture, shall have equal authority with the Umpire-in-Chief in fining or removing from the game players who violate these rules.

No Appeal From Decisions Based on Umpire's Judgment.

RULE 63. There shall be no appeal from any decision of either umpire on the ground that he was not correct in his conclusion as to whether a batted ball was fair or foul, a base-runner safe or out, a pitched ball a strike or a ball, or on any other play involving accuracy of judgment, and no decision rendered by him shall be reversed, except that he be convinced that it is in violation of one of these rules. The captain shall alone have the right to protest against a decision and seek its reversal on a claim that it is in conflict with a section of these rules. In case the captain does seek a reversal of a decision based solely on a point of rules, the umpire making the decision shall, if he is in doubt, ask his associate for information before acting on

the captain's appeal. Under no circumstances shall either umpire criticise or interfere with a decision unless asked to do so by his associate.

Duties of Single Umpire.

RULE 64. If but one umpire be assigned, his duties and jurisdiction shall extend to all points, and he shall be permitted to take his stand in any part of the field that in his opinion will best enable him to discharge his duties.

Must Not Question Decisions.

RULE 65. Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of the umpire's judgment and decision on a play.

Clubs Can Not Change Umpire.

RULE 66. The umpire can not be changed during a championship game by the consent of the contesting clubs unless the official in charge of the field be incapacitated from service by injury or illness.

Penalties for Violations of the Rules.

RULE 67. SECTION 1. In all cases of violation of these rules, by either player or manager, the penalty shall be prompt removal of the offender from the game and grounds, followed by a period of such suspension from actual service in the club as the President of the League may fix. In the event of removal of player or manager by either umpire, he shall go direct to the club house and remain there during the progress of the game, or leave the grounds; and a failure to do so will warrant a forfeiture of the game by the Umpire-in-Chief.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall assess a fine of $5.00 against each offending player in the following cases: (1) If the player intentionally discolor or damage the ball; (2) if the player fail to be seated on his bench within one minute after ordered to do so by the umpire; (3) if the player violate the coaching rules and refuse to be seated on his bench within one minute after ordered to do so by the umpire; (4) if the captain fail to notify him when one player is substituted for another.

SEC. 3. In cases where substitute players show their disapproval of decisions by yelling from the bench, the

umpire shall first give warning. If the yelling continues he shall fine each offender $10.00, and if the disturbance is still persisted in he shall clear the bench of all substitute players; the captain of the team, however, to have the privilege of sending to the club house for such substitutes as are actually needed to replace players in the game.

Umpire to Report Violations of the Rules.

RULE 68. The umpire shall within twelve hours after fining or removing a player from the game, forward to the President a report of the penalty inflicted and the cause therefor.

RULE 69. Immediately upon being informed by the umpire that a fine has been imposed upon any manager, captain or player, the President shall notify the person so fined and also the club of which he is a member; and, in the event of the failure of the person so fined to pay to the Secretary of the League the amount of said fine within five days after notice, he shall be debarred from participating in any championship game or from sitting on a player's bench during the progress of a championship game until such fine be paid.

RULE 70. When the offense of the player debarred from the game be of a flagrant nature, such as the use of obscene language or an assault upon a player or umpire, the umpire shall within four hours thereafter forward to the President of the League full particulars.

Warning to Captains.

RULE 71. The umpire shall notify both captains before the game, and in the presence of each other, that all the playing rules will be strictly and impartially enforced, and warn them that failure on their part to co-operate in such enforcement will result in offenders being fined, and, if necessary to preserve discipline, debarred from the game.

On Ground Rules.

RULE 72. SECTION 1. Before the commencement of a game the umpire shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed.

SEC. 2. In case of spectators overflowing on the playing field, the home captain shall make special ground rules to cover balls batted or thrown into the crowd, provided such rules be acceptable to the captain of the visiting club. If the latter object, then the umpire shall have full authority to make and enforce such special rules, and he shall announce the scope of same to the spectators.

SEC. 3. In all cases where there are no spectators on the playing field, and where a thrown ball goes into a stand for spectators, or over or through any fence surrounding the playing field, or into the players' bench (whether the ball rebounds into the field or not), or remains in the meshes of a wire screen protecting the spectators, the runner or runners shall be entitled to two bases. The umpire in awarding such bases shall be governed by the position of the runner or runners at the time the throw is made.

SEC. 4. The umpire shall also ascertain from the home captain whether any other special ground rules are necessary, and if there be he shall advise the opposing captain of their scope and see that each is duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules and are acceptable to the captain of the visiting team.

Official Announcements.

RULE 73. The umpire shall call "Play" at the hour appointed for the beginning of a game, announce "Time" at its legal interruption and declare "Game" at its legal termination. Prior to the commencement of the game he shall announce the batteries, and during the progress of the game shall announce each change of players. In case of an overflow crowd, he shall announce the special ground rules agreed upon, and he shall also make announcement of any agreement entered into by the two captains to stop play at a specified hour.

Suspension of Play.

RULE 74. The umpire shall suspend play for the following causes:

1. If rain fall so heavily as in the judgment of the umpire to prevent continuing the game, in which case he shall note the time of suspension, and should rain fall continuously for thirty minutes thereafter he shall terminate the game.

2. In case of an accident which incapacitates him or a player from service in the field, or in order to remove from the grounds any player or spectator who has violated the rules, or in case of fire, panic or other extraordinary circumstances.

3. In suspending play from any legal cause the umpire shall call "Time"; when he calls "Time," play shall be suspended until he calls "Play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run or run be scored. "Time" shall not be called by the umpire until the ball be held by the pitcher while standing in his position, except that this does not apply to Section 3, Rule 37 nor does it apply in case of fire, panic or storm.

Field Rules.

RULE 75. No person shall be allowed upon any part of the field during the progress of a game except the players in uniform, the manager of each side, the umpire, such officers of the law as may be present in uniform, and such watchmen of the home club as may be necessary to preserve the peace.

RULE 76. No manager, captain or player shall address the spectators during a game except in reply to a request for information about the progress or state of the game, or to give the name of a player.

RULE 77. Every club shall furnish sufficient police force to preserve order upon its own grounds, and in the event of a crowd entering the field during the progress of a game, and interfering with the play in any manner, the visiting club may refuse to play until the field be cleared. If the field be not cleared within 15 minutes thereafter, the visiting club may claim and shall be entitled to the game by a score of nine runs to none (no matter what number of innings has been played).

General Definitions.

RULE 78. "Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after its suspension.

RULE 79. "Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play. Such suspension must not extend beyond the day.

RULE 80. "Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the game is terminated.

RULE 81. "An inning" is the term at bat of the nine players representing a club in a game and is completed when three of such players have been legally put out.

RULE 82. "A Time at Bat" is the term at bat of a batsman. It begins when he takes his position, and continues until he is put out or becomes a base-runner. But a time at bat shall not be charged against a batsman who is awarded first base by the umpire for being hit by a pitched ball, or on called balls, or when he makes a sacrifice hit, or for interference by the catcher.

RULE 83. "Legal" or "Legally" signifies as required by these rules.

THE SCORING RULES.

RULE 84. To promote uniformity in scoring championship games the following instructions are given and suggestions and definitions made for the guidance of scorers, and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith.

The Batsman's Record.

RULE 85. SECTION 1. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during the game, but the exceptions made in Rule 82 must not be included.

SEC. 2. In the second column shall be set down the runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 3. In the third column shall be placed the first base hits, if any, made by each player.

The Scoring of Base Hits.

SEC. 4. A base hit shall be scored in the following cases:

When the ball from the bat strikes the ground on or within the foul lines and out of the reach of the fielders, provided the batter reaches first base safely.

When a fair-hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player can not recover himself

in time to field the ball to first before the striker reaches that base or to force out another base-runner.

When the ball be hit with such force to an infielder or pitcher that he can not handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base-runner. In a case of doubt over this class of hits, a base hit should be scored and the fielder exempted from the charge of an error.

When the ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base-runner.

In all cases where a base-runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, unless batted by himself, the batsman should be credited with a base hit.

When a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the umpire, as defined in Rule 53, Section 6.

In no case shall a base hit be scored when a base-runner is forced out by the play.

When a fielder after handling a batted ball, elects to try to retire a base-runner instead of the batter, the play is known as a "fielder's choice." In case the runner is retired, or would be retired but for an error, the batter shall be charged with a time at bat, but no hit. If the runner is not retired, and no error is made, the batter shall be charged with a time at bat, but no hit, provided he swung at the ball, and shall be credited with a sacrifice hit, provided he bunted the ball; if, however, in the judgment of the scorer the batter could not have been retired at first base by perfect fielding, he shall be credited with a base hit.

Sacrifice Hits.

SEC. 5. Sacrifice hits shall be placed in the Summary. A sacrifice hit shall be credited to the batsman who when no one is out or when but one man is out, advances a runner a base by a bunt hit, which results in the batsman being put out before reaching first, or would so result if it were handled without error.

A sacrifice hit shall also be credited to a batsman who, when no one is out or when but one man is out, hits a fly ball that is caught but results in a run being scored on the catch, or would in the judgment of the scorer so result if caught.

Fielding Records.

SEC. 6. The number of opponents, if any, put out by each player shall be set down in the fourth column. Where the batsman is given out by the umpire for an illegally

batted ball, or fails to bat in proper order, or is declared out on third bunt strike, the put-out shall be scored to the catcher. In cases of the base-runner being declared "out" for interference, running out of line, or on an infield fly, the "out" should be credited to the player who would have made the play but for the action of the base-runner or the announcement of the umpire.

SEC. 7. The number of times, if any, each player assists in putting out an opponent shall be set down in the fifth column. One assist and no more shall be given to each player who handles the ball in aiding in a run-out or any other play of the kind, even though he complete the play by making the put-out.

An assist should be given to a player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fails, through no fault of the assisting player.

And generally an assist should be given to each player who handles or assists in any manner in handling the ball from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put-out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly, and in such a way that a put-out results, or would result if no error were made by a team-mate.

Assists should be credited to every player who handles the ball in the play which results in a base runner being called "out" for interference or for running out of line.

A double play shall mean any two continuous put-outs that take place between the time the ball leaves the pitcher's hands until it is returned to him again standing in the pitcher's box.

Errors.

SEC. 8. An error shall be given in the sixth column for each misplay which prolongs the time at bat of the batsman or prolongs the life of the base-runner or allows a base-runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out. But a base on balls, a base awarded to a batsman by being struck by a pitched ball, a balk, a passed ball or wild pitch shall not be included in the sixth column.

An error shall not be charged against the catcher for a wild throw in an attempt to prevent a stolen base, unless the base-runner advance an extra base because of the error.

An error shall not be scored against the catcher or an infielder who attempts to complete a double play, unless

the throw be so wild that an additional base be gained. This, however, does not exempt from an error a player who drops a thrown ball when by holding it he would have completed a double play.

In case a base-runner advance a base through the failure of a baseman to stop or try to stop a ball accurately thrown to his base the latter shall be charged with an error and not the player who made such throw, provided there was occasion for it. If such throw be made to second base the scorer shall determine whether the second baseman or shortstop shall be charged with an error.

In event of a fielder dropping a fly but recovering the ball in time to force a runner at another base, he shall be exempted from an error, the play being scored as a "force-out."

Stolen Bases.

SEC. 9. A stolen base shall be credited to the base-runner whenever he advances a base unaided by a base hit, a put-out, a fielding or a battery error, subject to the following exceptions:

In event of a double or triple steal being attempted, where either runner is thrown out, the other or others shall not be credited with a stolen base.

In event of a base-runner being touched out after sliding over a base, he shall not be regarded as having stolen the base in question.

In event of a base-runner making his start to steal a base prior to a battery error, he shall be credited with a stolen base and the battery error shall also be charged.

In event of a palpable muff of a ball thrown by the catcher, when the base-runner is clearly blocked, the infielder making the muff shall be charged with an error and the base-runner shall not be credited with a stolen base.

Definition of Wild Pitch and Passed Ball.

SEC. 10. A wild pitch is a legally delivered ball, so high, low or wide of the plate that the catcher cannot or does not stop and control it with ordinary effort, and as a result the batsman, who becomes a base-runner on such pitched ball, reaches first base or a base-runner advances.

A passed ball is a legally delivered ball that the catcher should hold or control with ordinary effort, but his failure to do so enables the batsman, who becomes a base-runner on such pitched ball, to reach first base or a base-runner to advance.

The Summary.

The Summary shall contain:

RULE 86. SECTION 1. The score made in each inning of the game and the total runs of each side in the game.

SEC. 2. The number of stolen bases, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 3. The number of sacrifice hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 4. The number of sacrifice flies, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 5. The number of two-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 6. The number of three-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 7. The number of home runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 8. The number of double and triple plays, if any, made by each team and the players participating in same.

SEC. 9. The number of innings each pitcher pitched in.

SEC. 10. The number of base hits, if any, made off each pitcher and the number of legal "at bats" scored against each pitcher.

SEC. 11. The number of times, if any, the pitcher strikes out the opposing batsmen.

SEC. 12. The number of times, if any, the pitcher gives bases on balls.

SEC. 13. The number of wild pitches, if any, charged against the pitcher.

SEC. 14. The number of times, if any, the pitcher hits a batsman with a pitched ball, the name or names of the batsman or batsmen so hit to be given.

SEC. 15. The number of passed balls by each catcher.

SEC. 16. The time of the game.

SEC. 17. The name of the umpire or umpires

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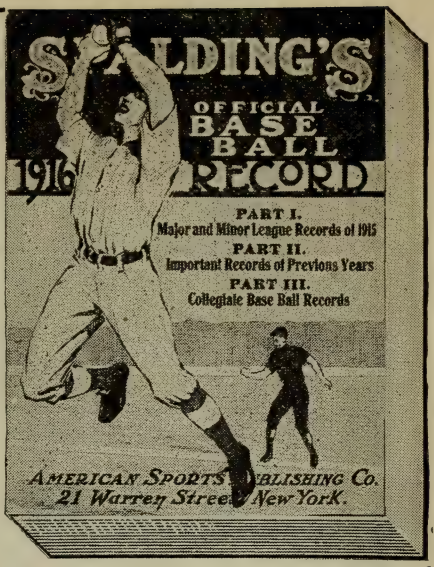
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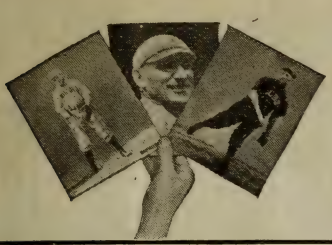
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BOSTON.....		April 12,13,14,15 May30,30,31Jun.1 Aug. 12,14,15	May 4,5,6,8 June 19,20,21,22 Sept. 28,29,30	April 17,18,19 June 23,24,26,27 Oct. 2,3,4,5	May 13,15,16 July 11,12,13,14 Aug. 28,29,30,31	May 17,18,19,20 July 15,16,17,18 Aug. 20,21,22	May 10,11,12 July 7,8,9,10 Aug. 24,25,26,27	May 21,22,23,24 July 19,20,21,22,23 Aug. 18,19
BROOKLYN...	Apr. 20,21,22,24 June 28,29,30Jul.1 Sept. 8,9,11		Apr.29, May1,2,3 July 3,4,4,5 Sept. 5,6,7	April 25,26,27,28 May 26,27,29 Sept. 1,2,4,4	May 22,23,24,25 July 19,20,21,22 Aug. 17,18,19	May 10,11,12 July 7,8,9,10 Aug. 24,25,26,27	May 17,18,19,20 July 15,16,17,18 Aug. 20,21,22	May 13,14,15,16 July 11,12,13,14 Aug. 28,29,30
NEW YORK...	April 25,26,27,28 May 26,27,29 Sept. 1,2,4,4	April 17,18,19 June 23,24,26,27 Oct. 2,3,4,5		April 12,13,14,15 May30,30,31Jun.1 Aug. 12,14,15	May 9,10,11,12 July 6,7,8,10 Aug 24,25,26	May 21,22,23,24 July 11,12,13,14 Aug. 28,29,30	May 13,14,15,16 Jul.19,20,21,22,23 Aug. 18,19	May 17,18,19,20 July 15,16,17,18 Aug. 20,21,22
PHILADELPHIA	Apr.29 May 1,2,3 July 3,4,4,5 Sept. 5,6,7	May 4,5,6,8 June 19,20,21,22 Sept. 28,29,30	April 20,21,22,24 June28,29,30Jul.1 Sept 8,9,11		May 17,18,19,20 July 15,17,18 July 24 Aug. 21,22,23	May 13,14,15,16 July19,20,21,22,23 Aug. 18,19	May 21,22,23,24 July 11,12,13,14 Aug. 28,29,30	May 10,11,12 July 7,8,9,10 Aug. 24,25,26,27
PITTSBURGH..	June 15,16,17,17 Aug. 8,9,10,11 Sept. 23,25,26	June 2,3,5 Aug. 3,4,5,7 Sept. 12,13,14,15	June 6,7,8,9 July29,31,Aug.1,2 Sept 16,18,19	June 10,12,13,14 July 25,26,27,28 Sept. 20,21,22		April 16,17,18 April 30, May 1,2 June 30, July 1,2 Sept. 3, Oct. 1	April 23,24,25,26 May 7,8 June 25,26,27,28 Sept. 10	April 12,13,14,15 May 26,27,28 Aug. 13,14,15,16
CINCINNATI..	June 10,12,13,14 Aug. 3,4,5,7 Sept. 20,21,22	June 6,7,8,9 July 29,31Aug 1,2 Sept. 16,18,19	June 2,3,5 July 25,26,27,28 Sept. 12,13,14,15	June 15,16,17 Aug. 8,9,10,11 Sept. 23,23,25,26	April 27,28,29 May30,30,31,Jun.1 Sept. 1,2 Sept. 29,30		April 20,21,22 Jun.20,21,22,23,24 Sept. 4,4,5	May 3,4,5,6,7 July 3,4,5 Sept. 8,9,10
CHICAGO.....	June 2,3,5 July 25,26,27,28 Sept. 12,13,14,15	June 15,16,17 Aug. 8,9,10,11 Sept. 23,25,26,27	June 10,12,13,14 Aug. 3,4,5,7 Sept. 20,21,22	June 6,7,8,9 July29,31,Aug.1,2 Sept. 16,18,19	May 3,4,5,6 July 4,4,5 Aug. 12 Sept. 7,8,9	April 12,13,14,15 May 25,26,27,28 Aug. 13,14,15		April 16,17,18 June 29,30, July1,2 Aug. 31, Sept.1,2,2
ST. LOUIS.....	June 6,7,8,9 July 29,31 Aug.1,2 Sept. 16,18,19	June 10,12,13,14 July 25,26,27,28 Sept. 20,21,22	June 15,16,17 Aug. 8,9,10,11 Sept. 23,25,26,27	June 2,3,5 Aug. 3,4,5,7 Sept. 12,13,14,15	April 20,21,22 Jun.20,21,22,23,24 Sept. 4,4,5	April 23,24,25,26 June 18,19 June 25,26,27,28 Aug. 12	April 27,28,29,30 May 1 May 29,30,30 Sept. 3,30, Oct.1	





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CHICAGO.....		April 29,30 May 1,2 June 20,21,22,24 Sept. 3,4,4	April 20,21,22,23 May 30,30,31 June 1 July23,24 Sept. 2	April 25,26,27,28 June 26,27,28 Sept 28,29,30 Oct. 1	May 22,23,24,25 July 19,20,21,22 Aug. 24,25,26	May 18,19,20 July 14,15,17,18 Aug. 28,29,30,31	May 9,10,11,12 July 6,7,8 Aug. 19,21,22,23	May 13,15,16,17 July 10,11,12,13 Aug. 16,17,18
ST LOUIS.....	April 16,17,18,19 July 3,4,4 Sept. 10,11,12,13		May 4,5,6,7 May 27,28,29 Sept. 6,7,8,9	April 12,13,14,15 June 29,30 July 1,2, 23 Aug 13; Sept 2	May 9,10,11,12 July 6,7,8 Aug. 19,21,22,23	May 13,15,16,17 July 10,11,12,13 Aug 16,17,18	May 22,23,24,25 July 19,20,21,22 Aug. 24,25,26	May 18,19,20 July 14,15,17,18 Aug. 28,29,30,31
DETROIT.....	April 12,13 14 15 June 29,30 July 1,2 Aug 11,12,13	April 25,26,27,28 June 25,26,27,28 Sept. 29,30 Oct. 1		April 16,17,18,19 July 3,4,4 Aug. 14 Sept. 10,11,12	May 13,15,16,17 July 10,11,12,13 Aug 16,17,18	May 9,10,11,12 July 6,7,8 Aug. 19,21,22,23	May 18,19,20 July 14,15,17,18 Aug. 28,29,30,31	May 22,23,24,25 July 19,20,21,22 Aug. 24,25,26
CLEVELAND..	May 4,5 6,7 May 27,28 June 25 Sept. 6,7,8,9	April 20,21,22,23 May 30,30,31 June 1,2 Aug. 11,12	April 29,30 May 1,2 June 20,21,22,24 Sept. 3,4,4		May 18,19,20 July 14,15,17,18 Aug. 28,29,30,31	May 22,23,24,25 July 19,20,21,22 Aug. 24,25,26	May 13,15,16,17 July 10,11,12,13 Aug. 16,17,18	May 9,10,11,12 July 6,7,8 Aug. 19,21,22,23
WASHINGTON.	June 10,11,12,13,14 Aug 3,4,5,6 Sept. 14,15	June 15,16,17,18 Aug 7,8,9,10 Sept 16,17 18	June 3,4,5 July 25,26,27,28 Sept. 22,23,24,25	June 6,7,8,9 July 29,30,31 Aug. 1 Sept. 19,20,21		May 4,5,6,8 June 20,21,22 Sept 27,28,29,30	April 12,13,14,15 June 23,24,26,27 Oct. 2,3,4	April 17,18,19,19 May 30,30,31 June 1 Aug. 12,14,15
PHILADELPHIA	June 6,7,8,9 July 29,30,31 Aug 1 Sept. 19,20,21	June 3,4,5 July 25,26,27,28 Sept 22,23,24,25	June 15,16,17 18 Aug 7,8,9,10 Sept. 16 17,18	June 10,11,12,13 Aug 3,4,5,6 Sept. 13,14,15	April 25,26,27,28 May 26,27,29 Sept. 1,2,4,4		April 17,18,19 May 30,30,31 June 1 Aug. 12,12,14,15	April 12,13,14,15 June 23,24,26,27 Oct. 2,3,4
NEW YORK...	June 3,4,5 July 25,26,27,28 Sept. 22,23 24,25	June 6,7,8,9 July 29,30,31 Aug. 1 Sept. 19,20,21	June 10,11,12,13 Aug 3,4,5,6 Sept. 13,14,15	June 15,16,17 18 Aug. 7,8,9,10 Sept. 16,17,18	April 20,21,22,24 July 3,4,4,5 Sept. 5,6,7	April29,May1,2,3 June 28,29,30 July 1 Sept. 8,9,11		May 4,5,6,8 June 20,21,22 Sept. 27,28,29,30
BOSTON.....	June 15,16,17,18 Aug. 7,8,9,10 Sept 10,17,18	June 10,11,12,13,14 Aug 3,4,5,6 Sept. 14,15	June 6,7,8,9 July 29,30,31 Aug. 1 Sept. 19,20,21	June 3,4,5 July 25,26,27,28 Sept. 22,23,24,25	April 29,May 1,2 June 28,29,30 July 1 Sept. 8,9,11,12	April 20,21,22,24 July 3,4,4,5 Sept 5,6,7	April 25,26,27,28 May 26,27,29 Sept. 1,2,4,4	

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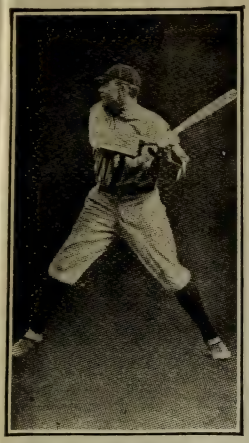
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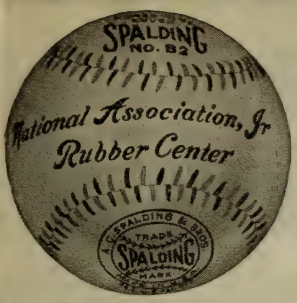
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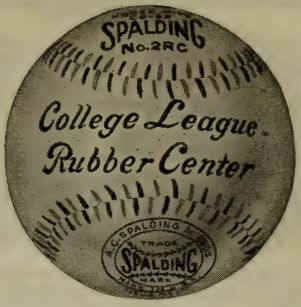
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Spalding
National Association Jr.

No. **B2.** Horse hide cover, and pure Para rubber center, wound with best all wool yarn. Slightly under regulation size. Best rubber-cored Junior size ball made. Each, **75c.**



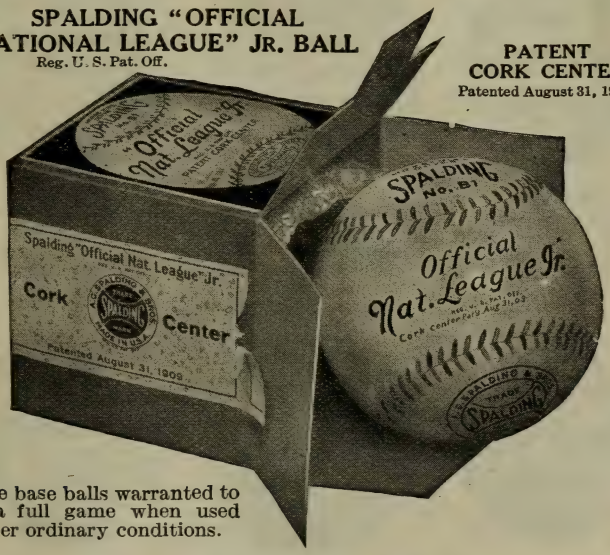
Spalding
College League Rubber Center

No. **2RC.** Horse hide cover, and rubber center, wound with yarn. Full size and weight. Very well made and excellent for general practice. Each, **75c.** Doz., **$9.00**

SPALDING "OFFICIAL NATIONAL LEAGUE" JR. BALL

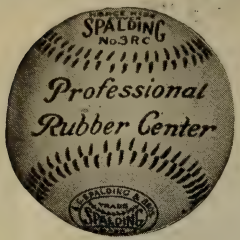
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

PATENT CORK CENTER
Patented August 31, 1909



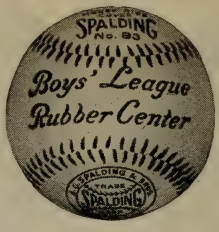
Above base balls warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

No. **B1.** Horse hide cover and in every respect, including patent cork center, same as "Official National League" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) Ball No. 1, except slightly smaller in size. Especially designed for junior clubs, and all games in which it is used will be recognized as legal games. Each, **$1.00**



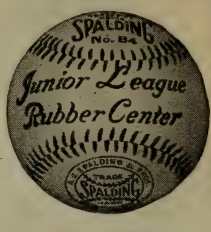
Spalding Professional

No. **3RC.** Horse hide cover; full size ball. Very well made of carefully selected material..Each, **50c.**



Spalding Boys' League

No. **B3.** Junior size ball, with horse hide cover, and rubber center wound with yarn.....Each, **50c.**



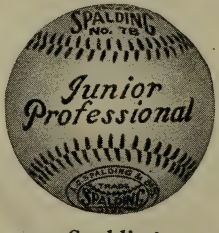
Spalding Junior League

No. **B4.** Horse hide cover. Smaller than regular size. Rubber center....Each, **25c.**



Spalding Lively Bounder

No. **10.** Horse hide cover. The inside is all rubber, making it very lively.
Each, **25c.**



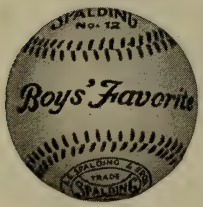
Spalding Junior Professional

No. **7B.** Slightly under regular size. Horse hide cover. Carefully made. Is very lively.....Each, **25c**



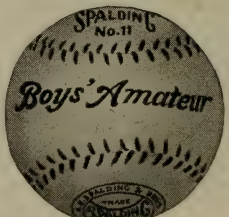
Spalding King of the Diamond

No. **5.** Full size, well made of good material, and has horse hide cover.
Each, **25c.**



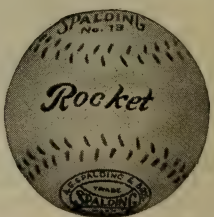
Spalding Boys' Favorite Ball

No. **12.** A good lively boys' size ball; two-piece cover.Each,**10c.**



Spalding Boys' Amateur Ball

No. **11.** Nearly regulation size and weight.
Each, **10c.**



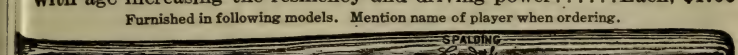
Spalding Rocket Ball

No. **13.** Good bounding ball, boys' size. Two-piece cover. Each, **5c.**

SPALDING "PLAYERS' AUTOGRAPH" BATS

No. 100. Duplicating in every case the bat made famous by the great player whose autograph signature is branded on. Made from the finest air-dried, second-growth, straight-grained white ash, cut from upland timber, possessing greater resiliency, density, strength and driving qualities than that of any other wood. Special oil finish on these bats hardens with age increasing the resiliency and driving power.....Each, **$1.00**

Furnished in following models. Mention name of player when ordering.



Larry Doyle **AUTOGRAPH MODEL** Large and heavy bat. Weights from 51 to 55 oz. Length 35 in.	Fred Clarke **AUTOGRAPH MODEL** A wonderful all-around model. Weights from 39 to 43 oz. Length 34½ in.
Heinie Zimmerman **AUTOGRAPH MODEL** Medium small handle and good striking surface. Weights from 40 to 45 oz. Length 34 in.	Ad Sager **AUTOGRAPH MODEL** Well distributed striking surface. Weights 40 to 44 oz. Length 34 in.
Harry Davis **AUTOGRAPH MODEL** Light weight but well balanced. Weights from 36 to 40 oz. Length 34½ in.	John J. Evers **AUTOGRAPH MODEL** Sufficient wood to give splendid driving power. Weights from 40 to 44 oz. Length 34 in.
Frank M. Schulte **AUTOGRAPH MODEL** Very small handle. An excellent model. Weights from 37 to 41 oz. Length 35 in.	Roger Bresnahan **AUTOGRAPH MODEL** Short large handle, well rounded end. Weights from 40 to 44 oz. Length 32½ in.
Samuel E. Crawford **AUTOGRAPH MODEL** Comparatively small handle, well balanced. Weights from 40 to 44 oz. Length 35 in.	Milly J. Huggins **AUTOGRAPH MODEL** Short small handle, body quite thick. Weights from 38 to 42 oz. Length 32 in.
Frank L. Chance **AUTOGRAPH MODEL** Extra large heavy bat with thick handle. Weights from 44 to 48 oz. Length 35 in.	Truman Ellerfeld **AUTOGRAPH MODEL** Specially adapted to small or light men. Weights from 35 to 39 oz. Length 31 in.

Can also supply on special orders, Donlin, Oakes, and Keeler models.

SPALDING SPECIAL MODEL BATS

Supplied on special orders. Same as we have made for famous batsmen on National and American League teams, among which are the following:

BAKER, Philadelphia, American League	Model B	MEYERS, New York, National League	Model M
CALLAHAN, Chicago, American League	Model C	OLDRING, Philadelphia, American League	Model O
DAUBERT, Brooklyn, National League	Model D	PASKERT, Philadelphia, National League	Model P
FLETCHER, New York, National League	Model F	SPEAKER, Boston, American League	Model S
HERZOG, Cincinnati, National League	Model H	THOMAS, Philadelphia, American League	Model T
LUDERUS, Philadelphia, National League	Model L	WHEAT, Brooklyn, National League	Model W

Original bats of the above-named players are held at our bat factory, making duplicates on special order only. These bats do not bear players' autographs. Professional oil finish.....Each, **$1.00**

NOTE.—If you have any particular model of bat which you wish made up or an old bat that you want duplicated, special attention will be given to your order, if complete specifications are sent to any A. G. SPALDING & BROS.' Store, accompanied by the price, $1.00.

NOTICE—We do not guarantee bats against breakage. Our guarantee holds good, however, regarding defective material and workmanship, but subject to usual conditions as to examination of goods claimed defective.

We require at least two weeks' time for the execution of special bat orders.

SPALDING "ALL STAR" MODEL BATS

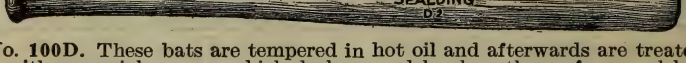


No. 100S. Specially designed for amateur players and selected from model of bats used by over five hundred leading batters of various types durin the past ten years. Made of very finest selected second growth Norther ash, air dried and treated as follows: Yellow stained, mottled burn carefully filled and finished with best-grade French polish. . . Each, **$1.0**

Furnished in any of the following twelve models—Mention model number when ordering

	LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT
Model S1	31 in.	33 to 39 oz.	Model S5	34 in.	37 to 44 oz.	Model S9	34½ in.	38 to 45 oz.
Model S2	34½ in.	38 to 45 oz.	Model S6	33 in.	36 to 43 oz.	Model S10	33 in.	36 to 43 oz.
Model S3	31½ in.	35 to 42 oz.	Model S7	33 in.	36 to 43 oz.	Model S11	35 in.	39 to 46 oz.
Model S4	32½ in.	38 to 45 oz.	Model S8	34 in.	37 to 44 oz.	Model S12	33 in.	37 to 44 oz.

SPALDING BLACK OIL TEMPERED BATS

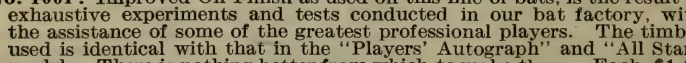


No. 100D. These bats are tempered in hot oil and afterwards are treated with a special process which darkens and hardens the surface, and has exactly the same effect as aging from long service. This treatment makes them most desirable for players who keep two or three bats in use continually, as the oil gradually works in and the bats keep improving. Timber used is exactly the same as in our "Players' Autograph," "All Star," "Professional Oil Finish" and Gold Medal lines. . Each, **$1.0**

Furnished in any of the following twelve models—Mention model number when ordering

	LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT
Model D1	31 in.	32 to 39 oz.	Model D5	34 in.	37 to 44 oz.	Model D9	34½ in.	38 to 45 oz.
Model D2	33 in.	36 to 43 oz.	Model D6	35 in.	37 to 44 oz.	Model D10	34 in.	37 to 44 oz.
Model D3	33 in.	37 to 44 oz.	Model D7	34 in.	36 to 43 oz.	Model D11	35 in.	41 to 48 oz.
Model D4	33 in.	33 to 40 oz.	Model D8	34 in.	36 to 43 oz.	Model D12	35 in.	37 to 44 oz.

SPALDING PROFESSIONAL IMPROVED OIL FINISH BATS



No. 100P. Improved Oil Finish as used on this line of bats, is the result of exhaustive experiments and tests conducted in our bat factory, with the assistance of some of the greatest professional players. The timber used is identical with that in the "Players' Autograph" and "All Star" models. There is nothing better from which to make them. Each, **$1.00**

Furnished in any of the following twelve models—Mention model number when ordering

	LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT
Model P1	31 in.	32 to 39 oz.	Model P5	34 in.	37 to 44 oz.	Model P9	34½ in.	38 to 45 oz.
Model P2	33 in.	36 to 43 oz.	Model P6	35 in.	37 to 44 oz.	Model P10	34 in.	37 to 44 oz.
Model P3	33 in.	37 to 44 oz.	Model P7	34 in.	36 to 43 oz.	Model P11	35 in.	41 to 48 oz.
Model P4	33 in.	33 to 40 oz.	Model P8	34 in.	36 to 43 oz.	Model P12	35 in.	37 to 44 oz.

NOTICE—We do not guarantee bats against breakage. Our guarantee holds good, however, regarding defective material and workmanship, but subject to usual conditions as to examination of goods claimed defective.

Spalding bats improve with age if properly cared for. Bats made specially to order should not be used for at least thirty (30) days after they are finished, to give ample time for the oiled finish to thoroughly harden. Players should have two or more bats in reserve at all times.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE **THE SPALDING TRADE-MARK** GUARANTEES QUALITY

SPALDING GOLD MEDAL NATURAL FINISH BATS

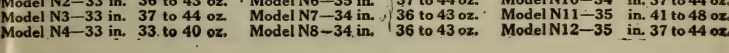


No. 100G. Models same as our "Professional Oil Finish," but finished in a high French polish with no staining. Timber is same as in our "Players' Autograph" and "All Star" lines, and models duplicate in length, weights, etc., the line of Spalding "Professional Oil Finish" styles. . . . . Each, **$1.00**

Furnished in any of the following twelve models—Mention model number when ordering

	LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT
Model N1	31 in.	32 to 39 oz.	Model N5	34 in.	37 to 44 oz.	Model N9	34½ in.	38 to 45 oz.
Model N2	33 in.	36 to 43 oz.	Model N6	35 in.	37 to 44 oz.	Model N10	34 in.	37 to 44 oz.
Model N3	33 in.	37 to 44 oz.	Model N7	34 in.	36 to 43 oz.	Model N11	35 in.	41 to 48 oz.
Model N4	33 in.	33 to 40 oz.	Model N8	34 in.	36 to 43 oz.	Model N12	35 in.	37 to 44 oz.

SPALDING GENUINE NATURAL OIL TEMPERED BATS



No. 100T. Highest quality, thoroughly seasoned second growth ash, specially selected for resiliency and driving power, natural yellow oil tempered, hand finished to a perfect dead smooth surface. Made in twelve models, the pick of those that have actually won the American League and National League Championships during the past few years. We realize that they will not suit all players, but for those whom they do suit nothing better has been made so far in baseball bats. . Each, **$1.00**

Furnished in any of the following twelve models—Mention model number when ordering

	LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT
Model T1.	33½ in.	35 to 41 oz.	Model T5.	32½ in.	41 to 48 oz.	Model T9.	33½ in.	43 to 50 oz.
Model T2.	34 in.	36 to 43 oz.	Model T6.	34½ in.	38 to 45 oz.	Model T10.	36 in.	40 to 47 oz.
Model T3.	35 in.	37 to 44 oz.	Model T7.	34 in.	40 to 47 oz.	Model T11.	34 in.	35 to 41 oz.
Model T4.	34½ in.	35 to 42 oz.	Model T8.	33 in.	43 to 50 oz.	Model T12.	35 in.	38 to 45 oz.

SPALDING NEW SPECIAL COLLEGE BATS



No. 100M. Special stain and mottled burning. Carefully filled, and finished with best grade of French polish. Finest second growth Northern ash, specially seasoned. These are especially adapted for college and high school amateur teams. . . . . Each, **$1.00**

Furnished in any of the following twelve models—Mention model number when ordering

	LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT
Model M1.	31 in.	33 to 39 oz.	Model M5.	34 in.	37 to 44 oz.	Model M9.	35 in.	38 to 45 oz.
Model M2.	34½ in.	38 to 45 oz.	Model M6.	33 in.	36 to 43 oz.	Model M10.	33 in.	36 to 43 oz.
Model M3.	31½ in.	35 to 42 oz.	Model M7.	33 in.	36 to 43 oz.	Model M11.	35 in.	39 to 46 oz.
Model M4.	32½ in.	38 to 45 oz.	Model M8.	34 in.	37 to 44 oz.	Model M12.	33 in.	37 to 44 oz.

NOTICE—We do not guarantee bats against breakage. Our guarantee holds good, however, regarding defective material and workmanship, but subject to usual conditions as to examination of goods claimed defective.

Players should have two or more bats in reserve at all times. Bats made specially to order should not be used for at least thirty (30) days after they are finished, to give ample time for the oiled finish to thoroughly harden. Spalding high-grade bats improve with age if properly cared for.

SPALDING VERY DARK BROWN SPECIAL TAPED BATS



No. 100B. Very dark brown stained, almost black, except twelve inches of the handle left perfectly natural, with no finish except filled and hand-rubbed smooth, and then beginning four inches from end of handle, five inches of electric tape wound on bat to produce perfect non-slip grip. Made in six specially selected composite models.....Each, **$1.00**

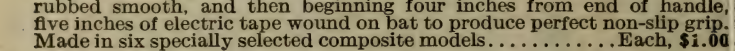
Furnished in any of the following six models—Mention model number when ordering

	LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT
Model B1.*	31 in.	32 to 39 oz.	Model B3.	32½ in.	38 to 45 oz.	Model B5.	34 in.	35 to 42 oz.
Model B2.*	31½ in.	35 to 42 oz.	Model B4.	33 in.	37 to 44 oz.	Model B6.	34½ in.	36 to 43 oz.

*Bottle shape.

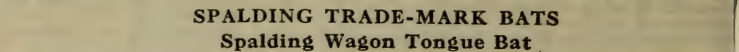
SPALDING TRADE-MARK BATS

Spalding Wagon Tongue Bat



No. 75. Plain. Made from most popular models, in light antique finish. Packed one dozen in crate, assorted lengths and weights. Especially recommended for amateur, and for college and school teams. Each, **75c.**

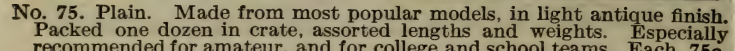
Special Bats for "Fungo" Hitting



No. F. Hardwood "Fungo" Bat. 38 inches long, thin model. Professional oil finish.....Each, **$1.00**
No. 50W. "Willow," light weight, assorted lengths, plain handle. " **.50**

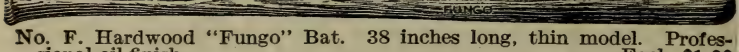
Spalding Mushroom Bat

Patented August 1, 1905



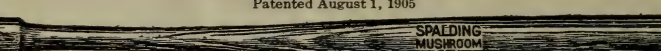
No. 50M. Special finish. Invaluable as an all-around bat. Each, **50c.**

Spalding Men's Bats



No. 50T. Taped "League," ash, extra quality, special finish....Each, **50c.**
No. 50. "League," ash, plain handle..... " **50c.**
No. 25. "City League," plain handle..... " **25c.**

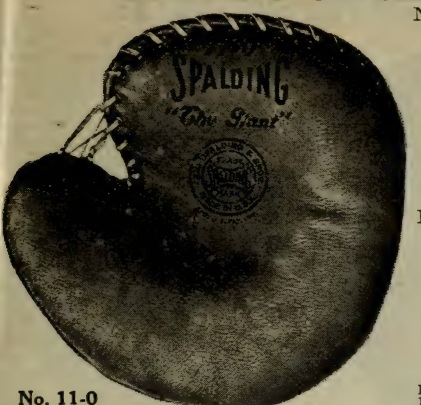
Spalding Boys' Bats



No. 50B. "Spalding Junior" Bat, special finish. Specially selected models shaped proportionately to those in our best grade men's bats, lengths and weights proper for younger players.....Each, **50c.**
No. 25B. "Junior League," plain, extra quality ash, spotted burning. **25c.**
No. 10B. Boys' "League" Bat, good quality ash, oil tempered..Each, **10c.**

Hold bat properly and strike the ball with the grain. Don't blame the manufacturer for a break which occurs through abuse or improper use.

SPALDING CATCHERS' MITTS



No. 11-0

No. **11-O.** **"The Giant."** New model. Heavy brown leather throughout, face specially shaped after leather has been treated with a tanners' preparation, which makes it impervious to moisture and adds to its durability. Leather laced back and special "Stick-on-the-Hand" strap-and-buckle fastening.....Each, **$10.00**

Patented October 28, 1913.

No. **10-0.** **"World Series."** Finest selected brown calfskin throughout, **King Patent Felt Padding**, hand stitched, arranged so it may be adjusted readily. Patent molded face, leather laced back and special "Stick-on-the-Hand" strap and brass buckle fastening.....Each, **$9.00**

Patented Jan. 2, 1906; March 30, 1909; Oct. 28, 1913 and including King Patent Padding Pat. June 28, 1910.

No. **9-0.** **"Three-and-Out."** Patented Molded Face and hand-formed pocket. Best brown calfskin throughout. We select for the face only that which is perfectly tanned, because of the peculiar stretching and molding process which enables us to produce a "deep pocket," with no seams or rough places. Padded with best hair felt; patent laced back; leather lace; leather strap and brass buckle fastening.....Each, **$9.00**

Patented January 2, 1906.

No. **9-0P.** Patent "Perforated" Palm. Otherwise as No. 9-0. " **9.00**

Patented March 25, 1913.

No. **8-0.** **"Olympic."** Palm is made of the special leather that we put out two seasons ago in our "Broken-In" Basemen's Mitts and Infielders' Gloves. Controlling our own tanning facilities, we have been able to produce a grade of leather prepared so that it "holds the shape," and we have been able to use on this leather a special Preservative, so that no matter how long the mitt is worn and whether in dry weather or wet, the shape remains the same indefinitely. Back and side piece of mitt special brown calfskin. Leather lace. Leather bound edges. Hand stitched, formed padding. Leather strap and brass buckle fastening..Each, **$8.00**

Patented January 2, 1906.

No. **F0.** **"Foxy."** Brown calfskin throughout. Patent combination shaped face, padding of best hair felt and **Fox Patent Padding Pocket**, so additional padding may be inserted. Extra felt padding with each mitt. Patent laced back and thumb; leather lace. Special "Stick-on-the-Hand" strap-and-buckle fastening. Leather bound edges. Each, **$8.00**

Patented Jan. 2, 1906; Oct. 28, 1913, and including Fox Patent Padding Pocket, Patented Feb. 20, 1912.

No. **7-0.** **"Perfection."** Brown calfskin throughout. Patent combination shaped face, padding of best hair felt. Patent laced back and thumb; leather lace; leather strap and brass buckle fastening. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Leather bound edges.....Each, **$7.00**

Patented January 2, 1906.

No. **6-0.** **"Collegiate."** Molded face. Special olive-colored leather, perfectly tanned to enable us to produce the necessary "pocket" with smooth surface on face. **King Patent Felt Padding** hand stitched, arranged so amount and position of padding may be adjusted readily; patent laced back and thumb; leather lace; leather strap and brass buckle fastening. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Leather bound edges.....Each, **$6.00**

Patented January 2, 1906; March 30, 1909, including King Patent Padding, Patented June 28, 1910.

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts.
When Ordering for Left Hand Players Specify "Full Right."

SPALDING CATCHERS' MITTS



No. OK

No. 0G. "Conqueror." Semi molded face. Special brow calf, bound with black leather Hand stitched felt padding patent laced back and thumb leather laced; leather stra and brass buckle fastening Heel of hand piece felt lined Leather bound edges.
Each, **$6.00**

No. OK. "OK Model." Semi molded face. Brown horse hide face, oak chrome side piece, special brown calf back and finger-piece. Felt padding, special hand formed and stitched; patent laced back and thumb; leather lace and leather bound edges. Leather strap and brass buckle fastening. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Each, **$5.00**

No. 5-0. "League Extra." Molded face. Special tanned buff-colored leather, very soft and pliable, patent hand formed felt padding; strap-and-buckle fastening at back; reinforced and laced at thumb, and made with patent laced back. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Leather bound edges.....Each, **$4.00**

Patented January 2, 1906; September 29, 1908.

No. 5-OR. "League Extra." Molded face. Special tanned black leather, patent hand formed felt padding; strap-and-buckle fastening at back; reinforced and laced at thumb, and made with patent laced back. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Red leather bound edges.....Each, **$4.00**

Patented January 2, 1906; September 29, 1908.

No. 3-0. "Decker Patent." Good quality brown oak tanned leather; patent laced back, reinforced and laced at thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening. Sole leather Decker Patent finger protection. Each, **$4.00**

No. 4-0. "League Special." Patent molded face. Special tanned brown leather; patent hand formed felt padding, reinforced and laced at the thumb; patent laced back, leather lace; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. Each, **$3.50**

Patented January 2, 1906.

No. 2-0. "Leader." Brown oak tanned leather face, back and finger piece, with black leather side piece and red leather trimming. A well made all leather mitt. Patent laced back, leather lace; strap-and-buckle fastening; special felt padding; reinforced and laced at thumb. Each, **$3.50**

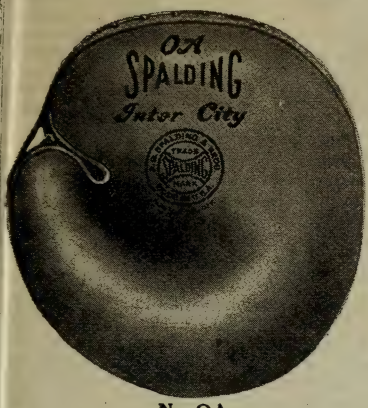
No. O. "Interstate." Professional model size. Selected brown leather face and finger piece, oak leather back and side piece; carefully padded; strap-and-buckle fastening; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back. Heel of hand piece felt lined.....Each, **$3.00**

No. OH. "Handy." Pearl grain leather face and finger piece; oak back and side piece; black leather binding. Special felt padding; patent laced back, leather lace; laced and reinforced at thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening. Heel of hand piece felt lined.....Each, **$3.00**

No. OR. "Decker Patent." Black leather throughout; strap-and-buckle fastening; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back, leather lace. Sole leather Decker Patent finger protection..Each, **$2.50**

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts.
When Ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."

SPALDING CATCHERS' MITTS



No. OA

No. OA. "Inter-City." Brown cowhide face and finger piece, black leather back and side piece. Red leather binding and leather lace. Strap-and-buckle fastening at back; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back. Each, **$2.50**

No. 1S. "Athletic." Large model. Smoked horse hide face and finger piece, brown leather side piece and back; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back, leather lace; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. Special style padding.....Each, **$2.00**

No. 1R. "Semi-Pro." Large model. Black chrome leather throughout; strap-and-buckle fastening at back; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back, leather lace. Special style padding. Leather bound and welted.....Each, **$2.00**

No. 1X. "Trade League." Large model. Face and finger piece buff-colored leather, black leather back and side piece; leather bound and leather lace; strap-and-buckle fastening; patent laced back. Special felt padding.....Each, **$2.00**

No. 1C. "Back-Stop." Large model. Gray leather face and finger piece; brown leather side and back. Padded; strap-and-buckle fastening; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back, leather lace. Each, **$1.50**

No. 1D. "Champion." Black leather face, back and finger piece, brown leather side. Padded; patent laced back; laced and reinforced at thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening; leather lace.....Each, **$1.50**

No. 1A. "Catcher." Oak tanned leather face, back and finger piece, black leather side piece. Face reinforced on outside with extra leather palm. Padded; patent laced back and laced at thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening.....Each, **$1.25**

No. 2C. "Foul Tip." Oak tanned leather face, back and finger piece; wine color side piece. Padded; reinforced and laced at thumb; back patent full laced, and strap-and-buckle fastening.....Each, **$1.00**

No. 2R. "Association." Black smooth-tanned leather face, back and finger piece; tan leather sides. Padded; patent laced back and laced at thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening.....Each, **$1.00**

No. 3. "Amateur." Oak tanned leather face, back and finger piece. Laced thumb and patent laced back. Padded.....Each, **75c.**

No. 3R. "Interscholastic." Black smooth leather face, back and finger piece, sides of brown leather; padded; reinforced and laced at thumb.....Each, **75c.**

No. 4. "Public School." Large size. Face, finger piece and back special brown oak tanned leather; heavily padded; reinforced and laced at thumb.....Each, **50c.**

No. 4R. "Boys' Amateur." Large size. Black leather face, back and finger piece. Laced at thumb. Correctly padded.....Each, **50c.**

No. 5. "Boys' Delight." Face and finger piece of special brown oak tanned leather; canvas back; laced thumb; padded.....Each. **25c.**

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts.

When Ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."

SPALDING INFIELDERS' GLOVES



No. VXL

No. VXL. "Just Right." "Broken-In" style. Brown calfskin, specially treated to help player break glove into shape. Welted seams. Full leather lined. Supplied in either regular or "Cadet" fingers. **King Patent Padding** (Patent June 28, 1910). Each, **$5.00**

No. SXL. "All-Players." "Broken-In" style. Specially prepared buckskin. Glove needs no breaking in after you purchase it. Simply slip it on and start playing. Finest quality material throughout. Full leather lined. Welted seams. **King Patent Padding** (Patent June 28, 1910).....Each, **$5.00**

No. BB1. "World Series." Finest quality buckskin. Worn by the most successful National and American League infielders during the past season. It is not only a most carefully constructed glove, but the model, which is of good width and length without being clumsy, is the most popular style we have ever put out. Leather lined throughout. Welted seams. **King Patent Felt Padding** (Patented June 28, 1910).....Each, **$4.50**

No. AA1. "World Series." Finest quality buckskin, specially treated to help player break glove into shape. Very little padding and that in just the right place. Welted seams. Leather lined throughout. One of the most popular models ever made. Regular padding.....Each, **$4.50**

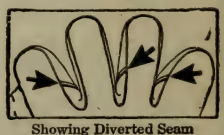
No. SS. "Leaguer." Made with shorter "Cadet" fingers than in other gloves. Designed by one of the greatest infielders that ever played. We might really call it a special "short-stop" glove, although an all around style and is equally suitable for any infield player. Best quality buckskin, welted seams and leather lined throughout.....Each, **$4.50**

No. PXL. "Professional." Buckskin used is the finest obtainable. Heavily padded around edges and little finger. Made extra long to protect the wrist. Leather lined throughout. Welted seams. Supplied in regular and "Cadet" fingers.....Each, **$4.00**

No. RXL. "League Extra." Finest quality black calfskin. Material and workmanship highest quality throughout. General design similar to No. PXL. Full leather lined. Welted seams.....Each, **$4.00**

An extra piece of felt padding is enclosed with each King Patent Glove.

All the gloves described above are made regularly with Web of Leather between Thumb and First Finger, which can be cut out very easily if not required. All Spalding Infielders' Gloves are made with our Patented Diverted Seam (PATENTED MARCH 10, 1908) between fingers, adding considerably to the durability of the gloves.



Showing Diverted Seam

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts.

When Ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."

SPALDING INFIELDERS' GLOVES



No. PXN

No. PXN. "**Professional.**" Fine quality buckskin. General design similar to No. PXL, but has special "no button" back. Full leather lined....Each, **$3.50**

No. PX. "**Professional.**" Finest quality buckskin, same as in our No. PXL glove. Felt lined. Properly padded according to ideas of some very prominent professional players, who prefer felt instead of leather lining. Welted seams. Each, **$3.00**

No. XWL. "**League Special.**" Specially tanned calfskin. Padded with best quality felt. Made extra long to protect wrist. Highest quality workmanship throughout. Full leather lined throughout. Welted seams. Each, **$3.50**

No. 2W. "**Minor League.**" Special quality smoked horse hide. Professional model; full leather lined and **King Patent Felt Padding**, as in Nos. VXL, SXL and BB1 Gloves. (Patented June 28, 1910.) Welted seams. Each, **$3.50**

No. 2Y. "**International.**" Special quality smoked horse hide; professional style, with specially padded little finger, and leather strap at thumb; welted seams. Full leather lined.....Each, **$3.00**

No. 2XR. "**Inter-City.**" Black calfskin, specially treated to help player break glove into shape. Specially padded little finger, and leather strap at thumb; welted seams; leather lined.....Each, **$3.00**

No. 2X. "**League.**" Made of specially tanned pearl-colored grain leather. Model same as our No. 8S. Welted seams; leather lined throughout.....Each, **$3.00**

No. PBL. "**Professional Jr.**" Youths' professional style. Selected velvet tanned buckskin. Material, workmanship and style same as No. PXL. Leather lined throughout. Welted seams.....Each, **$2.50**

No. 3X. "**Semi-Pro**" good quality gray buck tanned leather. A very large model. Correctly padded; welted seams. Leather lined throughout.....Each, **$2.50**

No. 3XR. "**Amateur.**" Good quality black tanned leather; correctly padded and extra large thumb; welted seams. Leather lined. Each, **$2.50**

No. 4X. "**Association.**" Brown leather, specially treated to make it pliable. Popular model; padded little finger, and leather strap at thumb. Welted seams; leather lined.....Each, **$2.00**

No. XL. "**Club Special.**" Special white tanned leather, correctly padded on professional model; welted seams; leather lined. Each, **$2.00**

No. 11. "**Match.**" Professional style; special tanned olive-colored leather; welted seams; correctly padded; leather lined.....Each, **$2.00**

An extra piece of felt padding is enclosed with each King Patent Glove.

All Spalding gloves are made regularly with Web of Leather between Thumb and First Finger, which can be cut out very easily if not required. All Spalding Infielders' Gloves are made with our patented diverted seam (PATENTED MARCH 10, 1908) between fingers, adding considerably to the durability of the gloves.

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts.

When Ordering Left for Handed Players Specify "Full Right."

SPALDING INFIELDERS' GLOVES



No. ML

No. ML. "Diamond." Special model, very popular. Made of smoked sheepskin, properly padded, full leather lined. Each, $1.50

No. MO. Made of selected oak tanned leather, white leather welt and binding. Full leather lined.....Each, $1.50

No. MR. Made of good quality black tanned grain leather. Welted seams. Full leather lined.....Each, $1.50

No. XS. "Practice." Good quality white velvet tanned leather; well finished; welted seams; inside hump; full leather lined.....Each, $1.25

No. 15. "Regulation." Men's size. Brown tanned leather, padded; welted seams; palm leather lined...Each, $1.00

No. 15R. "Regulation." Men's size. Good quality black tanned leather, padded; with inside hump; palm leather lined.....Each, $1.00

No. 10. "Mascot." Men's size. Olive tanned leather, properly padded, palm leather lined.....Each, $1.00

No. X. "Special." Men's size. Oak tanned brown leather, professional model; leather strap at thumb; padded; welted seams and leather lined.....Each, $1.00

No. XB. "Boys' Special." Boys' professional style; special tanned white leather, welted seams; leather lined.....Each, $1.00

No. 12. "Public School." Full size; white chrome tanned leather, padded; inside hump; palm leather lined.....Each, 75c.

No. 13. "Interscholastic." Youths' size. Oak tanned brown leather, professional model, padded; welted seams and leather lined. Each, 75c.

No. 12R. "League Jr." Full size. Special black tanned leather, lightly padded, but extra long; palm leather lined; welted seams; inside hump.....Each, 75c.

No. 16. "Junior." Full size; white chrome tanned leather, lightly padded, but extra long; palm leather lined.....Each, 50c.

No. 17. "Youths'." Good size, special brown tanned leather, padded; inside hump; palm leather lined.....Each, 50c.

No. 16W. "Star." Full size; white chrome tanned leather; welted seams; correctly padded; palm leather lined.....Each, 50c.

No. 14X. "Boys' Match." Youths' professional style; special tanned wine-colored leather, padded, inside hump; palm leather lined. Each, 50c.

No. 18. "Boys' Own." Oak tanned leather, correctly padded, with inside hump.....Each, 25c.

No. 21. "Boys' Delight." Black tanned leather, padded; outseam style, palm leather lined.....Each, 25c.

All the Gloves described above are made regularly with Web of Leather between Thumb and First Finger, which can be cut out very easily if not required. All Spalding Infielders' Gloves are made with our diverted seam (PATENTED MARCH 10, 1908) between fingers, adding considerably to the durability of the gloves.

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts.

When Ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."

SPALDING BASEMEN'S MITTS



No. AAX

No. AAX. "First Choice." "Broken-In" Model. Made of special leather prepared so that it **Holds the Shape** of our mitt fitting forms, and we have been able to use on this leather a special Preservative, so that no matter how long the glove or mitt is worn, and whether in dry weather or wet, the shape remains the same indefinitely. Ready for you to put on and play when you buy, no breaking in necessary. **King Patent Padding** (Patented June 28, 1910), enabling the player to arrange the padding so that it will not shift nor break, and permitting the insertion of additional padding. Laced entirely around mitt, including thumb. Leather lace. Strap reinforcement at thumb.....Each, **$6.00**

No. AXP. "World Series." Finest quality white tanned buck throughout; leather lacing entirely around mitt, including thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening. Leather strap support at thumb. **King Patent Padding** (Patented June 28, 1910).....Each, **$5.00**

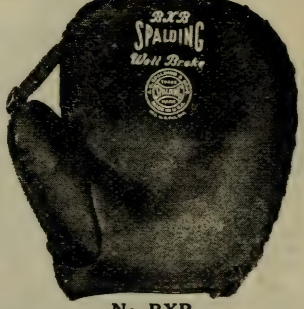
No. BXP. "World Series." Made of finest quality selected calfskin throughout; leather lacing entirely around mitt, including thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening. Leather strap support at thumb. **King Patent Padding** (Patented June 28, 1910).....Each, **$5.00**

No. ABX. "Stick-on-the-Hand." In this mitt we include two special features. The "Stick-on-the-Hand" construction is new and will prove of wonderful assistance, especially to first basemen; besides this, the special way in which we treat the calfskin used in making this mitt, to aid the player in breaking mitt into shape, is another item that helps to place this mitt in a class by itself. Laced, except around thumb and heel, leather lace; strap-and-buckle adjustment at thumb, and special strap "Stick-on-the-Hand," with buckle at back.....Each, **$6.00**

No. AXX. "Good Fit." Selected brown calfskin throughout, bound with black leather. Leather lacing around mitt, except heel, strap-and-buckle adjustment at thumb, and strap-and-buckle at back, Each, **$4.50**

No. BXS. "League Special." Selected brown calfskin throughout, bound with brown leather. Leather lacing around entire mitt, except heel; leather strap support at thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening....Each, **$4.50**

No. BXB. "Well Broke." Selected brown horse hide throughout, bound with black leather. Leather lacing around mitt, except thumb and heel. Strap-and-buckle adjustment at thumb. Special strap "Stick-on-the-Hand," buckle at back. Each, **$4.00**



No. BXB

All of above Mitts, except No. BXB, patented August 9, 1910.

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts.

When Ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."

SPALDING BASEMEN'S MITTS



No. CO

No. BXR. "Right Here." Selected black horse hide throughout, bound with brown leather. Leather lacing around mitt, except thumb and heel. Strap-and-buckle adjustment at thumb. Special strap "Stick-on-the-Hand," with buckle at back.....Each, **$4.00**

No. CO. "Professional." Selected calf-skin throughout, specially treated to aid player in breaking mitt into shape. Correctly padded and leather laced all around, except at heel. Strap-and-buckle fastening.....Each, **$3.50**

No. CD. "Red Oak." All leather. Special tanned brown, with leather binding. Leather laced, except at thumb and heel, leather strap support at thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening.....Each, **$3.00**

No. CX. "Semi-Pro." Face of specially tanned smoke color leather, back of firm tanned brown leather, laced all around, except heel; extra well padded at wrist and thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, **$2.50**

No. CXS. "Amateur" (Brown). Made of special oak chrome. Correctly padded; laced all around, except at heel. Strap-and-buckle fastening.....Each, **$2.00**

No. CXR. "Amateur" (Black). Black leather face, back and finger piece. Properly padded; laced all around, except at heel. Strap-and-buckle fastening.....Each, **$2.00**

No. DX. "Double Play." Oak tanned specially selected leather, laced all around, except at heel. Strap-and-buckle fastening. Nicely padded. Very easy fitting.....Each, **$1.50**

No. EX. "League Jr." Good quality black, smooth leather, laced all around, except at heel. Suitably padded, and will give very good service. Strap-and-buckle fastening.....Each, **$1.00**

All of above Mitts, except No. BXR, patented August 9, 1910

Spalding Fielders' Mitts

No. 5MF. "Professional." Specially tanned olive leather, well padded with fine felt; leather finger separations; leather lined; full thumb, with leather web....Each, **$2.00**

No. 6MF. "Semi-Pro." Made of white tanned buckskin; leather finger separations; leather lined; large thumb; well padded and leather web.....Each, **$1.50**

No. 8F. "Amateur." Good quality black tanned smooth leather; well padded; leather lined; reinforced and laced at thumb. Strap-and-buckle-fastening.....Each, **$1.00**

No. 9F. "League Jr." Popular boys' mitt. Made of oak tanned smooth leather, padded; reinforced and laced at thumb...Each, **50c.**

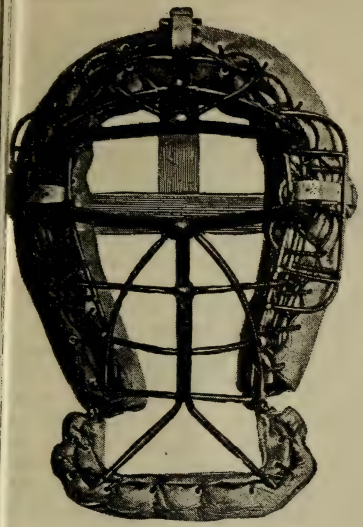


No. 5MF

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts.

When Ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."

SPALDING CATCHERS' MASKS



No. 5SD

Spalding "League" Umpires' Mask

No. 5SD. Hard to show in a cut just how good and strong this mask is. It has to be seen to be appreciated. No umpire officiating in professional leagues should be without one. Each, **$8.00**

Spalding "Open Vision" Umpires' Mask

No. 5-0. "Open Vision" frame. Has neck protecting attachment and a special ear protection; nicely padded. Principal wire crossings steel reinforced.....Each, **$5.00**

Spalding "Special Soldered" Catchers' Mask

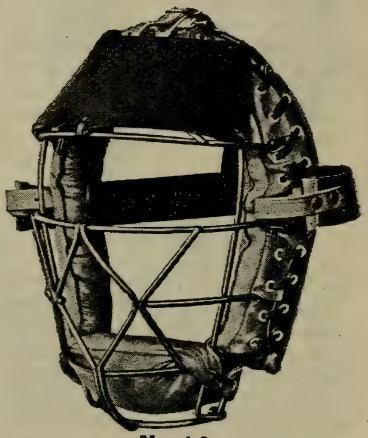
No. 6-0. Principal crossings of wires steel reinforced. "Open Vision," extra heavy wire frame, black finished; improved design padding, with soft chin-pad; special elastic head-band.....Each, **$4.00**

Spalding "Sun Protecting" Catchers' Mask

No. 4-0. Patent leather sunshade, protecting the eyes without obstructing view. "Open Vision," electric welded frame made of finest steel wire, extra heavy black finish. Diamond shaped opening in front. Fitted with soft chin-pad; improved design hair-filled pads, including forehead pad, and special elastic head-band; soft chin-pad.....Each, **$4.00**

Spalding "Neck Protecting" Mask

No. 3-0. Neck-protecting arrangement affords positive protection to the neck. "Open Vision," electric welded and black finish frame; improved style padding, with soft chin-pad and special elastic head-strap...Each, **$3.50**



No. 4-0

SPALDING CATCHERS' MASKS



No. 12-CL

Spalding "World Series" Open Vision Welded Frame Catchers' Mask

Pat. Dec. 19, 1911; Jan. 30, 1912; Dec. 16, 1913

No. 10-0W. Special electric welded "Open Vision" black finish frame, including wire ear guards and circular opening in front. Weight is as light as consistent with absolute safety; padding made to conform to the face with comfort.

Each, $5.00

Spalding "Open Vision" Specially Soldered Frame Catchers' Mask

Pat. Dec. 19, 1911; Jan. 30, 1912; Dec. 16, 1913

No. 8-0. "Open Vision," and steel reinforced frame of highest quality special steel wire, black finish. Carefully reinforced with hard solder at joining points to insure positive safety, and with special wire ear guards.....Each, $5.00

Spalding "Double Diamond" Catchers' Mask

No. 12-CL. This mask has special truss supported frame besides the double wiring at the point where greatest strength is needed. Padding is of new design.....Each, $6.00

Spalding "Safety First" Double Wire Frame Open Vision Electric Welded Catchers' Mask

No. 11-0D. No question about safety with this mask. The double wiring adds a little to the ordinary weight of a mask, but for the catcher who wants the best, there is no other style worth consideration. Properly padded, and including every up-to-date feature in construction. Circular opening in front..Each, $6.00



No. 8-0

SPALDING CATCHERS' MASKS



No. O-P

Spalding "Semi-Pro" League Catchers' Mask

No. **O-P.** "Open Vision," electric welded best black annealed steel wire frame. Special continuous pads, leather covered; soft forehead and chin-pad; elastic head-band.....Each, **$2.50.**

"Regulation League" Masks

No. **2-O.** "Open Vision," heavy black annealed steel wire frame, clinched and welded. Improved padding, soft chin-pad; elastic head-band.....Each, **$2.00**

No. **O-X.** Men's size. "Open Vision," electric welded frame, finished in black. Leather covered pads, including forehead pad, molded leather chin-strap; elastic head-band.....Each, **$1.50**

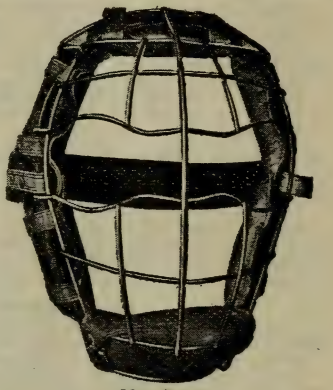
No. **OXB.** Youths "Open Vision," electric welded frame, black finish. Improved padding; molded leather chin-pad.....Each, **$1.50**

No. **A.** Men's. Electric welded black enameled frame. Leather covered pads and forehead, soft chin-pad. Each, **$1.00**

No. **B.** Youths'. Electric welded black enameled frame, similar in quality throughout to No. A, but smaller in size.....Each, **$1.00**

No. **X.** Electric welded black enameled frame. Canvas covered pads; elastic head-strap; leather chin-piece. Each, **75c.**

No. **C.** Electric welded black enameled frame. Leather covered pads. elastic head-strap; molded leather chin-strap.....Each, **50c.**



No. A

Spalding Sun Shade

No. **1.** Molded leather. Will fit any mask.....Each, **50c.**

Spalding Leg Guards for Base Ball Catchers

No. **33.** As supplied to Roger Bresnahan and to other prominent league catchers. Knee guard of molded sole leather, leg piece padded with reeds; light and strong; special ankle pads as protection from sharp spikes. Covered with special quality white buck dressed leather. Pair, **$6.50**

No. **RB.** Plain style, fiber leg piece, not ribbed. Leather padded at ankle and knee.....Pair, **$5.00**



No. 5P

SPALDING "WORLD SERIES" CATCHERS'
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
BODY PROTECTORS

No. 5P. Padded style, not inflated. Patented June 22, 1909; August 24, 1909. Canvas cover, laced at sides, permitting readjustment of padding as desired. Special body strap. Each, **$10.00**

No. 4P. Padded style, not inflated. Similar to No. 5P, but closed at sides instead of laced. Each, **$6.00**

No. 4-0. Inflated style. Extra strong tan covering. Special shoulder padding, laced to permit readjustment of padding as desired. (Patented November 24, 1903). Special body strap.....Each, **$10.00**

Spalding Catchers' Body Protectors

No. 2-0. "Minor League." Cover of durable material. Made in best manner. **Inflated.** Full size.....Each, **$7.50**

No. 0. "City League." Slightly narrower than No. 2-0 Covering of durable material. **Inflated**.....Each, **$5.00**

No. M. "Interscholastic." Very well made. **Inflated**.....Each, **3.50**

No. 2. "Youths'." Good size. **Inflated**.....Each, **3.00**

Spalding Umpires' Body Protectors

Give length and width required when ordering Umpires' Body Protectors.

No. L. Inflated. Large size, best quality. Model same as supplied to some of the most experienced major league umpires.....Each, **$10.00**

No. LS. Inflated. Special light weight, with very large air passages and without any breaks or hinges. Fitted with soft rubber tube instead of regular inflating valve. Supplied on special orders only...Each, **$10.00**

No. R. Inflated. Correct model. Cover of good material. Flexible inflating tube.....Each, **$5.00**

Fred Clarke—Hans Wagner Combination Sliding Pad and Supporter
Patented November 19, 1912.

No. CW. Quilted pad extends around both thighs and back of player, and is filled with best quality lambs' wool; supporter is laced in front and has elastic pieces set in each side. Pad attached to the supporter in such a way that it will not bind, adjusting itself to movements of player. This pad prevents the "burning" or stinging inevitable when sliding for a base. Mention waist measurement when ordering.....Each, **$2.50**

The Spalding "Fox" Sliding Pad
Invented by Wm. H. Fox, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb., Base Ball Club. Patented February 9, 1915.

No. FX. Improved to include special loose flap, which prevents "burning" when sliding. Durable, non-absorbent material. Elastic band connects two portions of pads. Elastic tie straps.....Complete, **$2.00**

No. F. Original "Fox" Patent Sliding Pad (Patented August 16, 1910) with adjustable waistband, but without patented loose flap to prevent "burning".....Complete, **$1.50**

Spalding Base Ball Sliding Pads

No. 1. With quilted duplex flaps connected with elastic gusset at back. Non-elastic webbing to fasten.....Each, **$1.25**

No. 2. Single pads; quilted; no connection.....Pair, **.50**

Spalding Base Ball Bruise Protector
Patented February 24, 1914.

With necessary elastic and webbing supporting bands and ties. Each, **$2.00**

SPALDING HIGHEST QUALITY UNIFORMS—THE BIG LEAGUE KIND

SPALDING "WORLD SERIES" UNIFORMS

(Reg.U.S.Pat.Off.)

No. **0**. Single suit..... **$15.00** No. **0A**. Single suit..... **$14.00**
Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit. **12.50** Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit. **11.50**

The only difference between No. **0** and No. **0A** uniforms is in the lighter weight shirt supplied with No. **0A**. Highest quality throughout. Used exclusively by the major league teams and by teams of the most prominent colleges.

SHIRT.	PANTS.	CAP.	BELT.	STOCKINGS.	COLORS OF MATERIAL.
Any style. Style A, Style B, Style C, or Convertible Collar. See Illustrations.	Either tape or elastic bottoms; tunnel belt loops no extra charge.	Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Brooklyn or Boston styles. See cap page.	No. 3-0 leather lined; solid leather belt No. 400 or solid leather belt No. 4-0, Tan or Black.	No. 3-0 plain or No. 3-0C Striped.	White Maroon Blue Gray Black Cardinal Brown Gray Brown Green Navy Dark Gray Gray with Green Stripe Gray with Line Navy Stripe White with Line Navy Stripe Gray with Small Blue Check White with ⅛-inch Navy Stripe Gray with ⅛-inch Navy Stripe Gray with Navy and Red Stripes

SPALDING "LEAGUE" UNIFORMS

No. **1**. Single suit..... **$12.50** No. **1A**. Single suit..... **$11.50**
Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit. **10.00** Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit. **9.00**

The only difference between No. **1** and No. **1A** uniforms is in the lighter weight shirt supplied with No. **1A**. Heavy weight, first grade, special twill material. Made to answer the demand for heavy weight uniforms at less than price of our Nos. **0** and **0A**. Workmanship and finish same as Nos. **0** and **0A**.

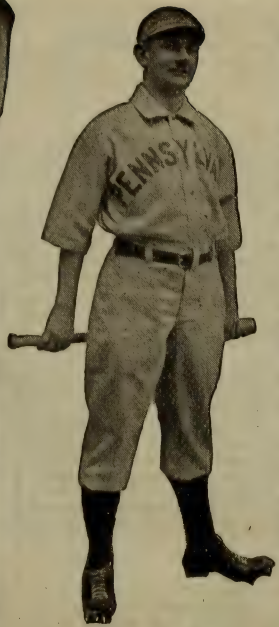
Any style. Style A, Style B, Style C, or Convertible Collar. See Illustrations.	Either tape or elastic bottoms; tunnel belt loops no extra charge.	Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Brooklyn or Boston styles. See Cap page.	No. 47 web or solid leather belt No. 800, Tan or Black.	No. 1R Plain or No. 1RC, Striped.	White Maroon Blue Gray Black Cardinal Brown Gray Brown Green Navy Dark Gray Gray with Green Stripe Gray with Line Navy Stripe White with ⅛-inch Navy Stripe Gray with ⅛-inch Navy Stripe Gray with Navy and Red Stripes

To satisfy a special call from Army Posts—a new color—Army Olive

MANAGER'S NOTICE.—Before selecting your uniforms for this season, send for Spalding's Complete Color Sample Book of Uniforms. Mailed free to any team captain or manager, together with measurement blank and full instructions for measuring players for uniforms. Write to Spalding house nearest to you to save time. (See addresses on inside front cover.)



Convertible Collar



Style "A" Collar

CONVERTIBLE COLLAR

Supplied without extra charge on shirts of Nos. 0, 0A, 1, 1A, 2, M or W qualities.

STYLE "A" COLLAR

Half length sleeves. Philadelphia No. 15 style cap. Extra charge for all lettering on caps. Regular equipment otherwise in all qualities except Nos. 5 and 6. Shirts with style "A" collar furnished with Nos. 5 and 6 quality uniforms with one letter only on front.

STYLE "B" COLLAR

V-neck collar. Three-quarter length sleeves. Brooklyn No. 17 style cap. Regular equipment in qualities Nos. 0, 0A, 1, 1A. 2, M, and W. Brooklyn No. 17 style cap not furnished in qualities Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6. Style "B" collar not supplied in Nos. 5 and 6 qualities.

STYLE "C" COLLAR

Military collar. Three-quarter length sleeves. New York No. 23 style cap. Extra charge for all lettering on caps. Regular equipment in all qualities except Nos. 5 and 6. Style "C" Collar and New York No. 23 cap not supplied in qualities Nos. 5 and 6.

NOTE—Tunnel belt loops on pants supplied in Nos. 0, 0A, 1, 1A, 2, and M qualities only.



Style "B" Collar



Style "C" Collar

Styles of Shirts, Pants and Caps made up in Spalding Base Ball Uniforms

SPALDING SCHOOL AND MINOR LEAGUE BASE BALL UNIFORMS

SPALDING "INTERSCHOLASTIC" UNIFORM

No. 2. Single suit..... **$9.00** Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit... **$7.50**
Medium weight, nearly all wool. One of our most popular uniforms, and will give best satisfaction. Particularly adapted to college and school teams. NOT recommended for professionals. No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

Shirt.	Pants.	Cap.	Belt.	Stockings.	Colors of Material.
Any style. Style A, Style B, Style C, or Convertible Collar. See Illustrations.	Either tape or elastic bottoms; tunnel belt loops no extra charge.	Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Brooklyn or Boston styles. See Cap page.	No. 47 web or solid leather belt No. 725, Tan, Orange or Black.	No. 2R Plain or No. 2RC Striped.	White Maroon Navy Black Cardinal Blue Gray Brown Green Dark Gray Bristol Gray Brown Gray Gray with Green Stripe Gray with Navy Stripe White with Line Navy Stripe

SPALDING "MINOR LEAGUE" UNIFORM

No. M. Single suit..... **$9.00** Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit... **$7.50**
Put out originally by us as a special uniform for some of the more prominent minor league teams. Good quality, heavy weight material, nearly all wool. Very durable. No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

Any style. Style A, Style B Style C, or Convertible Collar. See Illustrations.	Either tape or elastic bottoms; tunnel belt loops no extra charge.	Plain. Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Brooklyn or Boston styles. See Cap page.	No. 23 web or soild leather belt No. 800, Tan or Black.	No. 1R Plain or No. 1RC Striped.	White Blue Gray Navy Brown Gray with Purple and Green Stripes White, with ⅛-inch Navy Stripe Brown Gray with Green Stripe Gray with ⅛-inch Navy Stripe Gray with White Stripe

SPALDING "CITY LEAGUE" UNIFORM

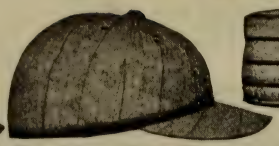
No. W. Single suit..... **$7.50** Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit... **$6.00**
Medium weight, nearly all wool. Good quality material in plain White, Navy or Gray, and Gray with various stripes. Finished like our best quality. No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

Any style. Style A, Style B, Style C, or Convertible Collar. See Illustrations.	Either tape or elastic bottoms.	Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Brooklyn or Boston styles. See Cap page.	No. 23 web or solid leather belt No. 800, Tan or Black.	No. 3R, Plain or No. 3RC Striped.	White Navy Blue Gray Gray with Green and White Stripes Gray with ¼-inch Brown Stripe Gray with Purple and Red Stripes Gray with Navy Stripe Brown Gray with Green Str pes Blue Gray with Broad Navy Stripe

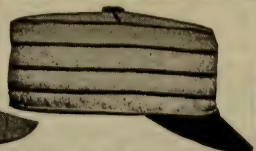
SPALDING BASE BALL CAPS



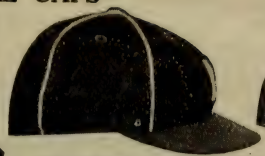
No. 15. Phila. Style. Stitched visor (except 5 and 6 qualities), ventilated crown, unlined. In all qualities. In **0** and **1** qualities only a piece of perspiration-proof material inserted inside sweatband.



No. 23. New York Style. Made in all qualities except 5 and 6. Ventilated crown and no lining. In **0** and **1** qualities only it is made with stitched visor and perspiration-proof sweatband.



No. 5. Chicago style. Made in **0**, **1**, **2**, **M** and **W** qualities only. Ventilated crown and no lining. In **0** and **1** qualities only it is made with stitched visor and perspiration-proof sweatband.



No. 17. Brooklyn Style. Made in **0**, **1**, **2**, **M** and **W** qualities only. Ventilated crown and no lining. In **0** and **1** qualities only, it is made with stitched visor and perspiration-proof sweatband.



No. 25. Boston Style. Made in **0**, **1**, **2**, **M** and **W** qualities only.

★ *The prices printed in italics will be quoted on orders for one-half dozen or more at one time.*

0 Quality. Colors same as Nos. 0 and 0A Uniforms. Each, **$1.10** ★ *$12.00 Doz.*

1 Quality (Twill). Colors same as Nos. 1 and 1A Uniforms. Each, **$1.00** ★ *$10.80 Doz.*

2 Quality. Colors as No. 2 Uniform. Each, **.80** ★ *8.64 Doz.*

M Quality. Colors as No. M Uniform. Each, **.80** ★ *8.64 Doz.*

W Quality. Colors as No. W Uniform. Each, **70c.** ★ *$7.56 Doz.*

3 Quality. Colors as No. 3 Uniform. Each, **65c.** ★ *7.02 Doz.*

4 Quality. Colors as No. 4 Uniform. Each, **40c.** ★ *4.50 Doz.*

5 Quality. Colors as No. 5 Uniform. Each, **25c.** ★ *2.75 Doz.*

6 Quality. Caps in this quality sold only with complete uniforms, *not* separately.

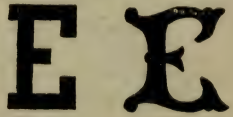


Diamond on Sleeve.

Either Solid or in Outline. Each, **25c.**

Size of diamond not over 6½ inches from point to point. Price includes one letter in diamond. With set of uniforms or six or more shirts at one time. Doz., $2.64

If lettering is not required on front of shirt, no extra charge will be made for diamond and letter on sleeve in Nos. 0, 0A, 1, 1A, 2, M, and W qualities only.



No. 1 Block Style — No. 5 Fancy Style

Regular Lettering on Base Ball Shirts.

Either style. Complete name of team on any except Nos. 5 and 6 qualities. One letter only on Nos. 5 and 6 qualities.



Inlaid Collar. Each 20c.

With sets of uniforms or six or more shirts at one time . . . . Doz., $2.04

On shirts of Nos. 0, 0A, 1, 1A, 2, M, W qualities only.



Special Gusset Ventilated Sleeves.

Supplied at no extra charge in shirts of Nos. 0, 0A, 1, 1A, 2, and M qualities only.

SPALDING "CLUB SPECIAL" UNIFORM

No. 3. Good quality flannel. Well finished. Single suit. **$6.00** Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit. **$5.00**
A most excellent outfit for amateur clubs. No extra charge for lettering shirts. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

Shirt.	Pants.	Cap.	Belt.	Stockings.	Colors of Material.
Button front, Styles A, B or C only. Three-quarter length sleeves only. See Illustrations.	Plain.	Plain, Philadelphia style or New York style, same color as material in uniform, or plain Navy Blue or plain Maroon Cap. See Cap page.	No. 23 web or solid leather belt No. 754, Tan, Orange or Black.	No. 3R Plain or No. 3RC Striped.	Navy Gray Yale Gray White Gray, Narrow Green Stripe Brown Gray with Navy Stripe Gray with Broad Navy Stripe Steel Gray, Medium Green Stripe Yale Gray with Navy Stripe Brownish Blue Shadow Plaid Light Blue Plaid, Brown Stripe Cadet Blue with Navy Stripe

SPALDING "AMATEUR SPECIAL" UNIFORM

No. 4. Single suit..... **$4.00** Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit. **$3.50**
Good quality material, and compares favorably with uniforms of other makers quoted at a much higher price. No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

Button front. Styles A, B or C only. Three-quarter length sleeves only. See Illustrations.	Plain.	Plain, Phila. style or New York style, same color as material in uniform, or plain Navy Blue or plain Maroon Cap. See Cap page.	No. 4 web or solid leather belt No. 754, Tan or Orange.	No. 4R Plain or No. 4RC Striped, but in stock colors only.	Blue Gray Light Gray Brown Gray Brown Gray with Green Stripe White with Navy Stripe Gray with Navy Stripe Yale Gray with Purple Stripe Gray with ⅛-inch Navy Stripe Gray with Green Stripe

SPALDING "JUNIOR" UNIFORM

No. 5. Made for boys and youths clubs. Single suit. **$3.00** Net price to clubs ordering nine or more uniforms, suit. **$2.50**
Will stand a great deal of wear. One letter only furnished on shirts. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

Style A only, button front, with A style collar, same color as material in uniform. Half length plain sleeves only.	Plain.	Plain Phila. style, same color as goods in uniform. See Cap page.	No. 5 web.	No. 4R Plain or No. 4RC Striped, but in stock colors only.	Light Gray Brown Gray White with Navy Stripe Gray with White Stripe Gray with Navy Stripe Brown Gray with Red Stripe

SPALDING "YOUTHS'" UNIFORM

No. 6. Very well made, of good quality gray material. Complete, **$1.00**

Style A only, button front, with A style collar; collar of solid Navy Blue or solid Maroon. Half length sleeves only.	Plain.	Plain. Phila. style, same color as goods in uniform. See Cap page.	No. 5 web.	No. 4R Plain or No. 4RC Striped, but in stock colors only.	Gray only No larger sizes than 30-inch waist and 34-inch chest furnished in this uniform. One letter only furnished on shirts.



No. FW
Featherweight



SPALDING
BASE BALL SHOES

Sizes and Weights of No. FW Shoes

Size of shoes	5	6	7	8	9
Weight per pair	18 oz	18½ oz	19 oz	20 oz	21 oz

Spalding "World Series" Base Ball Shoes

The Lightest and Best Base Ball Shoes ever made.

No. FW. Selected Kangaroo leather uppers, finest white oak leather soles. Hand sewed, strictly bench made, strong, soft laces.....Pair, **$7.00**

Owing to lightness and fineness of this shoe, it is suitable only for fastest players, but as a lightweight, durable shoe we recommend No. 30-S.

Spalding "Sprinting" Base Ball Shoes

No. 30-S. Selected kangaroo leather uppers, finest white oak leather soles. Built on our famous running shoe last. Strongly made, and, while light in weight, are substantial in construction. Hand sewed and strictly bench-made shoes. Strong, soft laces.....Pair, **$7.00**

Spalding Special Umpires' Shoes

No. 31UP. Made with special solid box toe and outside padded tongue. Full street shoe height, uppers of selected kangaroo leather, solid white oak leather soles, fitted with best quality base ball cleats. Made to order only, not carried in stock. (Patent applied for).....Pair, **$7.00**

Orders for Umpires' Shoes should be placed early, as they are all made to special order. Measurement blank supplied, but if old pair of street shoes is sent will make umpire shoes same size.

Spalding "Club Special"

No. O. Carefully selected satin calfskin, substantially constructed. High point carefully tempered carbon steel plates, hand riveted to heels and soles. First class shoes in every particular.....Pair, **$5.00**

Spalding "Club Special" Sprinting

No. OS. Material and general construction similar to No. O, but made with sprinting style flexible soles.....Pair, **$5.00**

Spalding "Amateur Special"

No. 35. Good quality leather, machine sewed; serviceable and durable. High point carefully tempered carbon steel plates, hand riveted to heels and soles.....Pair, **$3.50** ★ *$39.00 Doz. pairs*

Spalding "Junior"

No. 37. Leather shoes, made on regular base ball shoe last. Plates hand riveted to heels and soles. Excellent shoes for the money but **not guaranteed**.....Pair, **$2.50** ★ *$27.00 Doz. pairs*

Juvenile Base Ball Shoes

No. 38. Special boys' size lasts; similar to those that we use in our regular men's shoes. Made in exactly the same careful manner as our regular line of men's shoes. Good quality material throughout and steel plates. Furnished in boys' sizes, 12 to 5, inclusive, only.....Pair, **$2.00**

★ *Prices in italics quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more at one time.*

STANDARD QUALITY

An article that is universally given the appellation "*Standard*" is thereby conceded to be the Criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is *guaranteed* by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products—without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them.

Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer."

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality" for forty years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field as the U. S. Currency is in its field.

The necessity of upholding the guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency.

Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual.

Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration.

A manufacturer of recognized Standard Goods, with a reputation to uphold and a guarantee to protect, must necessarily have higher prices than a manufacturer of cheap goods, whose idea of and basis of a claim for Standard Quality depends principally upon the eloquence of the salesman.

We know from experience that there is no quicksand more unstable than poverty in quality—and we avoid this quicksand by Standard Quality.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

STANDARD POLICY

A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy.

Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a Manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality.

To market his goods through the jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as for the retail dealer. To meet these conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high list price on his goods to the consumer.

To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer.

However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices.

When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their misleading but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibilites, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts," which vary with local trade conditions.

Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer are practically eliminated.

This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower prices. The manufacturer, in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheapening and degrading of the quality of his product.

The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that, 17 years ago, in 1899, A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding Policy."

"The Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures the supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer, by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition.

"The Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways:

First.—The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods.

Second.—As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality.

All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are requested to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices—neither more nor less—the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago and other stores.

All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone.

This, briefly, is "The Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful operation for the past 17 years, and will be indefinitely continued.

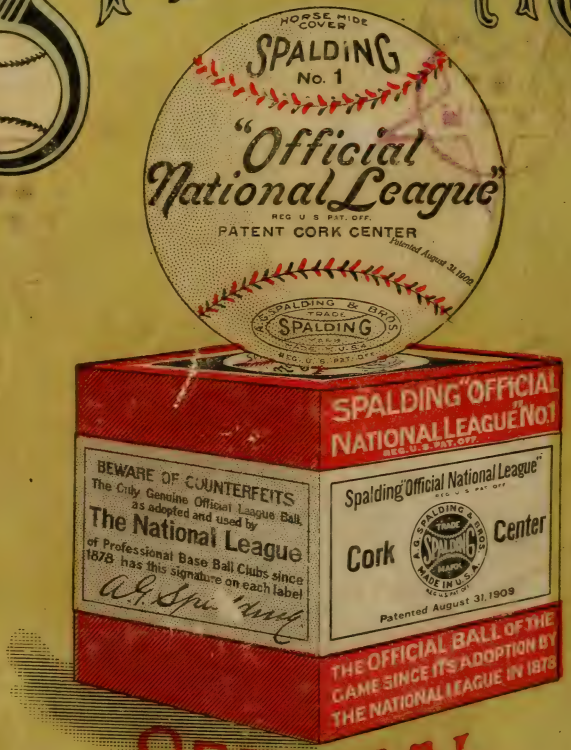
In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

By A. G. Spalding.
President.

1916

SPALDING'S



OFFICIAL LEAGUE BALL

Used exclusively by National League, majority of Minor Leagues, and by all Intercollegiate and other Associations for the past thirty-nine years. Price, **$1.25** each; **$15.00** per dozen.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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